HAIR GOODS. MRS. HATTIE M. MULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for

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OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS, 47 & 40 West Lake Street.

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BUTTERS, LONG & CO. LAR SATURDAY SALE . 26, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. RNITURE, SEWING-MACHINES, CHROMOS, &c. sitel Morigage Sale entire Furniture of a welling, at our salesrooms, 178 & 175 Hab-A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Anetioneers

ASON, POMEROY & CO., EGULAR WEEKLY SALE, Morning. Oct. 25, at 9:30 o'clock. IMMENSE SHOWING

PARLOR AND CHAMBER

Brussels and Wool Carpeta, New and Second-ing, Cooking, and Parior Stoves. Blankets, rockery, Glass and Plated Ware, General a. dc., dc., &c., &c., ELISON, POMEROY & CO. art Commission House,

TO & SI STATE-ST. E AT AUCTION 500 FINE Engravings & Chromos

The spectacies mited to all aghis on ectentific prin-ples. Opers and Field Glasses. Telescopes, Micro-RIDAY, Oct. 25, THE CORN BUCKET, For Hevating Ear Corn and all kinds of Grain, is the best in the world; is durable, cheap, and in satisfactory use in great numbers in all parts of the country. Sending chery grain machinery.

THE RIVEL BUCKET CO.

OF R. HAWKINS & CO., Supply-Bucks, 46 Franklin-84.

SHERIFF'S SALE. reigned will sell at public anction, to the deer, at Nos. 27 and 23 South Clinton-sis, a Saturday, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock a. ms. line Groceries. A lot of Fine Whiskies, Port and Sherry Wines, &c.

CRAS. KERN., Sheriff.

B BARTELS. Deputy.

WDER. AKING OWDER

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

14 \$8.00

At \$10.00.

At \$12.00.

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velvet, &c.

Fringe.

At \$15.00.

At \$18.00.

at the price.

We offer a Cloak trimmed in Silk Velvet and Whalebone

A beautiful Cloak, Diagonal

Beaver, trimmed in Satin Velvet and handsome Fringe.

We offer a beautiful Fancy Beaver Cloak, elegantly

trimmed in rich ornaments

An All-Wool Diagonal Cloak, trimmed in Velvet Satin and

We show a Fancy Beaver

Cloak, elaborately trimmed,

with "Beaconsfield" Cape.

At \$20, \$25, and \$30,

We show 10 different styles

and shapes, and the most beautiful garments to be had

ANTWERP

FUR LINED

\$50.00 and \$55.00.

The same garments are shown

"NOTICE."

Ladies sending for prices and

GRAPHS of each garment for

inspection, showing style and hape.

121 & 123 State-st.

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,

Burien-on-Trent, England.

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80 Feet Front on Canal-st.,

TO BE POSITIVELY SOLD,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1878,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AT OUR OFFICE, 175 RANDOLPH-ST. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auction

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THELS

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HOUSE, 108 Randolph-st., near Dearborn; no rent; small expenses; low prices. Young usen's fall styles. \$1: extra fine, \$1.25 to \$2; Dunlap style silk hata, \$3 to \$4.

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cription of Cloaks and Cirlars, can have PHOTO-

elsewhere at \$75 and \$85.

k Circulars.

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In PARLOR AND CHAM BER SUITS, with other Novelties not procurable elsewhere. We carry the largest and finest stock in the city, and POS-Handsome Beaver CLOAKS, trimmed in Satin and Fringe. ITIVELY will quote the LOWEST prices for CASH.

221 & 223 STATE-ST.

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LLOGG: "Finer I have never heard." MIL LIEBLING: "Unequaled by any other."

BERT GOLDBECK: "Truly beautiful and mag RIVE-KING: "I prefer them to all others." O. B. BOISE: "Cannot be surpassed." S. B. MILLS: "Tone pure, rich, brilliant."

STORY & CAMP. General Western Managers for ESTEY ORGANS, and DECKER BROS., WATH-USHEK, and PEASE PIANOS, 8 & 190 STATE-ST. (opposite Palme House), Chicago. 912 & 914 OLIVE-ST., ST. LOUIS.

SPECTACLES, Sc. MORRIS BERNHARDT



195 STATE-ST., Room 3, second floor. Special attention given to the Proper Adaptation of Speciacles.

Letters of recommendation can be seen at M. Bern-hard's office from the leading physicians and ciergy, not only of Chicago, but all those of prominence throughout the United States best qualified to judge of his superiority as an optician, and the perfectness of

OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1, 2 TO 5.
Letters of inquiry must inclose stamp for reply.
CAUTION.—No scents employed or appointed.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO. DEALERS IN

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LUMP LEHIGH, & COAL. BRIER HILL

MAIN OFFICE—NO. 97 WASHINGTON-ST. CLOTHING. To-day, come to 84

State-st., HAR. **VEY'S, for Clothing**

OGDEN, ABLEWHITE & CO., corner Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st., Chi-cago, manufacturers of Men's and Boys' Clothing, and dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods. Send goods to all parts of the West. C. O. D., with privilege of examin-ing before paying. Send for our price-list and rules for self-measurement. See address above.

BOYS CLOTHING. DO YOU WISH TO ECONOMIZE and buy yourself and your boys Clothing at a saving of 25 per cent from prices charged at ordinary retail houses? If so, go direct to the Factory of OGDEN, ABLE-WHITE & CO., corner Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st., Chicago. 300 hands employed making.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. PICTURE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG FOLKS
MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG FOLKS
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GALLERY FOST FAIRLIS FOR COLORED
COVER. DRAWING PLATES FOR
AGENT'S WANTED IN EVERY TOWN
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GIVE SATISFACTION AND MARE money is the ambition of every book agent. Hill's Monusi of social and Business Forms is therefore, the book to sell. No book equals it is rapidity of sale, became the people demand it. New Edition, Enlarged and illustrated. Descriptive circulars free. Address MOSEB WARREN & CO., 103 Statest., Chicago.

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At the Bottom of the Rock in Prices. At the Top of the Hill in Quality, Purity, and Full Weights. Upon this basis we offer to the General Public our NEW GROCTRIES, OLD WINES, SWEET CIDER, OUR MASH, CIGARS, FRESH FRUITS, and STRAS-

L. C. PARDEE, 1:16 State-st.

POLITICAL

SATURDAY OCTOBER 26, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

Complete Exposure of the Conspiracy Against Secretary Sherman. SHAWLS!

The Liar Anderson the Instrument of Sherman's Jus-

Field, Leiter

& Co.

WABASH-AV.

Madison and Monroe-sts...

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LONG SHAWLS!

At a very low price to close!

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DECIDED BARGAINS

SPECIAL INSPECTION

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FOR SALE

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Will sell them cheap, For urther part the room they occupy. For urther part the room they occupy. TRIJUNE CO., Chicago, Il

PUBLIC SALE

Railroad Lands in Minnesota

compliance with an act of the Legislature of the of Minnesota, approved Migha 1, 1877, untitled act to provide for the compliance of the intervence of the compliance of the intervence of the compliance of the c

railro at track.

Maps are on file at the Executive Office, showing the warfve situation of these lands, and descriptive lists of hem can be obtained by application in person or better to me, or to the publication office of this new aper.

J. PILLSBURY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, St. PAUL. Wight. Oct. 22, 1878.

PINANCIAE

FARM LOANS.

D. K. PEARSONS & CO.

Room 20 Tribune Building.

Make Loans upon Improved Farms in Northern and Eastern Ilitnois at 8 per cent interest, payable once a year.

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By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. Y..

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

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BENT SET, 98.
Warranted
FINEST AND EEST FILLINGS
One-third usual rates.
DRS McCHESNET,
Cor. Clark and Kandoiph-sta.

Government Bonds,

Irrefutable Proof of the Production and Photographing of the Forged Letter.

Also that the Potter Investieation Was a Shameful Conspiracy.

Honest-Money Appeal of the Wisconsin Republican State Central Committee.

Application of the "Law-Abiding Plan" in South Carolina.

The Wits of the Nation Shower ing Their Shafts into Gramercy Park.

Plutarch and Dr. Johnson Sec ond-Rate Operators in Parallels.

The Bible Scoured by Hawk-Eyes in Quest of the Appropriate

COLLAPSE.

the result has been that a complete exposur

perfecting presses.

The ne use for several Hand-recommended to a several Hand-recommended to a few several who were deliberately deceived in regard to the real character of the documents which were ex-hibited to them as proof that a case against made out at once if the Democrats would pass the resolution of inquiry. It can now be proved that a Sherman letter was forged, and brought here by Weber, brother of the murd Supervisor. It was photographed here and then copies were to be used so as TO AVOID BEING TECHNICALLY GULLTY OF CIR-CULATING A PORGERY,

agents in working up the Potter investigat

since these were only photographs. After these were taken, experts examined them, and comwere taken, experie examined them, and con-pared hem with Secretary Sherman's hand-writing and agreed that it would never do to try to class the letter as a genuine one. It was next decided to introduce testimony to the effect that Dan Weber's wife had destroyed the original, but that a copy which Anderson had made here, and which he had afterwards produced, was a true copy. Either because Mrs.
Weber could not be prevailed upon to
swear to this story, or because some other link
in the manufactured story could not be supplied, this line of perjury was dropped, and it was finally agreed that Tom Weber should swear to the story that he found the Sherman letter in a hor with his deceased brother's papers, and covery to any member of the family.

of the Weber-Anderson agreement is also available, and, in short, the whole diabolical plot by which the Potter investigation was worked up and forced upon the Democrats of the House is now known to the Republicans and will doubtless be established to the full sat isfaction of the country as soon as the Senate Committee charged with the inquiry into the charges against Senator Matthews meets. It is understood that An-derson will then appear and free himself from the load of falsehood that he took upon himself in the Potter Committee The payments of money to Anderson for pre paring testimony, and the persons who paid it, are known.

Tilden's nephew, in working up the case and forcing it through the House, are also now known. The persons who took part in manufac-turing oral testimony for several witnesses beturing oral testimony for several witnesses before the Committee are also known, and some of these will probably be soon proceeded against criminally for subornation of perjury. Some of the Democrats involved in these transactions have known for some weeks that the danger of the Republicans obtaining clew to their crooked transactions was very great, and their efforts to avert this trouble have been untiring. The evidence of their attempt to prevent exposure will be about as interesting, and at the same time as convincing of guilt, as any of the rest.

INTERVIEW WITH ANDERSON.

To the Western Anderson.

The Dianapolus, Ind., Oct. 25.—The Saturday Herald of to-morrow will contain an interview

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 25.—The Saturday Herald of to-morrow will contain an interview with James E. Anderson, now stopping in this city. Anderson clears up the mystery surrounding the Sherman letter, and exonerates Secretary Sherman from all complicity in the matter. He says that the authorship of the Sherman letter lies between Senator Kellogg and Conquest Clark, who was his private secretary at the time; that Mrs. Jenks never saw it; that the original letter is now in the possession of a gentleman of Philadelphis, and can be produced at any time. He says that Kellogg could exonerate Sherman at any time, and will do so as soon as the Louisians appointments made in his interest are confirmed. The interview makes two and a half columns of the Herald, and embodies a racy history of Louisian politics, including some interesting facts not heretofore made public. Anderson says he was made the dupe of Sypher, his cousin, and compelled to go before the Potter Committee; that Sypher got a fee of \$3,500 by pretending that he was Anderson's go-between.

SOUTH CAROLINA. A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY ASSURED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Wade Hampton, in a recent speech, claimed that all but two counties of the State of South Carolina were sure for the Democrats, and these two were only doubtful. The Republicans there and in Washington concede that the return of a single Republican to Congress is no longer expected. The Democratic victory is already won by the practical disfranchisement of the Republicans. A private letter, written by a gentleman who first went to South Carolina as a surgeon to a Union regiment, and who married and set-

tled there, says: "We are not allowed to hold any meetings. Even our conv sre broken up by the Red-Shirt Democracy. Republicans can no more exercise their political and party rights in South Carolina than they could in Russia or China. Freedom in the South is a shame and a reproach to the American nation. You may appeal to the Courts! Bosh! You might as well appeal to the Devil to protect you in your religious rights. They openly declare that no Republican meetings shall be held, and, whenever any has been attempted, it has been violently broken up. Gov. Hampton recently addressed a large meeting of Democrats at Hampton Court-House. The men were dressed in red shirts and the women in red jackets."

That color means in South Carolina politics that political ends are to be accomplished through violence and bloodshed if necessary.

That color means in South Carolina politics that political ends are to be accomplished through violence and bloodshed if necessary.

CHARLESTON. S. C., Oct. 25.—District-Attorney Northrop and United States Commissioner Wiggins are in Kingstree, the scene of the Swaiis trouble, and under their directions the following persons have been arrested: G. P. Nelson, G. M. Gilland, J. S. Heyward, J. G. Smith, R. Norton, Henry Davis, G. J. Graham, W. D. Fitch, Hugh Cooper, Dr. S. D. M. Boyd, John Frierson, Dr. J. S. James, William M. Kinder, W. J. Lee, P. W. Seasions, and J. A. Kelly. An examination was wived, and bonds given by all the parties for their appearance at the next term of the United States Court. The affidavits were mostly made by negroes, and the charges are all under Secs. 5,508 to 5,520. Most of the persons arrested are charged with interfering with Swaiis in his advocacy of Rainey for Congress at the White-Oak meeting. The others are arrested for giving Swaiis notice to leave the county.

At this meeting Hampton urged his hearers to use their utmost exertions to set the all existing difficulties, that they might march under the bold, defiant standard of the red shirt to a glorious victory. That means that they propose to carry the Congressional Districts by any means, fair or foul, and "standing shoulder to shoulder" and "following the standard of the red shirt to a glorious victory are terms which have no doubtful wearing in South Carolina.

JUST HOW IT WORKS.

Full particulars have arrived here of the application of the South Carolina law-aoiding plan to allence Republicans, as exemplified in the case of State-Senator Duncan. The Democrats tried various threats to induce him to abandon Republican meetings, but without avail. Finally, to prevent him from attending one deemed important, a citizen swore that the last canvass Duncan had promised to have him appointed County Anditor if he was elected. Upon this a warrant for bribery was sworn out, and Duncan was arrested as be appeared at the meeting and ta

REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKES, Wis., Oct. 25.—An address consequence of the blunder and crime of the leaders of the Democratic party when they abandoned the long settled principles of their organization on the subject of finance

organization on the subject of Susace and engaged in the wild enterprise of trying to capture the Greenback vote." The Democratic leaders who have become a party to the Greenback fraud are denounced, and an appeal is made to the masses of the Democratic party who hold to its ancient faith to defeat the rascals and renegades who favor a debased currency and a dishonest financial system. The following is

AN EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS:

The advices we receive from the different parts of the State are most encouraging. The friends of honest money are working with energy and confidence. The greenback delusion is waning and dying out before the strong light of reason and lone which is poured upon it. The false leaders of the Democracy are cowed and disheartened. Having neither courage nor convictions, they have not ventured to make an open and manly fight. They have left the open work of the canvass to their fanatical Greenback allies, while they burrow mole like in the dark. Their followers are without enthusiasm, and many of them are heartily ashamed of the attitude of their party. All the indications of public sentiment point to

A SWEEFING VICTORY POR HONEST MONEY.

All that is needed to assure it is active and persistent work from this time forth until the polis are closed on the eve of Nov. 5. Republicans and Democrats of the ancient faith, the country expects you to do your duty.

Joseph Rankin has been renominated by the Democrata for State Senator from Manitowoc.

Democrats of the ancient faith, the country expects you to do your daty.

Joseph Rankin has been renominated by the Democrats for State Senator from Manitowou. Country. Cronin is the Greenback candidate for State Senator in LaCrosse Country. The Democratic and Greenback complications are increasing on local and country offices in the Eighth District, rendering Gov. Pound's re-election to Congress a greater certainty than before.

NOT TO REPUBLICANS ONLY.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE. Oct. 25.—The Republican State Central Committee will issue to-morrow an address to the friends of honest money in Wisconconsin,—not to Republicans alone, but to every citizen who is in favor of a sale and stable monetary system. They say:

This question of the currency is not properly a Republican or Democratic question. It tought not to be party question. In the nineteenth century and in a land of free schools, it is humiliating to find that it is necessary seriously to argue that promises to pay are not money. The question of honest money having been made the chief question of the canvass by the action of those who now shape the policy of the Democratic party in this State, it remains for those Democrats who still cling to the ancient faith of their party to determine whether they will keep that faith and act with the Republicans, or abjure it and vote to encourage and strengthen the deliations and fallacies of Greenbackism.

They also say that advices from different sec-

of Greenbackism.

They also say that advices from different sections of the State are most encouraging, and conclude with an appeal to the friends of hopest money not to be content with mere victory, but "to add to it the moral power and impressive-"to add to it the moral power and impressive-ness of a huge majority,—a majority that will show that Wisconsin stands so firmly planted on the solid rock of sound financial policy that, though all the winds of false doctrine may be let loose upon her, they cannot shake her immutable fidelity." ILLINOIS.

JOLIET, 1H., Oct. 25.—The political fight in this (the Seventh) Congressional District is a triangular one. The failure of the attempted calition at Ottawa between the friends of W. S. Brooks, the Democratic, and those of Alexander Campbell, the Fist candidate for Congress, has intensified the hostility of the two factions and made impossible any arrangement by which the two organizations can combine on a single candidate. Gen. P. C. Hays will virtually have a "walk-away," and will be elected by depths the majority he second two seasons. tually have a "walk-away," and will be elected by double the majority he received two years ago. The chief interest in the fight really cen-tres in the struggie between the Fiatists and the Democracy. Each is trying desperately to swallow the other, tail-end first. From present indications it will be nip and tuck between them, with the chances in favorof the Fiatists, however, as being the more sanguine, hopeful, and vigorous of the two. While dissensions have crept into the ranks of their opponents, the Republicans are united and confident of success. Gen. Hays is making a thorough canvass of the district, win-ning new friends and favorable opinions, even from Democrats, everywhere he speaks. James Goodspeed, Esq., of the Joliet Republicans. One

CLISTON, Ill., Oct. 25.—The Democrats spread themselves for a big thing to-day. Bill Springer was sent here by the State Central Committee as a missionary to convert the Nationals, and take them as a body into the Democratic party. When the band began to play there were but few of the faithful on hand, but, by persistent drumming, about 150 were gathered in Dewitt Hall, and, over an hour after the time advertised, Mr. Springer stepped upon the platform. His speech was an arraignment of the entire record of the Republican party. He told the Nationals that, for five years, they had failed in organizing a new party, and that defeat would be their lot in the future. He urged them to unite with the Democrais, and, when that party got complete power of the offices and the Government, earlything would be lovely. Senstor Archer san the same song for a few minutes after Springer sat down, but the audience, by this time becoming wearied at the thinness of the doctrine, were leaving. If Springer is one of the big guns, he shoots very light.

DANVILLE.

very light.

DANVILLE.

Bescial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 25.—State-Senator Hunt, of Parls, made a Republican speech here last night to a good audience. He totally ignored personalities and party abuse, and confined himself to an argument in favor of hard morely. It was pronounced to be by far the best speech of the campaign here, although we have had Senator Oglesby and other distinguished orstors.

orstors.

THE HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 24.—The Hon E. B. Washburne, of Chicago, has accepted an urgent invitation from the leading Republican German citizens of St. Clair County to deliver a political address in this city. He will speak here Thursday, Oct. 31. We have a "right smart chance" of electing a Republican State Senator and a Republican Congressman in this district.

INDIANA OFFICIAL VOTE—THE DENOCRATIC PLURALITY, 13,736.

671 1, 229 1, 094 2, 058 1, 264 1, 621 1, 680 2, 384 4, 167 2, 150 2, 150 2, 150 2, 150 1, 744 954 1, 148 1

TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25 .- A Republican Convenion to nominate a candidate for Congress fo his district meets on the 28th. The National Greenback party have issued a call for a Convention for the same purpose or

The National Greenoats party have issued a call for a Convention for the same purpose on the 9th.

WILL MAKE NO NOMINATION.

The following will be published to-morrow:

The Democratic Executive Committee of the Tenth Congressional District of Tennesses, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever in almost every town in said district, deem it utterly impossible to constitute a convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate to represent the Congressional District in the Forty-sixth Congress, which would represent satisfactory the wisbes of the party, and therefore appeal with confidence to the voters of the district to cast their votes on the first Tuesday in November next for the candidate who will most efficiently and satisfactorily represent and defend their best incerests in said Congress.

Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

The Hon. Casey Young, present member of Congress from this district, will to-morrow announce bimself as an independent candidate for re-election.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

NASHVILEE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—C. B. Simonton has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress from the Ninth District. The Hon. W. H. Caldwell was not a candidate for re-election. The nominee is a member of the present Tennesse Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PROSPECTS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—A gentleman who has just returned from Massachusett friendly to Butler, and who has had person friendly to Butler, and who has had personal interviews with him, says that, not withstanding the confidence of the Republicana, Gen. Butler himself is entirely certain of his own election. This gentleman, however, does not fully share Butler's confidence, although he says that Butler still has a chance. News from Democratic sources in Massachusetts is that there is no doubt that Butler is leaten. The belief that he has recently lost strength is entertained by all except his followers. The Republican Campaign Committee is making extraordinary exertions, and late reports from all the districts have given them great confidence. The great army of stay-at-homes in Massachusetts, which is composed of the farming vote, and which generally dePRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON NOTES

LOUISIANA.

OOV. SICHOLLA.

Special Dispuist to The Tribona.

NEW ORLES No. Oct. 25.—Gov. Nicholls has is ened peremptory orders to the civil authorities of Teusas and Concordia to enforce the law and bring to justice all offenders, whatever be to politics. He said to-day that if, in the esfo

TILDEN'S DEFENSE.

A PROPERCY ABOUT IT. enial was published, the New York Tribune declared in advance what it would be, -indi-cated it. in fact, as exactly as though it had al-

"Mr. Tilden, it is whispered, is busy on 'a statement.' Mr. Pelton, Mr. Smith Weed, Mr. Havemeyer, and even that estimable patriot, Mr. Coyle, are to unite, we are told, in another. Perhaps. But if any statement is to be made, we can tell very well, in advance, about what it

the editor of the Tribune, that he knew nothin whatever of what was going on about him

public will, therefore, as to the countries of the further predictions as to the countries of the ciphers, and driven into the winess. They will say they meant be harm; they were merely buving their own; that were run down by Republican emissaries each of the disputed States, offering the they were merely buving their own; that they were run down by Republican enhancies from each of the disputed States, offering to sell Electoral votes at extortionate rates; that they shought it well to deal with the principals direct, or at least to draw them out. They will insist that they knew the Republicans were bidding against them. They will profest, as far at they dare, that the dispatches are not fairly given or faithfully translated. Above all, they will declare upon bonor that the guileless and unsophisticated Mr. Tilden knew nothing whatever of their efforts to buy for him the Presidency of the United States. Well, out with it! The public will listen—and lange.

"Mr. Marble's defense is already made. He transmitted the offers to sell the Presidency as a part of his duty to his chief, but he never advised their acceptance. He may yet susplement this by saying that Coyle, being trusted with the ciphers, and being used as the go-cetween and telegraph-boy, abused his trust and sent, as if from "Moses" insect, the things he thought 'Moses' ought to send.

"Coyle is the cheap rascal of the crowd. He will take upon himself any disgrace they want him to bear, provided they pay him reasonably well for it.

"There really isn't any excuse for delay in getting up so simple a defense. Out with it."

If these predictions prove true, they will only serve to plunge Tilden still deeper into the mire.

THAT CIPHER CHORUS. MORE COMMENTS ON THE DENIAL.

Washington Sunday Heruld (Dem.).

The Democracy owes the Tribune some graddo their party any further injury. REARTLESS OBSERVATIONS. New York Kiening Actress (Dem.).
Pelton has acted the part of an amateur ass

The Old-Man-with-the-Wicked-Partners is very down in the mouth. DIVISION OF LABOR.

Troy Times (Rep.).

Mr. Tilden to Pelton: Pil do the denying, ewhew; you do the explaining. Hey, there, Smith Weed; can't you deny better than Tilden or Marble?

MOW ABOUT THIS, MR. POTTER?

New Orients Prodymae (Dens.)

The question to be explored on now is whether the New York Tribuse will adjourn or not before the Potter Committee dissolves.

A QUESTION AND A FACT.

Albuny Journal (Res.).

Is Tilden a second Washington! If he isn't, how do you account for the following historic parallel: I cannot tell a lie, I did I cannot tell a lie, I did I with my little hatchet. It with my little nephew.

-George Washington. — S. J. Titlen.

If Mr. Tilden's statement had been
(a) Written by Jonah when he was sojourningin the winds's belly;
(b) Put to soak for a week in a barrel half-fullouth; it couldn't smell more fishy than it does

A BATCH OF CENTRE SHOTS.

Bordelle (Rep.).

"A little disfigured, but still in the ring."—

grand J. Tittlen.

"I am one of the people," says Mr. Tilde Ton are, Sammy, you are. One of the work kind of people.

The elevated railway doesn't appear to tre Mr. Tilden a particle, but he thinks some ought to invent a cipher dispaten that woul make more noise in the world than a pain mill explosion.

An editorial in the same paper says:

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GLASGOW BANK.

shareholders of the defunct Bank of Glasgow has just been issued by the committee who are investigating the affairs of the institution.

The amount is £500 per share, but it is believed another £100 will be called for.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The body of Cardinal Cul

SPAIN.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE KING ALPHONSO MADRID, Oct. 25.—As the King was driving through the street known as Calle Mayor, this evening, a man in a blouse fired a pistol at him.

The King was not touched, and continued on his way to the palace amid the acclamations of

by the soldiers and taken to prison.

The would-be assassin is named Juan Mon-casi, aged 23, by trade a cooper, and a native of Terragona. He atstes be is a member of the

International Society, and his crime was pre meditated. He arrived at Madrid Oct. 20.

Moneasi was rescued with difficulty from some women who wished to lynch him. All the foreign ministers and diplomatists in Madrid have congratulated the King on his escape. A solemn Te Deum will be sung to-morrow.

Judicial proceedings against Moneasi have already commenced.

MISCELLANEOUS

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The marriage of the Countess of Bismarck, Prince Bismarck's daughter, with the Count Rantzau, takes place on the

LONDON, Oct. 25—A dispatch from Rome announces that the Ministerial crisis is over. Admiral Brice has accepted the Ministry of Marine.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Minister of Pinance and a syndicate of Berlin tankers to-day sign a contract for a Prussian 4 per cent loan of 80,000,000 marks.

CASUALTIES.

WRECKS ON THE COAST.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—Of the persons on board the river steamer Express, which foundered in a gale on the morning of the 23d,

fifteen are known to be saved, sixteen are miss ing, and some of these may have been picked

up by passing vessels.
NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 25.—The steamer Gen.

on Welnesday morning off Cape Hatteras

Passengers and crew saved.

New York, Oct. 25.—The steamship City of

iouston, which left New York on the 19th for

Gaiveston, foundered off Fryingpan Shoals of the 23d inst., during a fearful gale that day. The passengers and crew were rescued by the Margaret, of this city, and are now safe in Fernandina. Fla.

The City of Houston was an tron steamship, of 1,515 tons burden, 286 feet in length. She was built in Chester, Pa., in 1871 and owned by C. H. Mallory & Co., this city.

The Signal Station at Cape Henry reports six more bodies from the A. L. Davis washed ashore.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 25.—The 3-year-old

child of Augustus Gable, a mine boss, met a terrible death to-day. A boufire was burning

in front of Gable's residence, and the child was attracted by the flames. It walked up to the

edge and slipped and fell into the fire. Some

women hearing the shricks rushed forward and

attempted to pull the child out by the dress

but the garment would give way, and their ef-forts were futile. The mother succeeded finally in getting the child out, and conveyed it ten-

erly to the house, where it died after suffering

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
JOLIET, Ill., Oct., 25.—An accident, resulting

the death of an employe named Arthur Earl,

took place at the rolling-mills yesterday after

oon. Earl was working at one of the vessels

to the converter when a huge mass of slag, weighing several hundred pounds, fell and, striking bim on the shoulders crushed him to death. The deceased was about 24 years of age, and was preparing himself for the medical profession, having already attended one course of lectures.

UNDER THE WHEELS. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25.—At 2 o'clock this

orning the express train on the Detroit & Bay

City Road ran over and instantly killed a man three miles north of this city. He was identified as John Whalen, who laid down on the track and went to sleep while under the influ-

FATAL EXPLOSION. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 25 .- A special to the Leader says the boiler of the Ousego Pan-Handle Works in Rome, Ashtabula County, exploded

at noon to-day, instantly killing the engineer, George McKenzie, and seriously injuring two men, names unknown. The factory was totally destroyed. Loss not known.

APPREHENSIONS.

ASHORE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fig., Oct. 25.—A steamer is

eported ashore to-night near St. Augustine. is impossible to learn anything definite.

DROWNED.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The barge Van

haack sank off Yonkers this morning, and the aptain, his wife, and two children were drowned.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusts.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—The case of Barbara Bergenhoffer against William Breneman for \$10,000 damages for seduction and breach of promise of marriage was tried in the Circuit

Court to-day, and decided in favor of the plain tiff. A verdict for the full amount was given. W. G. Brien & Son represented the plaintiff, the defendant having no counsel. Barbara is a handsome German girl, who left Germany and

ter, with the country of November.

GLASGOW, Oct. 25.-The call made upon the

Sions Of Unbasiness about Him.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Col. Woolley's greatest distress appears to r his acquaintances. If Col. C. W. Woolley would only visit a few nore cities and talk a little more freely about ipher dispatches, etc., he would place Mr. liden and his friends under everlasting obli-

SOMETHING FOR MOSES TO CONSIDER.

Bricksbury (N. J.) Times and Journal (Rep.).

If Mr. Manton Marble would put in a public appearance he would draw almost as well as a six-legged horse in a country village.

Says Mr. Manton Marble: "Real or pretended brokers overran Taliahassee, flushing the game which Noyes bagged." That's all right, Mr. Marble, so long as Noyes bagged game honorably; but who in the pame of picty, carly and late, flushed Mr. Manton Marble when the Tribuse bagged him?

Tribuse bagged him?

WHY THE UNCLE DOESN'T BOUNCE THE NEPHEW.

Albany Evening Journal (Nep.).

The cry is going up in various quarters, Why don't Tilden repudiate Pelton! We have no doubt the old man is aching to,—that he yearns to lead that repreheusible nephew by the ear to the front door, and give him a lift with his boot from the threshold that should land him beyond the Rocky Mountains on all fours. But, if we interpret the uncle aright, the reason which forbids him from presenting Pelton with such a testimonial of his regard lies in the fact that he is aware that there is exceeding much tar upon his own as well as upon the nephew's garments, and that the presence of the defilement upon both is due to the impingement against them of one and the same stick.

A FLIMSY EXCUSE.

A FLIMSY EXCUSE.

A FLIMSY EXCUSE.

Birper's Weekly (Rep.).

There has been time to observe the general feeling in regard to Mr. Tilden's knowledge of the acts of his agents, and it is that he must be neid morally responsible for them. He manged his own campaign. His own house was he base of operations. It was from his own house that the "Gobble" negotiation for a contenua extred on. State aged his own campaign. His own house was the base of operations. It was from his own house that the "Gobble" negotiation for a vote was carried on, and for a vote in a State which it was not pretended that he had carried. If it be assumed that he did not distinctly and in detail authorize the offer or the payment of money for a favorable decision in Florida, it must be upon the further assumption that he had virtually left everything to the discretion of his agents. But under the circumstances, as he trusted himself more than them, and as he was personally conducting his campaire, he could have given such discretion only as he was willing to have done so long as he could plead personal ignorance of them. If his agents told him that they wished to pledge \$50,000 in Florida pending the count, of which the circumstances were known to the whole country, and Mr. Tilden assented without inquiry, is any intelligent man satisfied to accept it as a clearance from the offense? Why did he not inquire? Had he probably been in the habit of allowing such pledges to be made without knowledge of the circumstances? Nothing could be flimsier than such an excuse.

without knowledge of the circumstances? Nothing could be filmsier than such an excuse.

MAKES IT BAD FOR TILDEN.

Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

In an interview, which appears to have been forced upon him, Mr. Charles W. Woolley, one of the parties implicated in the famous cipner dispatches, throws, not a little light on the question of their genuineness. He owns, in the first place, to one of them,—the one which was signed by Mr. Woolley as "Fox," urging the New York managers to stop Mr. Marble's proffers to Returning Boards. Thus he allows that the cipher at least is correct whenever used. Again, instead of denying the others, he answers the interviewer by saying that he has nothing to say. Likewise, instead of having any idea of prosecuting the Tribune for libel, he says that he has consulted a skillful lawyer to know if he himself can be prosecuted for what he did in Florida, and that the lawyer assured him that he did nothing to brung him under the criminal law. Thus Mr. Woolley damages the case against Gramercy Park even more than he did Mr. Marble, the silvence of Pelton, and the declaration of Mr. Tilden, which neglected to declare anything but that he did not know of any such transactions as those conducted through the ciphers. Indeed, the case against Mr. Tilden, far from growing better, grows worse, and the Democratic party will be false to itself if it does not insist upon an investigation by the Potter Committee, and let its late candidate sink or swim according to the verdict found.

SAROASM.

For Fore Ferning Express (Dem.).

Sanoasm.

New York Evening Express (Dem.).

The Tribune's ciphergrams, taken in connecton with Mr. Marble's card and Mr. Tilden's distinct, will call for another Congressional instigation. Mr. Tilden will rejoice to have an deation. Mr. Hillen will rejoice to have an ortunity to make his positive denials under a, and Messrs. Felton, Marble, Smith, Wool, Weed, and others will be most happy to all they don't know. Thus, at last, Mr. den will have the coveted opportunity to dicate himself thrust upon him.

A RATTLING WHACK AT MOSES.

Allanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.),
Manton Marble was the recognized marthe campaign. Conceited, intolerant,
teal, and with a well-defined vein of inpercolating his system, he repelled all whimsical, and with a well-defined vein of intrigue percolating his system, he repelled all decent gentlemen, and marred all reasonable schemes. It was understood also that he was jeopardizing the character of his colleagues, by paying repeated visits to Cowgill, and talking dim villany to that worthy, who repeated it at once to the Republican caucus. Mr. Wooliey had more sagacity than Marble, and was minus Marble's offensive habits. Gov. Brown was the master-spirit of them all. Had the campaign been placed in the hands of Brown, Woolley, and Saltonstall, and Marble had been smothered in a barrel of pomade, Florida would have been spent. Cowgill was not amenable to principle, but he was subject to fear, and was somewhat careful of his threadbare reputation. Had the case against him been made absolute and ricid, he would have voted right. As it was, Marble showed weakness by sneaking into his house with doubtful gibberish, and Cowgill, strengthening as Marble weakened, slipped through the gaps that divisions and bickerings had left in the Democratic argument. Marble spoiled the Returning Board campaign in Florida. It is hardly more than we expected that he has compromised Tilden.

DEMOCRATIC FIASCO. SOFT-MONEY CROWD SURPRISED WITH HARD-MONEY SPEECH.

Dispatch to New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—The Democrats of Harrisburg held their first meeting of the campaign in the Court-House this evening, and, true to their instincts, made a bungling job of it. A full house greeted the orator of the even-ing, B. B. Daily, of Indiana. That gentleman divided the nour which his speech consumed be-tween abuse of the Republican party and ad-vocacy of soft-money doctrines, which were re-ceived with enthusiasm. At the conclusion of his harangue, the meeting adjourned, but the nce did not leave the hall. The whad come out to "make a night of it," and a single speech, and that only on one side of the money question, failed to satisfy them. Calls were made for several local lights of the party, who responded briefly, as also did a colored orator named Younger, whom the Democracy have taken to their bosoms in the hope of flattering some of the colored voters into supporting their ticket. At this juncture some one announced that "Uncle Jake" Seigler, a Democratic war-horse from Butler County, was in town. At this the meeting was hurriedly reorganized, and a committee sent out after Seigler. The Committee soon returned with their man, who proceeded, much to the surprise and chagrin of the major portion of his audience, to deliver a ringing hard-money speech. As may be imagined, this had the effect of a shower-bath on the listeners, many of whom hastily left the hall, while the remainder braved it out with ill-concealed mortification. After talking about half an hour, and undoing in that time what Daily had occupied an hour in accomplishing, "Uncle Jake?" took a hint from the chilling reception his remarks met with, stopped his speech, and the meeting adjourned, a success in point of numbers, but a miserable failure in management. There were many Republicans and some honest-money Democrats in the audience, and from these came the only indorsement of Seigler's remarks. out to "make a night of it," and a single speech,

MISSISSIPPI.

PLAN."

Dispatch to New Fork Times.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, who arrived here to-day, was questioned in regard to the progress of the annuas in his State. He replied that the greatist harmony prevailed, and that nearly everyody was supporting the Democratic candidates or Congress. No meetings were being held, and there was in fact no necessity for them, owing to the unanimity of political septiment. Very few newspapers were being published in the yellow-fever district. He had no doubt of the election of a solid Democratic Congressional delegation. No other result was possible as ellow-fever distriction of a solid Democratic Congressions spation. No other result was possible, as Democratic candidates were unopposed extin the First District, where an Independance was running, but with such slight probables of success that his withdrawal ties of success that

gnificant that it had no regular organi Singleton has not been in Mississippi Instruincent that it has no regular organization.

Mr. Singleton has not been in Mississippi lately, in consequence of the prevalence of yellow-fever, but he is thoroughly informed as to the condition of political affairs in that State, and no one familiar with the Mississippi plan of conducting a political campaign can doubt that he spoke correctly when he said to your correspondent: "Yes, sir, you may state that Mississippi will send a solid Democratic delegation to the Forty-sixth Congress." When it is stated that Mississippi, if her citizens were given a fair opportunity to cast their ballots in accordance with their convictions, would give a Republican majority of at least 35,000, further comment on Mr. Sungleton's statement is unnecessary. The colored population of that State is so thoroughly overswed that it will be surprising if any of them venture to visit the poils for the purpose of casting their votes against the Democratic candidates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In the report of Mr.

Evarts' speech, as furnished last night, he was made to say: "And now the Executive looks with indifference, if not contempt, at every method of contumely and slander by which that title was appropriate to be a supply to be a supply to the contempt. title was sought to be impugned." The lannow this great and peaceful nation, reposing in now this great and peaceful nation, reposing in that justice and wisdom, and accepting from one end to the other the determination of the executive power, thus lodged and thus protected, has looked with indifference, if not with contempt, upon all the idle and puny schemes by which, in streams of contumely and slander, that title was sought to be impugued."

WA ZLECTION FIGURES.

BURLINGS., Is., Oct. 25.—Official figures from pinety four counties on the vote for Secretary of State. at the late I low election. are

BURLING A. Is., Oct. 25.—Official figures trom ninety-four counties on the vote for Secretary of State, at the late Iowa election, are as follows: J.A.T. Hull, Republican, 130,183; E. M. Farnsworth, fusion, 122,001; scattering, 1,193; Hull's majority, 6,889. The remaining four counties will increase this majority to 8,362. The majority of the other State officers will be still less.

four counties will increase this majority to 8,363. The majority of the other State officers will be still less.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Union Workingmen, growing out of the splits in other Labor and Greenback parties, met in Convention to-day and nominated a city ticket. This is the sixth ticket in the field.

Sunsat Cox's opponent.

Sunsat Cox's opponent.

**New York Times, Oct. 25.*

A conference of all the political parties opposed to Tammany Hall was held last evening in the rooms of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association, No. 728 Fifth street, for the purpose of uniting upon a candidate to oppose 8. S. Cox in the Sixth Congressional District. There were present representatives of the Irving Hall Democracy, the Republican party, the Busir-Connolly wing of the National Greenback party, the Greenback-Labor party, the County Democracy, and the Ottendorfer German Independents. Dr. Louis Cohen, of the Irving Hall Democracy presided. After a long consultation, one offithe Democratic German delegates announced that the Convention of his party had already nominated Maurice De Vries for Congress, to oppose Cox; and added that the nomination had been accepted, the candidate hoping to receive the indorsement of all parties opposed to Tammany rule. The speaker then declared Cox to be a "carpet-barger," who did not live in the district. After some discussion a resolution was passed declaring Maurice De Vries the unanimous choice of the conference as candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. Maurice De Vries, whom the conference regard as a very strong candidate, is a member of the law firm of Petshaw & De Vries. He was educated at Columbia College, and is about 38 years of age. He has pledged himself to wage a vigorous canvass against the Tammany nominee.

WASHINGTON.

tracts for the Exchange of Silver-North Carolina Whisky Men Petition for Lanlency. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.-Prof. Hayden who has returned here from the West, has re-ceived a letter announcing the safe arrival at-the Union Pacific Railroad of his surveying parties, and that they will immediately return to Washington. The region explored during the season has been the Yellowstone National Park. and Mud River Mountains. In the latter glacial formations were discovered. The snow-storms

than had been intended.

Sensationalists will doubtless find a basis for another rumor about a movement on the Rio Grande in the fact that Col. Corbin, in charge of the recruiting service here, will next week take 200 recruits from New York to reinforce

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Bids for a contract to supply 400,000 tine ounces of silver pullion to the Government, in lots of not less bullion to the Government, in lots of not le than 10,000 ounces, were opened to-day, and a now in the hands of the Commission appointe by the Secretary of the Treasury to award the contract. Bidders request that their bids the not made public. It is stated at the Treasury to the Government. There were less that twenty-five received, about half a doze being from New York firms, and the balance from San Francisco. The Government succeed an securing enough to meet its present demands, although the whole 400,000 ounces advertised for were not purchased. The bids which were accepted ranged from \$4 to 13 cents per ounce below the London quotation to-day of 49%d. A clause in the invitation of the Secretary for bids requires sellers to complete their deliveries within ten days, the object of this being to keep out foreign bidders, who cannot deliver silver within that time. All the bids at and above the London rate were rejected, and those below the object opten.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were \$223,500.

The com balance in the Treasury at the close

below it only accepted.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were \$282,500.

The coin balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was \$228,165,000; currency balance, \$12,377,000, including \$10,000,000 of the fractional-currency fund.

The Cabjuet session to-day was of short duration, and devoted to ordinary departmental business. The Attorney-General had read a number of telegrams from parties in South Carolina, complaining of the trouble there on account of politics, but it was agreed that nothing could be done by the Federal Government while the judicial processes of the United States are not resisted, and it is acknowledged they are not.

are not resisted, and it is acknowledged they are not.

Some 400 illicit distillers and tobacco blockaders now indicted before the United States Court at Statesville, N.C., petition the Internal Revenue Bureau to have the same clemency extended them as was recently extended to a number of illicit distillers in South Corolina, excepting only those who had violently resisted the revenue officers. They offer to piedge themselves, if this clemency is granted, not only to abstain from further violations of the internal revenue laws themselves, but to use their influence to prevent others from doing it. The Department will probably grant the request.

from doing it. The Department will probably grant the request.

The Supreme Court, according to the reaseignment of its calendar, will next month hear arguments involving the constitutionality of all laws heretofore made bearing on the question of polygamy in Utah. The decision will involve the legality of all laws, national, State, or Territorial, to crush out the Mormon mode of life.

ife.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Secretary Schurz has definitely accepted the invitation of the Massachusetts Republican Committee to deliver a speech in Boston upon financial topics, and has fixed upon Monday evening next as the time. He leaves Washington for this purpose on Saturday. The speech will deal especially with the question of money in its relations to workingmen. Invitations to speak have been received by him from Providence, Cambridge, Buffalo, Hartford, Philadelphis, and other cities, butfowing to the demands of Department business, it is not likely that any of them will be accepted.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 25.—The Associated Press dispatch from Madison, Wis., published this morning, regarding Prof. Watson, was incorrect in its statement that he would leave correct in its statement that he would leave here at once. He enters upon the duties of Director of the Madison University immediate-ly, but, as the building is not yet complete, his occasional presence only will be required for some time. He will not assume the duties of Professor of Astronomy there till next May, when he will have completed his instruction here. The regret at losing him here is univer-sal.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Arrived—Steamships
State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; Neckar,
from Bremen; City of Brussels, from Liverpool; Canada, from Loudon.
LONDON, Oct. 25.—Steamers D. Steinmann.
Russia, and Hansa, from New York, have arrived out.
Baltimore, Oct. 25.—Arrived—Ohlo, from
Bremen.

FOREIGN

Russia Believed to Be Bent on Further Conquests.

Her Armies in Bulgaria and Roumelia on the Alert.

Russian Agents Said to Openly Claim a Portion of Bulgaria.

England's Designs in Asia Freely Commented on by the Russian Press.

Attempt to Assassinate King Alfense in the Streets of Madrid.

His Would-Be Murderer Rescued from Crowd of Infuriated Women.

THE EAST.

LONDON, Oct. 26-5 a. m.—The Standard pub lishes a sensational dispatch from Vienna to the effect that Russia's military preparations are so vast that nobody can doubt she is bent upon further conquest. The only question appears to be whether she will wait till spring or o be whether she will wait recommence the war before that time. The excuse will probably be the outbreaks of the Bulgariaus, which were gotten up by Russian agents. A camp of 60,000 men is forming at Kischeneff to replace the troops

who crossed the Balkans southward. Russia refuses to evacuate the Debrudscha o Roumania until Roumania has concluded ar openly claim that Moldavia as far as the Sereth must become Russian.

WHAT THE LONDON TIMES SAYS. LONDON, Oct. 26-5 a. m.-The Times, in leader, says: "Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of others A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment It is preposterous to assert that our hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghanistan to the exclusion of others who have no right there. Ou is another question. It is certain, however that a decisive campaign will not commence before spring. Our attention will meanwhil be given to carrying out the Berlin treaty."

A RUSSIAN THREAT.

LONDON, Oct. 26—5 a. m.—The Ruski Mir says Anglo-Turkish intrigues are on foot to spread the Rhodope insurrection to Shumla. The only assert her rights as conqueror, and revert to the treaty of San Stefano. All the Powers are oo much occupied elsewhere to offer any reistance.

A Vienna d'spatch discredits the report cor cerning Russian threats against Roumania. Russia has ample means of exercising indirect pressure, as Roumania cannot pacify the Doudscha without her co-operation,

A Bucharest dispatch says the Bulgarian have been informed from St. Petersburg that neither Prince Nikita nor Prince Milan has a that the election will be manage, quietly, and Europe will be confronted by the secomplishe ASSAULTED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch form Pera says the British Vice Consul at Bourgs a has been se-riously assaulted by Russian off ers, and the Russians refused to allow the British man-ofwar Condor to go to Bourgas. TURKISH COMPLAINA
LONDON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Vienns

says the Porte has addressed a checular to the Powers declaring that the insurrection of the Bulgarians is fostered by Slav agitators. A dispatch from Trebizonde reports that dis-

persons were killed and wounded. Reinforce nents have been sent to the Russian forces. THE ENGLISH ARMY ON THE TECHANISTAL A dispatch from Simla estimates that the Peshawur column will number 16,000 men with sixty-six guns, the Koorum column 6,000 men

12,000 men and sixty guos, besides a strong The decision of the Home Cabinet is expected on the 27th inst.

A POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the references to the Afghan question in Sir Stafford Northcote's recent speeches, says: "If Great Britain is aiming at an extension of its frontier in Asia, an attempt to carry out such a

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Arif Bey, Presi-ent of the Red-Crescent Committee, has gone to Mecca ostensibly to superintend the executhe approach of the Coarbanbairsm festival The real motive, however, is to confer with pilgrims from India, Afghanistan, and Central Asia, who will reach Mecca in large numbers within the nexth month, to influence them fa vorably towards the British policy and adverse

DOUBTPUL. Paris, Oct. 25.-It is stated that, in cons quence of the gravity of the situation between England and Alghanistan, and the state of affairs in Turkey, a Cabinet Council was held at Versailles yesterday, and will meet again to-day. WILL RESIST TO THE DEATH.

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—Intelligence has been received from the Turkish frontier provinces that

the Albanian League, mustering 100,000 com-barants, have resolved to resist to the death the cession of the territory demanded by Greece. Servia and Greece.

London, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Vienne says negotiations have been proceeding the last few days for the conclusion of an diffensive and and defensive alliance between Servia and Greece.

PERSIA'S DEMAND. A Constantinople dispatch states that Minister Layard supports the demand of Persia for the immediate cession of Khotour. The Persian Ambassador has assured Minister Layard that the report of an understanding between Russia and Persia is unfounded, and that Persia would observe strict

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

BELGRADE, Oct. 25.—It is stated directes that the Servian army will be in reduced to a peace footing.

AFGHANISTAN,

TONE OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

Special Dispatch to London Tripes.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—The Afghan excitement being on the increase, even the most pacific por-tion of the Russian press is enchanted with the delightful prospect of settling England defin tively. The St. Petersburg Boures Gasette, s paper which was steadily opposed to the Turk-ish war, now insists upon measures 30 establish Russian control over the passes of the Hindoo

Koosh. We are told:

If the passes forming the only road from Russia to India are under Russian control, Russian and English power is equally balanced in the East. Afghanistan is the one point where the entire might and influence of England may be effectually resisted and paralyzed by Russia. Suppose these passes—the strategical pivot of the Oriental question—become English property, there will be no end to English pretensions. Afghanistan is to be conquered by one of those coups which have made india an English dependency. Headed by the Times newspaper, the English press is bounding public opinion against the defenseless Ameer. Russia should make the Ameer's cause her own, and oy the dispatch of a sufficient force render Afrhanistan invincible. A small Russian corps would andice to force England to stake her Asiatic

rial interest an effice afterest different from the Quixotte detemped the size.

A letter in the Good dated from Orenburg the city forming the base for Russian military operations in Central Asia, says:

The unabitants of British India at this moment impatiently await the serival of their Russian liberators. The hope of imminent emancipation from foreign yoke is universal in the country. The English, fearing that the Russian host, bent upon freeing the Hindoo race, will thread their way through Afghanistan, are determined to anticipate their adversary and to occupy the passes in advance. Not many years ago the dispatch of British agents to the then independent Kanntes of Central Asia was intended to secure the like object. But Capt. Concily, expelled by the Khan of Khiva, who had no wish to offend Russia, fied to Bokhara, where he was decapitated with Col. Stoddart, another agent who had been dispatched to the Khantase. The like fais would have befallen Capt. Abbott, in Rhiva, had he not been saved by Russian officers. After these events, in Nevember, 1841, the Afghans rose, killed the British agents, Burnes and Macnaughten, and destroyed an English force of 20,000 mes. carrying off 28,000 horses and camels. Since then the Afghans have ever been hostile to England. To-day British policy deems it all important to withdraw the Afghans from the sphere of Russian inducence, and to place them under the control of a so-called Resident Ambassador. The Russian inducence, and to place them under the control of a so-called Resident Ambassador. The Russian inducence, and to place them under the control of a so-called Resident Ambassador. The Russian inducence, and to place them under the control of a so-called Resident Ambassador. The Russian inducence, and to place them under the control of a so-called Resident Ambassador. The Russian on sconstanty apprehended by the first the possibility of a Russian invasion is constanty apprehended by the first the possibility.

HYMENEAL.

ROBERTS---TAYLOR.

Paincare to boulet people occurred last evening in Princeton, being the wedding of Mr. William B. Roberts, of Chicago, and Miss Calla I. Taylor, daughter of the late J. I. Taylor, a proming the state of the late J. I. Taylor, a proming the state of the late J. I. Taylor, a proming the state of the late J. I. Taylor, a proming the state of the late J. I. Taylor, a proming the state of the late J. I. Taylor, a proming the state of the late J. I. Taylor, a proming the state of the late J. I. Taylor, and the state of the late J. I. Taylor, a proming nent lawyer and author of "A Gyre Through the Orient," of this city. Mr. Roberts is well and widely known in the Northwest, having been for years connected with Reed's Temple of Music, and at present the representative of the well-known firm of Pelton & Pomeroy. Miss Taylor, now Mrs. Roberts, is a charming young lady with large, expressive dark eyes and bair, lady with large, expressive dark eyes and fair complexion, and a countenance the stantly inspires confidence, and made her at especial favorite with her numerous friends.

stantly inspires confidence, and made her an especial favorite with her numerous friends.

The bridal robe was rich and elegant. It was made of neavy pearl gros-grain silk, in Princess style, with long, square train, draped elaborately with cascades, bows, and loops of satin to match on either side. The trimmings were of knife plaitings and corded silk to match. The neck was cut low and square, filled in with tulle. The sleaves descended to the elbows. Orange blossoms and pearls adorned the hair, and a heavy tuile vefl completed the toilet.

The bridesmaids were dressed in tulle and England is intent upon attacking Afghanistan, imitating Reynard, the fox, when charging the in secent rabbit with beginning the fead, but the world knows the rights of the case, and will not be deceived by these fraudulent tactics.

The statement that the German Government have shown a disposition to intervene in the Afghan-European complications is erroneous.

The bridesmaids were dressed in tulle and The bridesmaids were dressed in tulle and white silk, looped and trimmed with smilax and tube roses, and pearl ornaments to match. Miss Olga Taylor wore a dress of white tulle blended with white and cardinal satin a "Emperatrice, with very long train. It was exceedingly becoming to her graceful figure. Pearls adorned the hair and neck. Mrs. Taylor wore a very rich black gross grain silk dress heavily trimmed with crape and jet ornaments. The costumes of all the ladies were elegant in the extreme, and, on the whole, it was a dazzling assembly of fashion and beauty.

the fadies were elegant is the extreme, and, on the whole, it was a dazzling assembly of fashion and boauty.

The presents consisted of an elegant silver tea set, a filtering water-plicher and goblets from Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Aurors, parents of the groom; Bible, pillow-shams, and coverlid in lace from the bride's mother; a cluster diamond-ring and Russis-leather work-box, with gold fittings, from the groom; a pearl opera-glass from Miss Etta Roberts; handsome silver cake-basket from Thomas A. Roberts; ornamental ivory comb from Miss Mary I. Taylor; beautiful solid silver card-receiver from Mrs. J. H. Quick; silver and glass berry-dish and bouquet-bolder from Messrs. Pelton & Pomeroy; a silver and an ornamental china cake-basket from Mrs. L. W. Templeton and Mrs. P. F. Richardson; elaborate silver butter-dish from Mr. and Mrs. John Warfield; handsome silver and glass fruit-tand from Mr. John H. Bryant; silver cake-basket from Mrs. and Mr. J. W. Templeton; a winter scene, painted by Mrs. Oiga Taylor, sister of the bride; "The Madonna," painted and presented by Mrs. Swanzie, from a copy in the Vatican by Carlo Dolci; inlaid ebony sibum, from Miss Ida Vance; aliver and glass bouquet-holder, Mr. C. Hinze; one dozen nut-pickers, from Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cooper; silver and glass fruit-dish, from Miss Mary Templeton; embroidered velvet handker-bidef-par, from Miss Liggle McComile; "Songs-DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The body of Cardinal Cullen has been embalmed and removed to a
private chapel. To-morrow it will be placed in
the Cathedral in Marlborough street, where it
will, on a grand catafalque, lie in state till
Wednesday.
The report is again freely circulated to-day
that Dr. McCabe, Coadjutor Bishop of the late
Cardinal, will be his successor.
The majority of the citizens to be seen in the
streets to-day are wearing mourning.

Cooper; silver and giass fruit-dish, from Miss Mary Templeton; embroidered velvet handkerchief-bag, from Miss Lizzle McComlie; "Songs of Yesterday," from Mrs. Murphy; one dozen silver teaspoons, from Mr. and Mrs. Matson; silver and cut-giass berry-dish, from Mr. and Mrs. Stephens; embroidered satin pincushion, from Miss La Zearing; silver and cut-giass pickel-caster, from the Misses Henderson; ebony card-receiver, from B. H. Baidvin; lace tidles, from Mrs. Charles Baidwin; par vales, from Mrs. Charles Baidwin; par vales, from Mrs. Murphy; "Sweet Brisn," a painting, from Pauline Schneck; \$1,000 Hazelton upright piano, from "a friend"; a magnificent cluster diamond ring, from the groom.

The oride and groom left for a two-months tour to the East. They will bold a reception at the residence of the groom's father in Aurora at

The affair was one of the greatest eclat that has taken place at Princeton for years. DANVILLE, ILL. DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 25.—Mr. Charles B. Yeomans, a leading business man of our city, was married last evening to Miss Katis Lescure, at the residence of her father, Mr. Victor Lescure, a respected citizen of this place. The ceremony, performed by the Rev. Mr. Broqks, was witnessed by a large number of friends and well-wishers.

ABORTION.

Why Detroit Is Not So Large as Chi-Special Dispatch to The Tribune

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25.—A lively fluttering has been caused among a certain class of physicians by the vigorous war the authorities have naugurated against the abortionists. The tent of late, and so the Grand Jury one impaneled here in many years—is investigating them. The first fruit is a true bill agains Dr. James W. Hollywood, now awaiting trial or similar charges. Some of the developments similar charges. Some of the developments made before the Grand Jury were absolutely horrifying, and have created a great sensation here. A servant employed at the house of a suspected abortionst testified that young women came there in great numbers to be operated upon, and that cries and shrieks were of constant occurrence. Another witness testified that the late Dr. Griggs, a well-known physician, confessed on his death-bed to having procured 2,500 abortions in this city. Other evidence was taken, showing that many dark crimes had been covered up,—young girls from other cities dying from the effects of abortion in houses provided by operators and their remains being interred hurriedly under faise certificates of death, glving assumed names, it is believed that several irregular practitioners will be indicted.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, parily cloudy
weather, with rain areas, warm southerly, shift-

ing to colder northerly winds, and stationary or For the Lower-Lake region, colder, cloudy, and rainy weather, wind shifting to notherly, and stationary or rising barometer. For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Missis pl and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light rain or snow, northerly winds, failing followed by stationary or rising temperature, and rising followed by stationary or falling barometer. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Oct. 25.

Time, | Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weat 8:53 4 m. 50.069 52 78 N. k. 6 .00 Fair. 11:18 a. 10. 30.115 50 74 N. 8 ... Cloud 2:00 p. m. 50.140 51 72 N. 7 ... Cloud 3:65 p. 10. 50.140 51 72 N. 8 ... 7 ... Cloud 5:00 p. m. 50.288 45 72 N. 8 ... 7 ... Cloud 10:18 p. m. 30.288 46 62 N. 7 ... 7 ... Cloud

stations, Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain, Wes BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25—Grave fears are cotertained for the safety of the steamer Matida, which left Fredericksburg for this port Monday last with forty persons on board.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

SPECIAL Dispates to The Tribina.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—The Appellate
Court met to-day and concluded the work of
the term, then adjourning to the court in
course. The following orders were entered: Arundel vs. Foreman, appeal from Fulton County Court, reversed and remanded; an order to certify record was entered in the case of the Town of Pans vs. Lippinsott, ex-Auditor; Manning et al. vs. Frazer gerror to Vermilion, affirmed; Harmon vs. Holverstadt, error to Champaign, rehearing granted.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The False Charges Against Maj. Hoffman.

How Easily the Plain

Confutes Them. Kern and His Juries---How Jurors Are Obtained.

Peckham's Escape—A Poer Irishweman in Jail—Kern in Despair,

The First Senatorial - The Drainage Amendments-Advice to the Colored Voters.

An Inventor Interviewing George White--- Ward Meetings, Etc.

THE TIMES AND HOFFMAN. The straits to which Charley Kern is put in order to try to find political capital against Maj. John Hoffman, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, is best shown by the roorback which the Times contained yesterday in relation to a re-plevin bond, in which Mr. Hoffman is interested as one of the sureties. The Times endeavored to make the people believe that Maj. Hoffman is trying to crawl out of an alleged liability by is trying to crawl out of an alleged liability by attempting to commit perjury. Baser or more villational lies were never circulated against any man. The Times tried to bolater up the case by publishing the fac-similes of the signatures of the surettes, and amont them John Hoffman. Only a few days ago the Times stated that Mr. Hoffman could not write—could not write his own name except with an X mark. This lie is refuted by the Times' own columns. It is a safe assertion to make that Mr. Hoffman can write plainer and better English than most

can write plainer and better English than most of his traducers. In September, 1874, as it has been learned by

In September, 1874, as it has been learned by a Tribun's reporter, August Evert, now with Schmidt & Glade, the brewers, came to John Hoffman with a blank paper and requested him to sign a replevin bond for his father in the sum of \$4,000, to recover goods attached by Sheriff T. M. Bradley. Mr. Hoffman consented, knowing the Evert family, and signed the Paper in blank, which was 40 be fixed up as a replevin bond for \$4,000, as security for the goods that were to be taken from the Sheriff, and which were valued at \$3,300. On the same blank paper were put the names of Horman Stiefel, W. Reinhardt, William Schade, Fred Boerner, and Henry B. Miller as sureties. These gentlemen all signed a blank form, which they understood was to be filled up afterwards as a replevin bond for \$4,000, and to which they were to make proper acknowledgment. The bond was forfeited, and last September suit was entered upon it in the Circuit Court, which suit is now pending. The Tomes asserted that Mr. Hoffman tried to shirk out by false swearing. The shoe is on somebody else's foot. The bond was made to secure Keeley & Kerwin, of fragrant whisky-fame memory. The bond was to have been for the penal sum of \$4,000, and now it turns up in the sum of \$6,000, who changed the figures? The case has not been tried, but through threats an attempt has been made to extort \$8,000 out of John Hoffman.

"Now, John Hoffman had better settle this."

been made to extort \$8,000 out of John Hoffman.

"Now John Hoffman had better settle this," and Keelev to Hoffman's partner the other day.

"As he is a candidate I will bring the matter to the papers and it will make Hoffman troutes."

Stowe, Keeley's attorney, peddled out the documents published in the Times. They should have been on record. John Hoffman has frequently tried to see the paper purporting to be the bond, ou the files of the court, but he has been unable to do so. Stowe kept it in his yault, and Keeley held it over to make him pay the \$4,000. The case is in the courts, and Mr. Hoffman is ready to stand by the decision which may be rendered. That is just how the case stands, and any one at all familiar with law knows that the fraud is all on Keeley's side (if there is any) instead of on the side of Honest John Hoffman, who is not at all likely to shift a financial responsibility. Yesterday atternoon a TRIBUNE reporter searched out

"Hays you seen the roorback published."

Said the reporter:

"Have you seen the roorback published against you in this morning's Times?"

"Yes air, I have," replied Mr. Hoffman. "It is like other things that the Times has published to injure me; it is false in every particular, except that they published a true copy of the bond and signatures."

cept that they published a true copy of the bond and signatures."

"I wish you would state the facts us you know them."

"The thing occurred four years ago. I simply signed a blank paper at the request of August Evert, which I understood was to be filled up as a replevin bond for John Evert, his fatner, for \$4,000."

"How did you come to make an affidavit in the case!"

"I acted under the advice of my lawyer, Mr. Green, who prepared the affidavit which I signed, and a copy of which is published in the Times. I am sure there is nothing in the affidavit which cannot be maintained by the facts. Don't you think that I know what I swear to! The Ioolish thing on my part was my signing a blank paper. Mr. Evert, I believe, acted perfectly honorable in the matter. I have never seen the paper from the day I signed it to this day, over four years, though I have often tried to get a glimpse of it."

"You remember what the bond was to be for?"

"I want you to understand that I signed no

for?"

"I want you to understand that I signed no bond. I signed a paper in blank which I was assured was to be filled out as a replevin bond for \$4,000 for John Evert to recover a stock of liquors seized under attachment by the Sherill, and in store at that time at No. 84 West Randolph street."

dolph street."

"You say you never saw the bond?"

"I say so; yes, sir. That paper on which suit
is brought for \$8,000 I never did sign. That
is the long and short of it. That's plain, ain't
it?" "If you didn't sign that, what did you sign for!"

"I signed, as I told you before, for a suppositious bond tor \$4,000."

"John Stephens was Coroner then, I believe. Did he call on you to acknowledge your signature on the bond!"

No. sir."

"No, sir."
"Did not his Deputy call on you?"
"No, sir; no one from the Coroner's office called on me at the time in regard to it."
"Did you ever acknowledge the bond before Coroner Stephens!"
"I never acknowledged the bond before Mr. Stephens. I did expect to be shown the bond after it had been filled up, or before it was accepted by the Coroner."

Stephens. I did expect to be shown the bond after it had been filled up, or before it was accepted by the Coroner,"

"Did you understand that the bond was to be acknowledged!"

"There is common sense and law in all things, and I did understand at the time that the regular course was that I should go before the Coroner and certify to and acknowledge my signature to the bond."

"Has the case been decided!"

"The case has not been decided yet."

"You have acknowledged your signature in open court, I understand!"

"Yes, on the trial of the replevin writ I was asked if I was one of the bondanen on the bond, and I said 'yes,' but I expected the paper to be what I had to agree to sign in 1874, a repleven bond for \$4,000, which this paper was certainly not. The bond was not produced at that time, and it was never shown to me in court. As I said before, I never saw the paper since I signed it in blank. Anything there is in that paper, so far as it relates to any action of mine, is open to the fullest accrutiny of the public. That is all I have to sav."

After having finished with Maj. Hoffman, the reporter next hed himself to search out

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"Helieve i do," replied Mr. Evert; "I was the man who induced John Hoffman to sign. It was then a blank, but was to be filled up as a replevin bond for \$4,000."

"Will you give me the facts in the case, please?"

"Cartainly, sir. They are briefly these: In

"Will you give me the facts in the ease, please?"
"Cartainly, sir. They are briefly these: In September, 1874, I don't remember the exact date, an attachment suit was brought against my father, John Evert, who at that time was in the wholesale liquor business at No. 84 West Randolph street. Of course he had to give a bond in order to replevin the goods. I went over to Maj. John Hoffman and asked him if he would sign a bond for my father to the amount of \$4,000. He said that he would. He signed the paper in blank. It was also signed in blank by Herman Strufel, W. Reinhardt, William schade, and Fred Boerner. I took the bond to John Stepbens, who was then Coroner of Cook County, partially filled out and asked him

Miller to sign the bond, too, and it will be a so much better."

"I got Mr. Miller's signature, and then I to the paper back to John Stephens, whose deptilled it out complete. At the same time said that this was not the right way of dis but that the sureties on the bond should a been called up to him to acknowledge their natures."

"Were they called up?"

"No, sir, they were not. Mr. Stephens a that he had known me for some time, and would state that the signatures were all it that he would consider the paper sufficient surety."

would state that the signatures were all resistant he would consider the paper sufficient a surety."

"Then he accepted your statement?"

"Certainly he did. I got in Stephens' burry with him, and we went over to the store on in West Side, where my father was at the time and also the custodian in charge. He dischared the custodian and left, saving that he had to go to the Sheriff's office with the hond."

"You are sure those are the facts?"

"You are sure those are the facts?"

"You are sure those are the facts?"

That settled this portion of the matter. The next man visited was MR. A. W. GREEN.
the attorney for the bondamen in the case. He was found in his office, Room 2, northwas corner of Clark and Madison streets. The reporter stated his mission.

"You saw the statement in the Time the morning," said the newsgatherer, "in relation to Maj. Hoffman?"

"Yes, sir; but the case is on trial, and I am sure I don's want to try it in the newspapers."

"Hut Maj. Hoffman has been unjusty attacked."

"That's so. Pil tell you at the statement."

"But Maj. Hoffman has been unjutacked."
That's so. Pil tell you. After Mr man was served he came to me and stathe had signed a paper to be used as a the replevine case of John Evert against Bradley. Sheriff, and Keeley & Kerwatsted to me the condition of the paper without the state of the case of the state of the st

else, to acknowledge the paper. He said that the paper had been brought to him by America Evert. It also had an Interview with Agress Evert, who confirmed what Mr. Hoffman had told me that when he presented the bond tolk. Stephens it was in an imperfect state me that Mr. Stephens completed the boal. I knew of my own knowledge that this was frue, because I was present in Air. Stephen office, in the Honore Block, in this city, who is took the bond. I thereupon advised Mr. Heman, as his attorney, that the paper used on purporting to be a bond in the sum of 8.00 was not his deed, and I then prepared to proper pless and affidavit to put that latt issue. That is the only legal way that I my of of putting such fact in issue."

"Dio Mr. Hoffman swear to that maper?

"This affidavit Mr. Hoffman, at my recent signed and swore to. This was the rerule proper, and only legal mode for Mr. Hoffman make his legal defense. Even if there wanything insuroper about it, the resconding is entirely mine, as Mr. Hoffman acted under my advise. You will observe that sether the plea nor the affidavit denies that Mr. Hoffman it is not his deed, and that is the time that it is not his deed, and that is the time that it to be tried when the case is reached in corridate the commit perjury must awas fahely as know that he is swearing falsely at the time and do it with a criminal intent. This what he is governed the falsely as know that he is a wearing falsely at the time and do it with a criminal intent. This was

it."

"I understand, Mr. Green," broke in the porter, "that Mr. Keeley called upon reference to this matter. Is that so?"

"It is. Mr. Keeley called upon me som ago with his attoracy, Stowe. Keeley sales had been to see Hoffman, and so; if

repeated to perly, the this attack to come, and that he had came to me repeated to me this same threat."

"What did you say in reply?"

"I told him that there was no use to frighten Hoffman into paying him time when he was a candidate for office

do it."
"Did he do it?"
"He has not done it yet."
This concluded the interviewing. The centlemen on the bond agree in the latergreats.

gentlemen on the bond agree in the above statements.

And now something as to John Stephen. Heretofore, when he came up to ask anythm of the Republican party ha has always been well treated. He has held public office almost size the War, in some capacity or other. In the recent Convention, his candidate for Sheriff was defeated, and now he is sore. He has struck something which showed his hoefficiency while netting as Coronor, and it looks as if he proposed now to injure the Republican party by helping to get up campaign literature for the enemy. This is not the way to do. Mr. Stephens has had opponents in his party is his time, and he Knows full well that they has heretofore heartily supported him after the defeat. He should remember that he is not available, and the falsehoods purported to have come from him in his interview with a Times reporter should be promptly repudiable by him.

PACKING JURIES.

One of the reasons why every honest maevery man who wants to see crime pushed
and justice done to rich and poor alike—stonic
vote for honest John Hoffman is that he stand
pledged to do away with the abominable and
ruinous system of packing juries in the variance
courts which has been so popular under Kerse
administration. It was stated a few days
are speaking of the indicas in the Country Ouries in speaking of the juries in the County County that they had been as bad as it was possible that they had been as bad as it was possible them to be in cases where Kurn's hirelings at sent out with special venires. It was also stat that Judge Loomis had had to dismiss jur who had been taken from the jult or jury-box, which no one can of deay, and that in the Criminal Oathe rule had not been different, all comist the fact that there was constantly kept a bin the Sheriff's office in which were keet names of a list of 'bummers' whom the infleound not make bailiffs and deputies of, who were rewarded from time to time by sassigned to jury duty. Basliff Houghtalls who were rewarded from time to time assigned to jury daty. Bailiff Hou who is employed in the County Courtsummons the special juries, and who diwnen they are not full, does not den has time and again, when ordered I Loomis to get a jury, gone directly to iff's office and been handed a list of nan does not deny either that he has often the slums, and found men on the would not accept, because he would not accept, because he hen as well, nor yet that the Court his dismissed those he has summoned after at their hardened countenances.

The Sheriff himself will not and cannot that in his desire to reward and appears he had promised places to on his "shas gone to sundry individuals times and insisted that they accept the popuror in one or another of the courts. Houghtailing deny that one of these that they accept the popuror one occasion reported to him the courts of the courts

been sent by Kern, and that he retused mon him unless he brought if from the Sheriff or Garrick. Criminal Court, it is a notorious tact the time a jury is to be impaneled the a deputtes have had their "professional tioned in various parts of the room, a bailiffs instructed to summon them to a panels; and this thing has gone so to oothing unusual in the trial of an im-case to see the attorneys quarrel as to bailiff should go out after the jury, they standing full well that the relations

the clerk for some day town, taken to day town, taken to dafter having had it ship his effects to to follow them, and is not he court. Had he been den, dressed in rags, and stealing of a loaf of breawife and children, he wou at least he would never has, slept with, and the As it is, although a prisinside of the jail, was niliperty, and is now a ref no one around the Serie rare anything about it. Jin the Criminal Court the will not be on hand. ONLY AN IRI

into, becomes more transpired yesterday ago a poor, inoffensiv her \$20, and, in default to jail. She has sough writ of habeas corpus, nesses, and on acc. nesses, and on account has become distracted; out she will have to be a to end her days to brought to the atte yesterday, and upon his heart swelled with only to sorry that he cowithout a hearing. Sul Attorney asked the Sh nesses summoned for to no assurances; but Garr Sheriff now, did go out; if any of them would be Sherin now, du go out if any of them would be in a day or two. The r poor Irishwoman, aires confinement and undess linger in the jall. Her worth just \$43 to Kern this is a part of his "efficient." THE FIRST

THE FIRST SE
The trouble in the Fir
yet remains unsettled, in a
greement of the two pr
Taylor still holds to his pr
and White should resig
filled by either of the
Lyon or Clark. As pre
Tribunz, White is unwi is own name for the posit he was engaged yesterds bid for the support of the of sundry promises and pro utive Committee may possi on the matter to-day, but they will reach any conclu-all satisfactory to either neall satisfactory to either mittee will do is, of cor-safe to say that White h between his thumb and I candidates yesterded

such that it will not bear e fore, if he should be put or ator, he may irreparably in cuances, and will perhaps member of Congress in which is now assured to George White is wise he w in time. The facts and a ence against him, and he

THE DRAIN IV., of the State Cor portance to the material softhe State, have, upon maid Committees, in via railure to vote upon the pay any elector who ma operates as a vote against mend and do recommen same may be fairly present the ensuing election, that tickets:

Secretary Republi

Ch'n Democratic State Sec'y Democratic State Ch'n National and Gre

THE COLORE CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—To the Second Senatorial D. GENS: You may perhaps to dens: You may perhaps to feeding you this advice the 'we deem it just to oursel stock to you in the calm We having failed to receive on the Republican ticket is were justly entitled, we fa-believe justly so. We grievances, and think gre-us. We find the great ma-party with us, and we have party with us, and we I that they will do all in that they will do all in these a representation in the of the city and coo we deem it best people, and for the good of of which we form a part, and yote the straight Re thereby secure success to tion of a Republican United the straight one can claim the permises whith the stolated. If they fail their tickets, or fail to give the appointive offices in faumbers, as they do other we give you our word that you to give them your su to-day we would not write carefully considering the 1 with friends, we conclude Hoping you will carefully we remain, your obediens as J. W.

ALD. GEORGI About a year ago last J same here from Baltimos introducing a fire-escape. froduction to several people around for several days, for his friends "that there working majority of the C tered into an agreement to they were fixed." He met reputed "middle-man," would be "the right had no money." had so money, to organize a joint-sgive up shares instead oppowed, and, though no tenne gathered from c middle-man that it was Afterwards, the one who this go-between told him something for him, and 30 North Sangamon are saying. "Your was the saying of t W North Sangamon a saying, "You go in He is a man who will to do it, right straight lowed can best be learn marrative."

it Mr. Miller's signature, and then I took or back to John Stephens, whose deputy tout complete. At the same time he a this was not the right way of doing, the sureties on the bond should have led up to him to acknowledge their signature.

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"said the newsgatherer, "in relation
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Maj. Hoffman has been unjustly at-

Hoffman swear to that paper?"
lavit Mr. Hoffman, at my request,
swore to. This was the regular. affidavit Mr. Hoffman, at my request, and swore to. This was the regular, and only legal mode for Mr. Hoffman to a legal defense. Even if there was improper about it, the responsibility wince, as Mr. Hoffman acted under lee. You will observe that meither the the affidavit denies that Mr. Hoffman the paper. The plea simply says that his deed, and that is the issue that is ed when the case is reached in courtage of perjury is stupply absurd. A commit perjury must awear falsely and at he is swearing falsely at the time; with a criminal intent. This whole a mere trick of Michael Keeley to get ey, and falling in that he is trying to ampaign capital out of it against Mr.

subvice; that the charge of perjury conterous, and that if he wanted to are Hoffman he had better go ahead and

included the interviewing. The other in on the bond agree in the above

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the came up to ask anything
publican party he has always been well
He has held public office almost since
in some capacity or other. In the revention, his candidate for Sheriff was
and now he is sore. He has struck
g which showed his inefficiency while
s Coronor, and it looks as if he prow to injure the Republican party by
o get up campaign literature for the
This is not the way to do. Mr.
has had opponents in his party in his
die Knows full well that they have
he should remember that he is not inlie, and the falsehoods purported tone from him in his interview with a
porter should be promotly repudiated

the reasons why every honest man-an who wants to see crime ounshed ce done to rich and poor alike—ahould honest John Hoffman is that he stands to do away with the abominable and ystem of packing juries in the various high has been so popular under Kern's ration. It was stated a few days are, ng of the juries in the County Court, g of the juries in the County Co ad been as bad as it was possible for cases where Kern's hirelings were

hed been as bad as it was possible for cases where Kern's hirelings were special venires. It was also stated comis had had to dismiss jurors en taken from the jail to the hich no one can or will that in the Criminal Courtinal not been different, all coming of that there was constantly kept a book heriff's office is which were kept the a list of "bummers" whom the Shernot make bailiffs and deputies of, and "ewarded from time to time by being jury duty. Bailiff Houghtaling, yed in the County Court, and who a special juries, and who fills juries and seat full, does not deay that he and again, when ordered by Judge of get a jury, gone directly to the Shernot make been handed a list of names. He deny either that he, has often scoured ma, and found men on the list nut accept, because he knew nor yet that the Court has often scoured ma, and found men on the list nut accept, because he has summoned after a glance he has summoned after a glance he has summoned after a glance himself will not and cannot deny sire to reward and appease persons mised places to on his "staff," he so sundry individuals time and again sted that they accept the position of one or another of the courts, nor will live deny that one of these individuals varion reported to him for jury Dounty Court, saying that he had Kern, and that he refused to eumunless he brought a note Sheriff or Garrick. In she aftered to summon them to fill up the and this thing has gone so far it is not a the storneys quarrel as to which go out after the jury, they underwell that the relations of the summan in the trial of an imnortant he attorneys quarrel as to which go out after the jury, they underwell that the relations of the courts, in the attorneys quarrel as to which go out after the jury, they underwell that the relations of the courts, in the missing in the trial of an imnortant he attorneys quarrel as to which go out after the jury, they underwell that the relations of the courts, in the missing in the trial of an imnortant what they were with others,—that "ontr

PECKHAM'S ESCAPE ed a few day's ago as a d Kern's efficiency that the notor of, Cunningham, had been allo at jail in midday, the turney ough to unlock two doors and w him good luck as he passed the outer door. Up to this time, the Sheriff's boast had been that not a single prisoner had escaped, but a look at the records shows that he dodged the truth in his boasts. The June Grand Jury, 1877, found an indictment against one William Peckham for forgery and other misdeeds while acting as Secretary of the Chicago Building Association. He was a well-dreased, but notorious asserretar, and his crimes as Secretary were numerous in the way of swindling. A few days after being indicated he was arrested and handed over to the Sheriff. He was not put in jail, however, but was ushered into the Sheriff's office and made a companion of by the chief clerk, the excuse being that he was to give bail, etc. He remained the companion of the clerk for some days, was driven about town, taken to the theatres, and, after having had time to pack and after having had time to pack and of follow them, and is now beyond the reach of the court. Had he been a poor Michael McFadden, dressed in rags, and his crime had been the stealing of a loaf of bread to feed his starving wile and children, he would now be in jail, or at least he would never have been feasted as he was, slept with, and then allowed to escape. As it is, although a prisoner, he never saw the inside of the jail, was never restrained of his fliverty, and is now a refugee from justice, and no one around the Sheriff's office appears to carefacthing about it. His case is set for trial in the Uriminal Court the coming week, but he will not be on hand.

Sheriff Kern's official record, as it is examined into, becomes more damnable every day. It into, becomes more damnable every day. It transpired yesterday that about four months ago a poor, inoffensive Irishwoman—Mary Ann McGuire—was sent to jail for making threats. A Hyde Park Justice heard her case and fined her \$30, and, in default of \$500 bail, she was sent to jail. She has sought to be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, but the Sheriff's office has persistently refused to summon the witnesses, and on account thereof the poor woman. has persistently refused to summon the witnesses, and on account thereof the poor woman has become distracted; and when she does get out she will have to be sent to an insane asylum, to end her days there. The case was brought to the attention of Judge Gary yesserday, and upon the facts being told his heart swelled with sympathy, and he was only to sorry that he could not discharge her without a hearing. Subsequently the State's Attorney asked the Sheriff to have the witnesses summoned for to-day, out he could get no assurances; but Garrick, who appears to be Sheriff now, did go out and ask of the deputies if any of them would be going to South Chicago in a day or two. The response was no, and the poor Irishwoman, already sick and crazed from confinement and undeserved punishment, must linger in the jall. Her incarceration has been worth just \$42 to Kern, or 35 cents a day, and this is a part of his management he calls "efficient."

THE FIRST SENATORIAL.

The trouble in the First Senatorial District yet remains unsettled, in spite of the apparent agreement of the two parties Thursday. Mr. Taylor still holds to his proposition that both he and White should resign and their places be flied by either of the two Representatives, Lyon or Clark. As predicted in yesterday's TRIBUNE, White is unwilling to listen to any proposition for a ticket which does not include the warman for the proposition. proposition for a ticket which does not include his own name for the position of State Senator. He was engaged yesterday in making a strong bid for the support of the Inter-Ocean by means of sundry promises and propositions. The Executive Committee may possible take some action on the matter to-day, but it is improbable that they will reach any conclusion that will be at all satisfactory to either party. What the Committee will do is, of course, unknown but it is asfe to say that White holds a number of them between his thumb and forefinger. Both of the endidates yesterday announced their intention of running, and have had cards printed to that effect.

effect.

There is a necessity of George White being thrown overboard. It might as well be stated first as last that responsible parties are in possession of the most damaging accusations against him in case he insists upon remaining upon the ticket. While White was a member of the Council his record was such that it will not bear close scrutiny. Therefore, if he should be put on the ticket for Sentor, he may irreparably injure the Republican stor, he may irreparably injure the Republican cances, and will perhaps help in losing the member of Cougress in the Second District, which is now assured to the Republicans. If George White is wise he will heed the warning in time. The facts and affidavits are in exist-sne against him, and he should not run any pass.

To the County Committees Respectively of the Democratic, Republican, and National Organizations of the State of Illinois: We, the undersigned Chairmen and Secretaries of the State Central Committees of said organizations, deem-Central Committees of said organizations, deeming the amendment proposed to Sec. 31, Art. IV., of the State Constitution one of great importance to the material and saoitary interests of the State, have, upon mutual consultation by said Committees, in view of the fact that a millure to vote upon the proposed amendment by any elector who may vote at the election operates as a vote against it, agreed to recommend and do recommend, in order that the same may be fairly presented to the voters at the ensuing election, that there be printed on all lickets:

the ensuing election, that there be planted itskets:

"For proposed amendment to Sec. 31, Art. 1V., of the Constitution." Any voter feating to vote against said amendment will have to erase or tear off the same so to vote.

A. M. Jonns,

Chairman Republican State Committee.

DANIEL SHEPARD,

Secretary Republican State Committee.

T. W. McNeeley,

Ch'n Democratic State Central Committee.

T. W. MCNERLEY,
Ch'n Democratic State Central Committee
A. ORENDORFF,
Bec'y Democratic State Central Committee

D'n National and Greenback St'e Committee
Thomas Wolff,
Sec'y National Greenback State Committee

THE COLORED VOTERS. CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—To the Colored Republicans of the Second Senatorial District—FELLOW-CITI-GENS: You may perhaps think it strange in us feeding you this advice through the press, but we deem it just to ourselves and to you to send to make the color of the color of

We having failed to receive that representation on the Republican ticket to which we felt we were justly entitled, we felt aggreeved, and we believe justly so. We have expressed our grievanes, and think great good has been done us. We find the great mass of the Republican us. We find the great mass of the Republican party with us, and we have assurances from them that they will do all in their power to secure us a representation in the various departments of the city and county offices. And we deem it best for us as a people, and for the good of the grand old party of which we form a part, to unite our forces, and vote the straight Republican ticket, and thereby secure success to the party in the election of a Republican United States Senator. Let us trust the party once more, and then we can claim the promises which we trust will not be violated. If they fail to recognize us on their tickets, or fail to give us representation in the appointive offices in fair proportion to our sumbers, as they do other nationalities, then we give you our word that we will no longer ask you to give them your support. We thought to-day we would not write to you, but, after carefully considering the matter and advising with friends, we concluded it best to write. Hoping you will carefully consider this matter, we remain, your obedient servants,

J. W. E. Thomas,
WILLIAM C. PRILLIPS.

ALD. GEORGE WHITE. About a year ago last June a Mr. Sentenne same here from Baltimore for the purpose of introducing a fire-escape. He had letters of introduction to several people, and, after looking around for several days, found out from one of around for several days, found out from one of his friends "that there was a nineteen, or a working majority of the Council, who had entered into an agreement to pass nothing unless they were fixed." He met subsequently a receputed "middle-man," who told him \$500 would be "the right thing." Sentenne had so money, so he proposed to orzanise a joint-stock company and give up shares instead of cash. This was aptroved, and shough no sum was named. Sentenne had so the state of the state , and shough no sum was named, Sen-gathered from conversations with the -man that it was to be about \$10,000. ards, the one who had introduced him to -between toid him that he had been doing ling for him, and wrote on a card, "No. th Sangamon street, George E. White," , "You go in and see him to-morrow. man who will go anything, if he starts it, right straight for yon." What fol-can best be learned from Sentenne's own

place to work it. He would introduce me to a couple of friends, and so on; all this interspersed with irrelevant words, that I cannot very well repeat.

[Here followed some statements which need not be given at present.]

He made the remark, "If I was not an Alderman. I could make that thing pay—āt up a nice office and advertise. Of course it takes money. You want a few thousands anyhow. Have in conjunction with it an iron ladder that could be got up cheap, so that when a man came in inquiring for a ladder you could say, "Take this one; it is cheaper."

I told him that I had better act upon his advice and get this ordinance in the hands of some Alderman. That pronocition came too late. I was a day ahead of him. That ordinance is already in the hands of an Alderman. He says, "If I were you I would go to the Committee on Fire and Water (he said the ordinance would go to them) and show the escape to them." And he says, "My colleague—brought him in, but in what shape I can't tell now. As I had been before the Committee, I saw, "The other day I was in the Fire Marshal's office, and there was a crowd of men there—one a rather stout man with whiskers all around his face"; and then White took up the word and says, "Yes, that is Kirk, the soap man,—you couldn't do much with him." He says, "He is one of those fellows who has made a little money and is awful good, a friend of the public, and wants all to stop making money." I says, "Making money." "Yes, he says, "he has got money, and, if he keeps on in this way two or three vears more, and gets more money, God Almighty won't be as good as he is. "Then we spoke on different subjects,—irrelevant matters,—and I bid him good day and walked out. He told me it might be two or three weeks, or a month or so, before I would get the ordinance through. He also said to me, "Whenever I are any of the boys getting up a little thing like that, I always let them goon, and don't stick my nose into everybody's businesse." That was the idea he threw out. He gave me to understand that he it

HEADQUARTERS. HEADQUARTERS.

The Republican Campaign Committee met yesterday morning in headquarters, 107 and 109 Lake street, with R. S. Tuthiil in the chair and J. H. Roberts acting as Secretary. The reports of the wards were handed in. Arthur Dixon said that there should be a thorough canvass of all the wards by districts. He thought that there should be active work and plenty of it. Not as much energy had been showed as there

there should be active work and plenty of it. Not as much energy had been showed as there should have been.

Mr. Louis Hutt said that things looked exceedingly favorable in the Sixth Ward. The Democrats there would all bolt Kern. The reports from the country districts are very bright.

Col. Ricaby stated that there was no dissension whatever among the Republicans in the Fourth Ward. He further stated that in many cases there were too many speakers at the meetings. There was also some confusion in this matter of speakers, and the Secretary was instructed to take the necessary steps to overcome this confusion.

The question of ballot-box guards was brought up for discussion. After considerable talk, pro and cop. Mr. Seligman moved that the question be left to the various ward clubs. It was also decided that, in case ballot-box guards were selected in any ward, they should serve without pay.

It was decided that the only notices of racts.

were selected in any ward, they should serve without pay.

It was decided that the only notices of regis-

It was decided that the only notices of registry should be through the newspapers.

Mr. C. H. Willet, of the Committee on Supervisors, reported that all percens appointed as supervisors must be residents of the precincts in which they are to act. It was also stated that the Executive Committee would correct all errors in the list.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Seventh Senatorial Campaign Committee met at headquarters vesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mesers Charles Dalton and Wash Van hore were added to the Committee. Mr. Payne reported a favorable state of affairs in Evanston. Mr. Whitehead reported that Cicero was all right, but that some attention should be given to the Car-Shops. A meeting was accordingly arranged for last night at that precinct.

Mr. John Siddle said that Calmest would give

Mr. John Siddle said that Calumet would give a good majority for the Republican party. Mr. Singer, from Lemont, reported that meet-ings had been arranged and steps taken to wipe out the small Democratic majority in that south part of that town needed attention, as that district had been recently canvassed by the Democrats.

Democrats.

Meetings were asked for at Desplaines, Orland, New Trier, Maplewood, and Palos.

The Committee on Meetings will convene at 10 o'clock this morning.

The meeting then adjourned to 2 p. m. to-

The meeting then adjourned to 2 p. m. to-day.

The headquarters of the Republican State Central Committe, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, are thronged daily with workers from all parts of the State, who make the most gratifying reports as to Republican prospects, which are exceedingly bright at this time.

At the County Headquarters, on Lake street, the work of arranging for meetings and selecting speakers goes bravely on. Success seems to be written on all countenances, and all work with a will in proportion.

Demoralization reigns around Democratic Headquarters on Clark street. The Campaign and Executive Committees are at loggerheads, and treachery is openly charged against some of the members. The defeat of the whole ticket is assured, and that makes some of the reembers feel blue.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL. The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday noon at the Palmer House, Mr. T. W. McNeely, the Chairman, presiding, and Maj. Orendorff officiating as Secretary. The attend-

ance was quite large.

The Chairman, in calling the meeting to order, stated that it would probably be the last Mr. T. E. Courtney, who was apparently born with a special aversion to reporters, arose at this point, glowered at three or four pencildrivers, and said be supposed the meeting was for the members of the Committee exclusively. The Chairman said he was ready to receive

The Chairman sale as a suggestions.

Mr. Courtney moved to exclude the reporters, at whom he cast another glance, no doubt intended to quell their spirits. It didn't quell worth a cent.

The motion falled to receive a second, but the Chairman evidently supposing it had been seconded, put the motion and declared it carried.

mr. John Forsythe, with great good sense, referred to this little irregularity, showed that it would be vastly better to let the "boys" remain than to compel them to pick up their information, afterwards at second-hand, and concluded by moving that they be invited to atax.

concluded by moving that they be invited to stay.

Mr. Courtney had the satisfaction of finding himself the only man voting in the negative on this manly and decent proposition. Being thus effectually sat down upon, he got up and growled out a statement to the effect that the newspapers of this county would misrepresent the Democratic party any way, and if the meeting had any secrets the representatives of the press had better be excluded. He had had enough experience as a politician, he said, to know that much.

It was well that Mr. Courtney made the latter explanation. Otherwise his brothren would have supposed he was laboring under an attack of dyspeptia or something worse.

Mr. Forsythe, after the meeting got down to business, stated that he had prepared and mailed a circular, as per instructions of the last meeting, giving the names of the various candidates on the Democratic ticket to the various county officers and members of the various county officers and members of the various candidates on the Democratic ticket to the various county officers and members of the various county officers and members of the various candidates on the Democratic ticket to the various county officers and members of the various county officers and members of the various county officers and members of the carculars would also be furnished the judges of election. There were, he stated, nearly 2,000 voting precincts in the State, and the circulars would be very useful in making up the correct returns.

The Secretary reported a legal form of the

The Secretary reported a legal form of the ticket which had been sent out to the judges. He also reported that the southern and central portion of the State had been pretty well canonical that a committee be ap-

At this point, Mr. Forsythe courteously saled the reporters to withdraw, inasmuch as the Committee desired to list of reports as to the canvass throughout the State, and such reports were, of necessity, private matters with the Committee. The request was, of course, a proper one, and the reporters gracefully withdrew.

The remaining proceedings, at the morning and evening sessions, consisted, so far as could be learned, in listening to these reports of the campaign, which were generally of a highly favorable nature, and in the transaction of considerable routine business in the way of preparing campaign circulars, etc. There was no talk, as far as the reporter could ascertain, about conclisting the Greenbackers, or about swallowing, or being swallowed by, that alleged political party, and one of the members stated privately to the reporter that all rumors of any such course were unfounded in fact. The Committee passed a resolution expressive of its agreement with the Republicans as to the necessity of passing the Drainage act, and, after finishing up the many details of its business, adjourned.

BOARD OF REGISTRY.

Judges of election appointed by the County
Commissioners constitute a "Board of Registry," and they should revise their lists Tuesday. The statute concerning their duty is as follows:

follows:

SEC. 2. Said registers shall each contain a list of the persons so qualified and entitled to vote in said election, alphabetically arranged according to their respective surnames, so as to show in one column the name at full length, and in another column, in cities, the residence by the number of the dwelling, if there be a number, and the name of the street or other location of the dwelling place of each person. It shall be the duty of said Board to enter in said lists the name of all persons residing in their election district whose name appears on the pollists kept in said district at the last preceding election; in cities the name of the dwelling and the name of the street or location, if the same should be known to or can be ascertained by such Board, and for this purpose are authorized to take from the office in which they are filed the poll-lists made and filed by the judges or inspectors of such oistrict at the election held next prior to the making of such register.

of such register.

In maxing said list the Board shell enter thereon all additions to the names on the poll-list the names of all other persons who are well-known to them to be electors in said district, and names of all persons on the poll-list who have died or removed from the district shall be omitted from the moved from the district shall be omitted from the register.

SE. 4. The said Board shall again meet on the Tuesday of the week preceding the election in their respective election districts at the place designated for holding the polls of election for the purpose of revising, correcting, and completing said lists and for the purpose in cities they shall meet at 8 o'clock to the morning, and remain in session until 9 o'clock p. m., and in other districts they shall meet at 9 o'clock in the morning, and remain in session until 4 o'clock in the morning, and remain in session until 4 o'clock in the morning.

SE. 5. The proceedings of said Board shall be open, and all persons residing and entitled to vote in said district shall be entitled to be heard by said Board in relation to corrections or additions to said registers. One of the lists so kept by the inspectors or judges, as aforesaid, shall be used by

registers. One of the lists so expt by the in-spectors or judges, as aforesaid, shall be used by them on the day, or days, of making corrections or additions for the purpose of completing the registry of such district.

The importance of registering cannot be over-estimated. It is the duty of every Republican to attend the Board of Registry and see to it that his name and those of his neighbors are on that his name and those of his neighbors are on the list, for it will save time and trouble on THE OSGOOD CASE.

The following was printed in the Times last

The Times, speaking of this editorially, eays:
It appears that Chief Deputy John Garrick and his subordinates obeyed the orders of the whisky ringsters 'on being abused sike dogs.' It is manifest, upon the authority of John Garrick, that Hesing can direct the business of the Sheriff's office, and that with space eminent disinterestedness does be direct it no levy can be made. although ordered by Juage Rogers or the entire Bench, against Hesing's property, or the property of such persons as he chooses to forbid the Sheriff's office to levy upon. Sheriff kern should inform the courts and the public as to who is Sheriff, and from whom the deputies take their orders.

And the Times to day speaks of the "model The Times, speaking of this editorially, says: And the Times to-day speaks of the "model heriff's office," though Garrick is still run-

FORFEITED BONDS. Sheriff Kern has made a very efficient officer, if you take his word for it, but the records, unfortunately, are constantly disputing him. Among his duties is to collect forfeited bonds, but the records in the Criminal Court show that out of the large number of forfeitures he has never collected the first cent. In every in-stance the executions have been returned indorsed "No property found," and this in the face of the fact that every bondsman has been required to schedule his property before being accepted. A simple examination of these schedaccepted. A simple examination of these schedules would have shown in every instance the character and location of the property, whereas he spears to have contented himself with going and asking the bondsmen to satisfy the execution, and has taken their refusal to pay up as evidence that they had no property, etc. Dan Webster, for instance, stands scheduled, and he has sworn to it, as being worth \$40,000,—as owning a hotel on Sherman street,—yet half a dozen executions have been returned against him indorsed "No property found." Such "efficiency" has been of immense advantage to "straw-ballers," and a great assistance to the criminal classes in escaping punishment, but it is not of a kind calculated to build up Kern's administration in the public esteem. Under exsheriff Agnew, whose administration Kern now so violently stateks in the Times in defense of his own "efficiency," no such state of affairs existed, and, although Kern uniformly speaks of Agnew as an "ignorant frishman," whatever else may he said of him, it cannot be said that he ever abused his public trust in any such way, or ever tolerated any such high-handed outrages.

PLEASE EXPLAIN. CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Sherif Kern: Please explain, if you can satisfactorily, why you continue in office Tom Wilkerson as bailiff in Judge Loomis' Court. If you are the honest Judge Loomis' Court. If you are the honest Sheriff the Times tells us about why did you take so much interest in reappointing this man of McCaffrey's, who held a certified check of mine on the Third National Bank of \$500 to buy the loose members of the then corrupt County Board. By reference to the Grand Jury report in the spring of 1877 you will find my sworn statement of this transaction, and Mr. Wilkerson has never denied it. You knew all about it, but you had to stand in with the Ring, and that is why you should be re-elected,—to continue in office such common things as bailiffs, men who are a disgrace to any court.

B. F. SMITH.

John M. Hoxie offered to bet \$10,000 to \$5,000 that Hoffman will be elected Sheriff.

Mike McDonald and the gamblers and thug of the First Ward are supporting Charley Kern for Sheriff, on account of the favors shown.

J. J. Kearney, the Democratic politician, pre dicts that Kern will not get more than half the Democratic vote. He says that Kern will be defeated.

The re-election of Charley Kern as the Sheriff

of Cook County means the perpetuation of the County Ring, of which Commissioner Fitzgerald is the leader. Kern has five deputies who live in the Eighth Ward, which usually gives from 2,800 to 3,000 Democratic majority. If he gets 500 majority in that ward he will do well. Charley Kern is now on a tramp through the

Ten per cent of all the employes' salaries under Sheriff Kern have been assessed since Marchat. By this means Kern realized \$4.300 as a campaign fund. Let Kern deny it if he can. "Give me the office for another term," says Charley Kern, "so that I may retire with a competency after four years of political serv-ice." The voters of Cook County don't want

aim.

Every loafer and pimp in Chicago is wearing good clothes just now which have been bought with Charley Kern's money, which is now being so freely disbursed. The "bar"! " is being re-filled daily.

"All is not gold that glitters." as Charley Kern is just finding out. It is easier to buy a nomination than an election. Open another "bar"!," Charley. The boys know how to spend it, and they'll know how to vote on election day.

Kern paid \$5,000 to the Democratic Executive Committee, and then gave them the shake, oc-cause he is afraid that they are double-dealing The Bailiffs under Charley Kern are loud in their denunciations of his political assessments to further his own re-election. He is taking the bread from their families' mouths in order that that he may hold on to office.

Every ward bummer and loafer now has plenty of money from Charley Kern's "bar"l." Come around Democratic headquarters, boys. All who come may participate, especially if they are thugs and shoulder-hitters.

are thugs and shoulder-hitters.

Charley Kern and Commissioner Fitzgerald had a secret meeting once. Fitzgerald was opposed to Charley receiving 35 cents a day for dieting prisoners. After the interview Fitzgerald voted for Keru's grab. What was the bargain, gentlemen! Please explain.

At the Democratic headquarters three well-known politicians from the Fifth Ward were asked how Charley Kern would run in that Democratic stronghold. The reply was that he would lose from 1,000 to 1,500 votes. He will lose in every Democratic ward in the city.

Lawless, Kern's Jailor of "influence." who

Lawless, Kern's Jailor of "influence," who was robbed Wednesday evening while "having a time," when he ought to have been on duty, and O'Brien, the man who gave the diamond-robber his liberty, have not been dismissed. The former has not recovered his lost treasure, and the latter has heard nothing of his prisoner. Kern seems determined to maintain his "efficiency of management."

MEETINGS.

There was a Republican meeting yesterday evening at No. 139 Fourth avenue. Speeches vere made by Ben Wilson, J. L. Campbell, Kirk Hawes, J. W. E. Thomas, R. S. Tuthill, and J.

The Republican rally at Jefferson was the most enthusiastic ever held in that town. The farmers in the villages in that section have been thoroughly stirred up, and were out in force, crowding the hall to its utmost capacity. Messrs. Barber. Hoffman, and Campbell were the speakers. They were enthusiastically received, and listened to with intense interest to the

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward held a grand rally at No. 490 South Halsted street last evening, and were addressed by C. £. Cook, candidate for County Commissioner, C. W. Woodman, and others. There were quite a number of Democrats present, and they joined in applianding when the periody of Kern or the dishonesty of Cleary and Mulloy were referred to.

THE OSGOOD CASE.

The following was printed in the Times last year:

State of Illinois, Cook County, se: In the Circuit Court of said county, at the July term, A. D. 1877. William O. Osgood vs. The Protection I. Iffe-Insurance Company:

Affeed B. Mason being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says that on or about the 18th day of July, 1877, he went to the office of Charles Kern, the Sheriff of said county, for the purpose of remonstrating against the postponement of a sale by said Sheriff under an execution then in his bands in favor of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago vs. The Chicago Planing-Mill Company. That Kers was sway, and deponent transacted his business with John Garrick, the Chief Deputy of said Sheriff. That said Garrick explained the spostponement by saying that Anthony C. Hesing had an interest in the Chicago Flaning had an interest. And deponent and been effected at Hesing's request. And deponent further says that in the same conversacion said Garrick complained that Hesing was ungrateful to the Sheriff and his officers when a levy was made upon property in which he had an interest. And deponent asys farther, that said Garrick to the Sheriff and his efficers when a levy was made upon property in which he had an interest. And deponent asys that in the same conversacion said Garrick working together for the election of Mr. Hoffman for Sheriff. Mr. Kern will get but few votes in this ward.

The Protection Life-Insurance Company and that all proceedings had been delayed thereunder at Hesing's request.

ALERD B. Mason.

The Times, speaking of this editorially, says: It annears that Chief Denuty John Garrick and the Fifth Precinct by Gen. Mann, Aid. Gilbert, Casper Butz, and olders; and in the Fifth Precinct by Gen. Mann, Aid. Gilbert, Casper Butz, and olders; and in the Fifth Precinct by Gen. Mann, Gen. Beem, Mr. Tenney, Casper Butz, and others; in the Fourth Precinct by Gen. Mann, Gen. Beem, Mr. Tenney, Casper Butz, and others; and in the Fifth Precinct by Gen. Mann, Olds, James P. Ro others; and in the Fifth Precinct by Gen. Reynolds, James P. Boot, W. D. Bishop, Gen. Mann, and others. The ward seems to be awake, and will give a good account of itself Tuesday week. will give a good account of itself Tuesday week.

The Republicans of the Elgath Ward met at
No. 323 South May street last evening. The
room was crowded to overflowing, and among
them were many Irish Democrata, who applauded everything said against Kern, and
hissed at the mere mention of Mullov and
Cleary. Especially was the mention of Mullov's
name odious, notwithstanding he had his ticketdistributors on hand. Speeches were made by
the Hon. A. L. Morrison, Patrick Delaney, and
P. H. Stanton, who were received with tumultuthe Hon. A. L. Morrison, Patrick Delaney, and P. H. Stanton, who were received with tumultuous applause by the Irish. J. W. Stewart and C. E. Cook, candidates for County Commissioners, and the Hon. L. L. Bond, also spoke, and, notwithstanding the attendance of Democrats, they were all loudly applauded, and that precinct promises to do its duty.

The Republican Senatorial and Legislative candidates stand an excellent chance of obtaining a majority in Cook County.

Tuesday is the last day for registration be fore election, and voters should bear that in mind. Registration is necessary before a citizen can vote.

A room has been fitted up at headquarters for the use of the committees from the Seventa District, where they can meet privately and without interference from outsiders.

Congressman Aldrich has made a most acceptable member from the First District, and his unanimous nomination by the Republican Convention assures his re-election.

The Executive Committee of the Seventh Senatorial District beld a meeting yesterday morning at headquarters. Nothing was done except to transact the routine business of the The County Democratic Central Committee was to have met at headquarters, 46 Clark street, last night, but not enough of them turned up, and the meeting adjourned till Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The North Side Tree is not bearing good fruit.
The boys don't enthuse without cash. Hiram Barber is continuing in his active work, and it is

backer, has sold out to the Democrats.

Kehoe's Second Congressional District Head-quarters, on Halsted street, are a popular resort. He and Condon are making a sharp fight, and between them Col. George R. Davis must come in. Col. Davis is doing good and effective work.

O'Connell, who is running for County Commissioner in the Lake District on the Democratic ticket, is piedged body and soil to sustain the County Ring. Taxpayers and citizens should look out for him and vote for Judge Wood.

Maj. John Hoffman states emphatically that he never knew where Avery Moore was secreted; that he never secreted him after his escape; and that he did all he could to apprehend and prosecute him after his defalcation became known.

Known.

Kern is selling out all the other candidates on the ticket with him for votes for himself. He is making some queer combinations which may be upset when election-day comes around. Mulloy is selling Col. Cleary out, and that is the way Democrats do.

way Democrats do.

Arno Vose save the Democratic ticket is badly made up; that it is weak, and will not receive anything like the full Democratic vote. The leaders of the Democratic party in this county, he says, must be taught that none but responsible persons can be elected to office.

Great inducements are to be offered to Keough to withdraw from the candidacy of County Commissioner against Skelly, the Democratic nominee in the Lemont District. Mr. Keough should not allow himself to be buildozed. The prospects are that he will stick firm and last.

It was Deputy-Sheriff Bartels who sold out the fancy-goods stock of Emil Hoerner, on Blue Island avenue, near Taylor street. He sac-rificed everything, selling quilts for five cents each, in order to make votes for Kern. He is said to have had an understanding with certain parties, and the sale ong with certain parties, and the sale
of buy votes. "We will be only a DALE 140 Madison at. Room a

short time in office," he is reported to have aid, "and we have to get all we can in order to be re-elected." And that is why certain per-mas were allowed to buy goods cheap. Bartels' ecord is not of the clearest, and there are ome stories affoat about him which are not to is credit. Bartels is one of Kern's pets. He as "inflocence."

THE RAILROADS.

LITIGATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—In the United States Court to-day, the St. Louis, Aiton & Terre Hante Railroad Company filed a complaint against the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company and other companies owning stock and bonds in the latter-named Company, by which the former seeks to enforcetibe existing lease, or to gain possession of its road between Terre Haute and St. Louis. A temporary restraining order was made against the Indianapolis & St. Louis from paying the other defendants any interest on bonds held by them, or refunding any money advanced by them. The complainant also asks for a Receiver of 30 per cent of the gross earnings of the road, and as much more of the line operated by the Indianapolis & St. Louis as is necessary to pay the expenses of that part of the road.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.
CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 25.—In the matter of
the application for an injunction against the
issue of a \$2,000,000 loan for the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, the Superior Court to-day decided the loan constitutional and the bonds legal, and refused to grant the intunction

ITEMS. Mr. W. C. Quincy, formerly General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio, and President of the Chicago Branch of this line, has been appointed to the position of General Manager of the Pittsburg & Lake Eric Railroad.

It is understood that difficulties have arisen between the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Vandalia Line, and that the former intend to use hereafter the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad as its St. Louis connection. The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the railways west of the Mississippi River and south of Minnesota will meet at Kansas City Nov. 19, to organize the Western Association of General Ticket and Passenger Agents.

The roads leading East from Indianapolis, Louisville, and Peoria have decided to enforce the East-bound pool agreement on and after Nov. 1, whether the Chicago roads effect an East-bound pooling arrangement by that time or not.

or not.

Efforts are being made to have the arrangement between the Chicago & Eastern Itimois and Paris & Danville Railroads for running through business to the South and Southwest abrogated. The Paris & Danville, the immediate southern connection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, has passed into the hands of the Wabash and Cairo & Vincennes Railroads, which are not friendly to the former road.

The North Atlants Fart Paris to Law March 2019

which are not friendly to the former road.

The North Atlantic Fast-Freight Line, Mr. Samuel De Bow, manager, which has beretofore ran over the Baltimore & Ohio and Erie Railroads, is now doing its business over the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and New York Central. Mr. Vanderbilt, in taking away this line from the above roads, shows that he bears no good will to the Baltimore & Ohio and Erie Roads. Everything indicates a lively tussic between those lines.

ROSECRANS.

Columbus, O., Oct. 25.—The funeral of the late Bishop Rosecrans was held at St. Joseph's. Cathedral this morning in presence of an immense crowd, and thousands were unable to gain admittance. At 7 o'clock the remains were borne to the Cathedral by thirty men. At 8:30 1,500 children attended low mass celebrated by Bishop Toebbe. At 9 o'clock the office for the dead was celebrated by the visiting Bishops and priests. High mass was then celebrated by Bishop Toebbe, and a Gregorian requiem was chanted.

Bishop Foley, of Chicago, delivered a short seruich, commemorating the virtues and faithfulness of the deceased. The last rites of the Church were then celebrated, his Grace Archbishop Purcell and Bishops Foley, Burgiss, Gilmore, Chetard, Kain, and Toebbe participating. The remains were then deposited in the vault under the cathedral, in the place selected by Bishop Rosecrans for his entombment when the cathedral was being built.

The church was profusely decorated with mourning, evergreens, and flowers. Flags on the State-House were at half-mast, and the stores of Catholic merchants were draped with mourning during the obsequies. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25 .- The funeral of th

THE FENIANS. Naw York, Oct. 25.—The Fenian Brother office of Head Centre, whose duties will devolve omee of Head Centre, whose duties will devolve upon a General Secretary under the supervision of a Central Council. This action is said to be on the recommendation of James Stevens, ex-Chief of the Brotherhood, and soon again to assume the direction. The change is regarded, also, as a virtual discarding of O'Donovan Rossa, Gen. Bourke, and the other persons hav-ing charge of the "skirmishing fund."

WELL-TONED SYSTEMS.

Systems toned and renovated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are most effectually defended from disease. That supreme invigorant soon overcomes that distressing feebleness consequent upon ailments which impoverish he blood and relax the muscles. Vigor, appetite, sleep return to the wasted frame, and every physical faculty gains greater activity through its benign influence. Nor is this all, for the bitters have a most genial and cherishing effect upon the mind of the despondent invalid, which is the natural effect of the increase bodily vitality which they produce. Nervous symptoms disappear in consequence of the use of this medicine, and the evil consequences sure to result from a premature decay of the physical energies are averted. Dyspeptia, liver complaints, rheumatic aliments, urinary and uterine irregularities, malarial diseases, and many other disordered conditions of the system, are remedied by the Bitters. WELL-TONED SYSTEMS.

EN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons througout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & H. SHMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123

J. & H. SHMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123

Tweaty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009

West Madison-st., near Western-av.

HOBERT THERMSTON, West-Side News Denot, 1

Blue laiand-av., corner of Haisted-st.

H. C. HERRIČK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy

Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

MUSICAL

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. UPRIGHT PLANOS.
These renowned planos, recommended and used by the greatest artists in the old and new world, pronounced by musical critics everywhere as the highest achievement in the art of planoforte making, can be found only at the warerooms of w. w. Kimball.

Corner State and Adams-ets.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams—sta.

I YON & HRALY, STATE AND MONROE-STB.,
see Western Agents for the Steinway—the best
piano in the world. A few fine second-hand Steinways,
practicality equal to new and fully warranted, are offered at bergains.

M. ABON & HAMLIN CABINET OBGANS, WINmore of the only gold medal awarded to American
must be the state of the control of the control of the control
and of highest choiners at every World's Exposition, 1878: the
highest distinction in the power of the judges to confer.
Also of highest choiners at every World's Exposition for
twelve years. Sold for cash or easy payments. One may
be purchased by payment of \$6.75 per quarter, for ten
quarters. Warerooms, 250 and 252 Wabash-av. Quarters. Warerooms, 200 and 252 Wabab-av.

NEW ARRIVALS—WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT
from our factory of a large shipment of the
in a variety of aew designa, we reduced prices to bring
them within the culture of the control of the
superson of all
them within the culture RAUER & CU.,
263 and 265 Wabab-av.

NO ONE NEED BE WITHOUT A MUSICAL IN-strument when planos can be bought for \$175 and upwards and organs for \$80, for cash or on time, at JULIUS BAUER & CO. S, 263 and 285 Wabash-av. JULIUS BAUER & CO. S. 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

ORGANS FOR SALE TO CASH PURCHASERS OR to those wishing to make time payments on terms which are actually unequaled. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

SALE OF EXPOSITION PIANOS AND ORGANS—The Exposition now being ended, we will close out the stock of planos and organs which were kept there on exhibition, and slightly solled, at a great reduction; all are selected instruments, and it will be to the advantage of those who deaire to purchase to call and see fraem. JULIUS BAUER & CO. S New Wareroom, 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
BOUARR PIANOS.
OIGANS, Corner State and A STORAGE. FURNITURE, CARRIAGES. MERCHANDISE STO Fed; advancesmade, 10 We year; money loaned low rates on good se curity without removal. 160 W. Moor SEWING MACHINES.

OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER Wilson, and other machines below half price, a rranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2. TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE-WHAT HAVE TOU TO EX-era lilinois? Address 8 43, Tribune office. OFFICE FURNITURE.

solic-six. Unitage, on terms of one-fourth cash on confirmation of sale, balance in three equal annual bayments, with 6 per cast interest, secured on the property, being—First, E. & Lot e, Block 81, Sabool Section of the confirmation of the confi

FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT ON Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-a: :13 large rooms, heated by steam: house in perfect order, good as new very theap for cash, or on extra easy terms of payment. MATSON BILL, of Washington-at. FOR SALE-LOTS ON DEARBORN-AV AND North State-st., north of Schiller-st. Lots on Buron and Superior-sta, between State and Cass-sta. Apply to OWNER, 278 Ohio-st. SUBURBAN REAL PSTATE.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicaso: \$18 dows and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Lassilles.t., Room 4. FOR SALE—\$1.000 WILL BUY COTTAGE AND lot at Branston; would take horse and buggy in part. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-ADMINISTATOR'S SALE-THE UNdereigned administrator of the estate of leval
smith, deceased, will sell at public auction on the farm
at Palatine, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1678, at 1 o'clock
p. m., all the real estate of said deceased, consisting of
about 80 acres of farming land and 10 acres of timber
land. Said farm is slinated in and near the Village of
Palatine, and the timber land is situated in Rium
Grove. Parties desirous of speling the property will be
shown it by the administrator on the day previous to
day of saic. Terms made known on day of saic. H. shown it by the administrator on the day previous to day of saie. Terms made known on day of sais. H. SCHIRDING, Administrator.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR MERICHANDISE—160

I scress of finest isnd in Nebrasks, 5 miles from raitroad station and 20 miles from Sioux City. Iowa. Address WM. HARLEY, 220 Milwaukee av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR CITY IMproved. I7 acres at Benton Harbor; good improvements; fruit. M. C. KELLEY, 146 Medison-st.

PUR SALE—CHEAP-FINE IMPROVED FARM IN Livingston County, Illinois: one-fourth cash, balance on long time. Address Q 101, Tribune office. TO BENT-ROUSES. TO RENT-33 PER MONTH-FINE BRICK house, 480 North LaSaile-st. 13 rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, 132 south Water st., or at 135 South Clark-st. TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A FINE OC-tages brick, 12 rooms, 3 rooms deep; furaace, lam-dry, hot water throughout; all conveniences, \$35. CHAS, N. HALE, 103 Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT-977 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.-FOURslory stone-front; parlors, dining, and kitchen on
first floor; modern arrangements and low rent; brick
barn. Apply to owner, J. B. M., 171 State-st.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-TWO-STORY BRICK
house 442 Irving-place; \$5 per month, four large
rooms, 453 Western-av. Inquire 385 Western-av.

room, 453 Western-av. Inquire 385 Western-av.
TO RENT-HOUSE, WITH BARN, 476 VAN BUren-st., \$15. House, 153 Loomis-st., \$20. Apply
at 145 Loomis-st.

South Bide.
TO RENT
Recellent brick, octagon-front, "ne plus uitra"
13-room dwelling, furuace, range, elevator, chandeliers, etc., near South Side cars and Thirty-first-st.

JOHN COVERT.
79 Randolph-st. TO RENT-VERY LOW-FOUR ELEGANT ROOMS, with modern improvements, adapted to housekeeping, corner van Buren and Sherman-sta.

TO RENT-E29 PER MONTH-PINE TWO-STORY and basement frame dwelling, 183 Thirty-secondst. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, Room 63, 97 South Clark-R.

Clark-st.

TO RENT-FLATS AND FURNISHED AND UNfurnished houses on indians, Michigan, and Hermitage-avs., \$25 to \$35. M. N. LORD, 151 Randolph-st.

To RENT-SOUTH SIDE, NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-11 st., \$35 per month, till May 1, brick house, carpeted, and with one furnished bed-room. Address & \$2, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

Suburban.

To RENT-LARGE, NICE HOUSE, VERY CHEAP, near depot at Normaiville, or for sale. E. L. STORES, corner sixty-accents-at. and Wentworth-av. TO RENT_ROOMS.

South Sides
TO RENT-VERY LOW-FOUR ELEGANT ROOMS,
I with all modern improvements, adapted to houseteeping, corner van Saren and Sherman-sta.

Miscellamcong. TISCCHIAMCOME.

TO RENT—WE HAVE ROOMS TO RENT TO REI liable tenants both in private families and in A No.
I boarding-houses in all parts of the city, either single
or en suite, furnished or anfurnished, with or without
board. Call and see us. MOYER, JOHNSON & CO.,
Room S Tribune Building.

TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER STORE, 20X

30 feet, in Ottawa. Ill., for the last ten years occupied as a cruz store; building, a 3-story brick, plategiass front, water, gas, good cellar, also lodging room in second story.

Will also be let, separately or in connection with the above, the adjoining store, of same size and style; can be connected by two arched doors or passageways.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-ROOMS-WE WANT THOSE mished or unfurnished, with or without board, to call and leave a full description of them with us. We can fill them for you. MOYER, JOHNSON & CO., Room-Renting and Boarding-House Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

W ANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF ABOUT FIVE rooms; must be in good order and have modern improvements; South Side preferred. Address S 45. WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS
To light housekeeping: rent not to exceed \$12
per month; bouth Side preferred. Address 8 46, Tribune office.

wanted to the many of the many WANTED-TO RENT-A 10-ROOM BOUSE; FUR-nished preferred; dining-room and kitchen on first floor, good barn, on West Nide, between kinadolph and Van Buren-sia, or South Side, south of Twenty-fith-st. Adures L, 21 Monroe-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 447 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ROOM FOR without board, without board, 481 WBASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM. WITH board, for three gentlemen; single room for one gent; day-boarders taken.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—First-CLASS board, with room, 44 to 8e per week, with use of piano and bath; day-board, \$3.56.

AAA—BILLINGS HOUSE, CORNER JACKSON and Halsted-sts.—Steam heat and biths on each floor; everthing clean and attractive. The best accommodations for the price in the city. Board by the week, \$6 to \$10. the week, \$6 to \$10.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per
day: board for the winter at very low rates.

SANDS HOUSE—CORNER WABASH-AV. AND
Madisou-st.—Board, with room, at very low rates
for the winter. Come and see.

BOARD WANTED. DOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, B south Side, below Twenty-second-st.; private in ily preferred. Address, stating terms, which mu-low, S 7, Tribune office. BOARD-IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR une office. une office.

DOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A FAMILY ON the West Side, where there will be one or two the word ladies as company; references gives and required. Address, with particulars, a 37, 7 friduate office.

MACHINERY. TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A 25 HORS

power stationary engine and boiler, in good of the control of t

Wa, III.

WANTED—A 15-HORSE POWER ENGINE IN good running order, cheap for cash. Address E 25. Tribuse office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PORTABLE engine and boiler, 12 to 15 horse power; must be in good repair and cheap for cash. Address ENGINE. Test indians—a.

WASHING-MACHINES, WEINGING-MACHINES, starching-machines, collar-ironing machines, thirt-ironing machines, collar-ironing machines, to sale by G. M. & E. MUNGER & CO., 685 Wabsah-87. Send for catalogue.

LOST AND POUND DOG LOST-45 REWARD-A MOUSE-COLO English graybound in front of Sherman H Thursday night. Return to 48 and 50 Wabasi PHELPs, DODGE & PALMER. CHELPS, DUDGE STALKES.

OST—A POCKET JOURNAL CONTAINING AD dress cards of the owner and papers of no value in the contain money and return book inderess or to 68 Medison-81. Room 4

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED-IN AN ESTABLISH manufacturing business; \$5,000 to \$10,000 ad tional capital required; party who will attend to obtain financial part desired. Address, with name in fig. 58, Tribune office. WANTED—MALE HELP,

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CORRESPO
Clerk; must have energy, sollity, and will
to work up from the bottom. Autress 84, Tri WANTED—AN INVOICE CLERK; MUST WE a good hand and be quick at figures. Address Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD PENMAN TO ADDRESS EN

WANTED-A GOOD WATCHMAKER AND EN-graver; hone but drut-class and with best of ref-erences need apply. Call at KEARNEY & SWART-CHILD'S, 113-115 State-st. WANTED-2 SHEET-IRON WORKERS. MAY WANTED-SIX TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS. Al WANTED-FACKING-HOUSE-TWO OR THREE cutters, boners, and cellar-men who understand cutting and curing beef; and steadyman as working foreman. Apply comer Lakalle and Michigan-sta.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CUTTER TO GO TO OUT New Orleans branch. NICOLL, the tailor, corner Clark and Adams-sta. WANTED-TWO PIRST-CLASS BRICK-LAYER at 1085 Armold-st., near Twenty-second. Compressly for work.

Coachmen, Tenmsters, &c.
WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDE WHO I
stands the care of horses and acquainted i
grocery business. Address 14:22 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-300 RAILROAD LABORERS POI
Southern lows. 25 for Illinois; highest wages
paid; free fare; 25 farm hands, 30 choppers and naw
mill hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-si.

experieuce in canwassing. Address, giving age, business experieuce and guarantee wanted, w. J. HULLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK-AGENTS FOR frain-esting books in Illinois, lows, wisconsis, and Missouri. Apply at once, by letter or repronally, for full particulars and outfits to Rose Belford Publishing Co., 23t LaSalle-st. J. A. WILSON, Manager.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED COAL MINERS AT Minonk, Ill.; no trouble of any kind. Apply to M. T. AMES & CO., 154 LaSalle-st. WANTED-NURSE TO ATTEND INVALIDUEN Lieman; must be good reader, strong, bealthy, and middle-aged. Inoutre at 947 Vornon-Av.

WANTED-SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSENS TO get advertisements for a good-paying thing. Apply carly at Hotel Prankfure office. WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR AGRIultural justiements; must be an experienced
salesman. Address, giving use, qualifications, experence, and dress, could be a superience, and dress, and superience, and effective superience, and dress and superience, and dress, and superience, and dress, and superience, and dress and superience, and dress and superience, and superience superience, and superience superience, and superience superience, and dress superience superience, and dress superience s

Madison et., Room 6.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN POR IEVERY STATE
and Territory in the Union: a fair salary paid.
Call or address La Belle Manufacturing Co., 60 Clark.

WANTED—A GOOD FOOR DELIVERER; MUST
come well recommended and be of good address.
P. F. MORRIS, 68 and 70 Madison-st., up-stairs. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A SWEDE: OH NORWEGIAN GIRL must be first-class cook and good laundress, for small private family. Apply from 12 to 3 p. m. Saturday, at 3 a Aldine aquare, with references. WANTED—SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL FOR
WANTED—SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL FOR
general housework at 69 Vincennes-Av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO WASH DISHES AT

WANTED-A FEW LADY ARTISTS TO COLOR photographs on consex glass: only those having experience need apply. Address E.S., Tribune office.

WANTED-AN APPERNTICK. A YOUNG GIRL between 16 and 18, one without friends preferred, to learn equestrian business, to ride, drive, and manage horses. Inquire corner Franklin and Washington-sta. Xevada Block, Room S, between 10 and 12s. in. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

STUATION WANTED - AN ETPERIEN SALESman, who has a large Southern and We acquain ance, desires a position to travel for a waite mouse; best of reference as to characteristical Address 541. Tribune office. CITUATION WANTRD-BY A MAN WITH ABILI O ty and tact as foreman in a first-class wholean clothing house. Address H 96, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PENALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-IMMEDIATELY BY A
first-class girl; wages no object; references. 146

Seamstresses.
SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS A
second work or general housework by a nice a
south side preferred. Address S I, Tribune office. PINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATG A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS IN HAND TO LO ved security. L. CURBY, R A FRW CHOICE LOANS CAN BE CLOSED AT once; current rates; no delay. J. C. M'CORD, 110 CAPITAL WANTED TO LOAN ON GOOD COL-lateral securities at 10 per cent monthly; have everything else required; can handle your own money; have experience; capitalists investigate. Address S 35, Tribune office. Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Choney to loan on watches, diamonds, and vainables of every description at GOLDSMIP'S Loan and, Suffice office (floresed, 66 East Madison-ac, Established 1883. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY
In sums of from \$5.00 to \$2,000 by GEO. W. A.E.W.
COMB. 771 West Madison-sc.

TO In sums of from \$3.51 to \$2.000 by 08.00. W. S.W.COMB. 771 West Madison *6.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE PORcurrency at the counting-room of the Tribune.
CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PLECES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room
of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN-\$1.000, \$2.000, \$2.500, \$3.002, \$5.000,
and other and larger sums to suit at lowest current
races on first-class Improves Chicago real estate.
TURNER & BOAD, 102 Washington *8.

WANTED—\$2.000 FOR THIESE OR FIVE YEARS
\$4 fs per cent without commission un A I Improvedinside property dituated on the North Side. Address
\$5, Tribune office. 88, Tribune office.

O PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON PHODUCTIVE
Chicago and country real estate. Farm loans desired. DEAN & PAYNE, State agents Northwestern Life-Insurince Company, corner Handolph and Dearborn-sta., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALK OF HORSES, C. HITAGES, A narroess every Thursday and Saturday at 10 s., by J. F. KMERY & CU., 196 and 198 Kest Washington. Stock on hand at private sale. st. Stock on hand at private sale.

I P YOU WANT ANY STYLE OF CARNIAGE OR
I phaeton, buggy or wagon, or horses and harness, goto H. C. WALKET'S, 240 and 231 State-st., and see the
largest assortment in Chicago, and don't forger that
you can most of the stock must be sold to pay advances;
also, horses and wagons to let by the day or week;
m) mey advanced, or will sell on monthly payments. I AME AND SICK HORISES, PRONOUNCED INcursble, cared free of cost, GILES LINIMENT
IODIDE AMMONIA. Spavins, splints, ringbones,
bunches, thorough pins, sprung knees, cured without
blenish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease
horo-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for bamphlet containing full information to
DR. W. M. GILES, 120 West Fronders. aining full information to
DR. W. M. GILES, 120 West Broadway, New York,
Wholesale, VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.
Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers.
Trial size, 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES. BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK BUBLISHING BUSINESS—\$5,000 ADDItional capital required to lering one a very valuable
work with the services of a thorough bractical man,
who can at once stee into the financisi manarement of
the business, now well established; single references
given and required. Address Address (Colf. Carrielless, Brown & Marsh), 157 hear-corried.

BUSINESS MEN WITH A CAPITAL OF \$100 TO
BUSINESS MEN WITH A CAPITAL OF \$100 TO
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McCormick Hall, Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Prof. Cromwell lustrate "The Homes of England."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 991.

An unusually large vote is confidently an-icipated in Massachusetts, and BUTLER's respects have diminished accordingly. The stay-at-homes are virtually the anti-Bu ites, and just in the proportion that they come out and vote the certainty of BUTLER's

The funeral of the late Bishop ROSECRAN took place at Columbus, O., yesterday with imposing ceremonies by the numerous pre-lates in attendance, and general manifesta-tions of respect and affection on the part of the public in general. The honor of deliver-ing the culogy fell to Bishop Forex, of Chi-

A New Orlesns dispatch recites that Gov. as and Concordia Parishes to enforce the law and bring all offenders to justice, without regard to their politics, and that he is resolved to employ the entire militia of the State to compel obedience to civil and judicial authority. In pursuance of this order there should be at least a score of Democratic bulldozers and murderers arrested. tried, convicted, and hanged, and the country that justice has been meted out "regardless of politics." Yes, it will wait,

It is getting to be a serious question whethsome of the European sovereigns have grave doubts about it. To be a King nowadays i very like setting one's self up for a target in a shooting-gallery, with the certainty that sooner or later somebody will make a centre shot. Young Alronso, the Spanish monarch, as the latest mark for the tribe of Socialis ns. He was fired upon in the streets fadrid by one Moncassi, a member of the International Society, but the bullet went wide of the mark, and the King escaped. The wretch was arrested, and con fessed the crazy purpose of creating a gain the ranks of Royalty by murdering th lately-bereaved King.

It requires neither denial nor explanation but only a simple statement of a few plain facts, to dispose of the Times' latest assault upon Maj. HOFFMAN. The allegation of perjury is made to appear ridiculous in the tight of such a statement, and if the *Times* is never prosecuted for libel until Maj. HOPPMAN is called upon to defend himself against an action for perjury, the proprietor of that recklessly mendacious sheet may consider himself extremely fortunate. The voters of Cook County are firmly persuade that Sheriff Keen's administration of his office has not been such as to entitle him to a re-election, and it will require something beyond wholesale vilification of anybody and everybody opposed to his re-election

Yellow Jack has floored King Cancus in a least one of the Congressional Districts at the South, namely, the Tenth Tennessee, where ocratic Executive Committee have ned their circular, to be distribut throughout the district as broadly as the tine regulations will admit, to the eflect that, as it will be impossible to hold Convention in which all the counties can b ented, they therefore advise the Den cerats, individually and collectively, to vote for the best man. The Hon Caser Young, the present member for that district, has convened by himself and nominated Mr. Young as an independent candidate. Mr. Young has been an active worker in behal of the afflicted during the yellow-feve scourge, and this fact alone will probably be ntal in his election.

It hardly needed the long-delayed testi ony of James E. Anderson, of unwhole some notoriety in connection with the Por-ren investigation, to knock the bottom out of the Surman letter conspiracy; the bot-tom was long since knocked out by the failtom was long since knocked out by the rail-ure of the Democrats to produce the original. But it is of interest even at this late day to know that events are shaping for a com-plete exposure of the disgraceful plot to im-plicate Secretary SHERMAN and President HAYES by means of forgery and perjury. Not ubt now remains that the document orting to be the SHERMAN letter, production of which was

shameful plot and its attempted execution; to ascertain what inducements were held out to ascertain what inducements were held out to the Louisiana liars and forgers, and who ocratic managers were who made

Information received at military headqu ters leaves no room for doubt that the com-bined movements of the troops to overtake or intercept the hostile Cheyennes on way to join the warriors of Sirring Bull. have been entirely successful, and that the atest Indian war has been brought to a close. A dispatch received yesterday from Capt. Johnson by Gen. Chook at Omaha, dated at the camp of the Third Cavalry Bat talion on Chadron Creek, announces tha Capt. Johnson had effected the capture of ost the entire band of renegade Chey es, besides 140 head of live stock. Amor the 150 prisoners are DULL KNIFE, the head Chief, and OLD CROW, who stand an excel lent chance of reaching the happy hunting grounds by the rope route.

The election has a strong local interest New York this fall from the fact that Tam many has again asserted itself, under the ble and taxpaying portion of the communit have combined, regardless of party affilia-tions, to contest the ground. The combina tion against KELLY, who has dictated the en tire Democratic, or rather Tammany, ticket, includes the Republicans and four distinct Democratic associations. The Committees of the various organizations along with the Republican Committee were able to agree upo a ticket which will be supported by all the various factions. It is headed, as candidate for Mayor, by EDWARD COOPER, son of PETER Coopen, and brother-in-law of ABRAM S. HEW-177, -a large manufacturer. Mr. Cooper is a Democrat, but was prominent among those who once before assisted the Republicans in breaking down Tammany rule. The entire ticket is composed of reputable and respon sible men, while the Tammany ticket ha been made up by KELLY with reference to his personal rule. It is thought that this combination will succeed, not merely in de feating the Tammany ticket in city and county, notwithstanding the enormous majority of the Democrats as a rule, but also in electing a couple of the Republican candidates for Congress in Democratic districts since Tammany has dictated the Congres sional nominations, too. This union of Republicans and Democrats against Tammany has been possible in New York, where a similar combination against dishonest ele ments might have failed elsewhere, for the

reason that both parties there are in favor of

sound money. WHAT THE "NATIONALS" WANT. The scope of the new political movemen which has been organized under the name of the "Nationals" is not generally understood Most people assume that, at the worst, the new party is striving to arrest resumption and flood the country with irredeemable Government scrip. The movement means good deal more than this. It is not unlikely that considerable numbers of voters have partially resolved to act with the "Nation ets" on the assumption that the new party merely desires an inflation of greenbacks, who would not counterance it if its real aims were known to them. An article in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly ought to open the eyes of such people, and ought to convince all intelligent and conservative persons that the "Nationals threaten greater disaster to the Ame ican Government than any party tha was ever organized. The the article we refer to has visited some thirty-four men in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey from them has obtained a candid expres of the aims and designs of the party, com nunicated with the knowledge that the in ation was to be made public. The men he describes as personally known to him, varying from 32 to 57 years of age, natives of this country, men who earn thei living with their hands, and of more than the average intelligence and education. Withou following in detail the projects and opinions as individually expressed, we will recount ome of the objects of the movement upon

which all seem to be agreed. 1. Fiat money, of course. The money lemanded is "absolute money,—not prom ise to pay," to be issued directly by the Gov ernment, bearing the words, "This is a dollar" (or whatever the amount may be), and made a legal-tender in payment of all due and claims, which includes, of course, the Government bonds. Incidental to this is the proposed abolition of the National Banks, on the theory that National Banks are making all the way from 25 to 100 per cent on their investment! In fact, all banking is condemned as foreign to advanced civilization; and the proposed substitute that the Government shall loan money

2. It is proposed that an amendment t the Constitution shall be passed making it unlawful for private persons to accept interest on any loans, and that the Governme shall not charge more than 3 per cent inter

est, if any, on the loans it shall make. 3. The Government should hold the title to all land, and private persons should only be permitted to acquire an interest in the improvements thereon. The Government should also possess itself of all railroads canals, and telegraphs, and then proceed to ouild new railroads and canals, and make such other internal improvements as will give ample and steady employment to the

4. An income tax, graduated so as not to touch small incomes, to grow heavier for larger fortunes, and to be made absolutely hibitive for accumulations beyond a cer prohibitive for accumulation be determined, can limit,—the limit to be determined,

course, by "National" law-makers.
5. There is a demand for continuous eleions. All seem to agree that no one should be allowed to hold office more than one year. except, perhaps, the President and member who might be elected for two years, but there was also a sentiment in favor of having the polls kept open all the time, so that at any time a majority of the voters ma express their preference for a new man is any office the old incumbent must vacate. 6. The working hours should be reduce law, and the Government should under

take to employ all tramps. We have noted such points as seemed to be agreed upon by all the persons with whom the Atlastic writer conversed, and it is safe to say that the genuine "Nationals"—the party which originally put Ban Burnza in nomination in Massachusetts—are in favor of the revolution in Government and society which the above demands would bring about. The als" are not merely a flat-m party, but Communists as well. They favor the abdication of Government to the mob. If, as the Atlantic writer assures the public, the men whom he conversed with are above

information, then it is safe to conclude that the ignorant who act with the new party will go even further, if it be possible, in the direction of aparchy and lawlessness. This is the party to which the Den formally surrendered in Massachusetts, and which they are encouraging in all parts of the country. We should think a bare statement of the facts, without comment, would be enough to induce conservative men of all classes and shades of opinion to vote for Republican Congressmen as the only certain means of saving the National Legislature from the dangers threatened.

DEPEATING THE ENDS OF JUSTICE

A very extraordinary interview appears in the local columns of The Tribung of year terday. Judge Bangs, United States District Attorney, declares that he has been ordered to prohibit Assistant District-Attorney Thouon from taking any part in the conduct of the investigation of the Custom-House building frauds before the Grand Jury.

This statement was so suggestive, to reporter, of a purpose on the part of some Vashington Government official to defeat the ends of justice that he inquired whence the iniquitous orders emanated, whereup Judge Bangs said.

The fact is, they came to me in a sort of irregular, oundabout way. A curious feature of the case is that, after dmitting the irregular character of the orders, Judge Bangs announced it as his purpose to obey them. Such orders could only properly emanate from Attorney-General DEVENS; and even from him they would be of very questionable propriety. Mr. Thomson is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the subject. Judge Banos knows literally nothing of it, either in general or in detail. What right, then, would the Attorney-General have to exclude from the conduct of a case of the United States against alleged criminals the only subordinate officer who is familiar with all the facts, and substitute in his place a subordinate who has no acquaintar with any of the facts? Clearly none whatever. We repeat: Such orders, whether from the Attorney-General or from anybody else, indicate a purpose to defeat the prosecution. But it seems that the orders did not emanate from the Attorney-General. From whom then did they come? Did they come from Secretary SHERMAN? Or from Judge FRENCH? Or from Mr. HILL, Supervising Architect? Does Judge Baxos propose to obey orders of this character? Will he take rders from Tom, Dick, and Harry? Will he execute orders that could have been issued for no other purpose under the sun than to defeat the ends of justice? Does he, a sworn officer of the Department of Justice, propose to be made a cat's-paw of to screen alleged criminals from the scrutiny of in-

vestigation? There should be no secret about the issuance of orders from the Law Department of the Government to one of its subordinate touching the prosecution of a case involving the interests and honor of the people of the United States. The investigation about to take place is a grand inquisition in the name of all the people of the country in a case where Mr. Thomson has found probable cause for the indictment of certain individuals. Mr. Thomson has spen months in the examination and preparat of the case, and now Judge Banos an nounces that he has received orders, in "a sort of irregular, roundabout way," to exclude Mr. Thomson from all part in the further prosecution! The proposition is monstrous! It is susceptible of but one inwe have placed upon it.

.The fact that Judge Banes makes a secret of his alleged orders to snub Mr. Thomson, their manifest impropriety, emphatically negatives the presumption that any such or ders have been received. If he has any such orders let him produce them, in order that the public may judge of their propriety and place the responsibility of their issuance where it belongs. Until such exhibit, with all due deference to the high character of Indea Bangs for truth and veracity, we submit that the public will be slow to believe his statement.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND THE IRISH. gainst the Irish, and is vilifying and de aming them with every epithet it can find n its dictionary of scurrility-and its dicionary is a copious one. It is not the first ime that the Times has indulged in these currilous outbreaks against the Irish people. It has attacked them morally, socially, religiously, and politically often before. The reason for its hatred of the Irish is not aparent We only know that it exists and the n intensity and bitterness it is only equaled by the hatred with which the Devil is supposed to regard holy water.

The pending political campaign has been eized upon as the opportunity for the present onslaught. A few extracts from recent articles in that paper, directed against Irish Democrats, will show the infamous, almost nfernal, hatred that it feels towards them. It charges them with being leagued together n secret to secure the political offices. We are told that " a majority of the men known to be connected with this body are the wild beasts of society. They are vagabonds, bruisers, vagrants, and thieves. They are strongest in the worst wards, and are weak in proportion as the areas of the city are lighted and civilized." We are told that in a ear or so they " will be capable of commiting any crime against society and order," and then they "will fall into a domain where they will probably come under the hands of

the police and the hangman." In another article, speaking of the Irish Democrats, it says that they are "made up f sluggers, thieves, bummers, idlers, broken turers of every possible grade. A majority of the privates are roughs who are ready fo any act to which they may be directed by eir leaders." Again says the Times : These lawless savages have come over here, have been welcomed with open arms, have been given citizenship, the right to vote and hold office; and their first move is to organize an association hostile to the comunity which has received them." Before the article is ended the public is notified that hey are "cut-throats," "thieves," n," "oath-bound thugs," "foreign Know-Nothings," "bruisers," "Mollie Maguires, etc., etc. In the same connection treated to the curious and somewhat starting information that Mr. KEHOE, the DEMO atic nominee for Congress, is a swill-pediler, which would imply of course that the

ing him are cut-throats.

The motive which actuates the Times i ts present attack upon the Irish is clear snough, though it is usually very difficult to understand its onslaughts, when no political

Irish are hogs, and that all who are support

it hopes to curry favor with voters of other nationalities for Kran, and by humiliating and breaking down the Irish to induce the friends of Kenoz to withdraw him at the last oment from the race and substitute Car-TER HARRISON. This is its programme. It is tantamount to a notice from the Demo come there with the hope of recognition. It is the official posting upon Sheriff Kran's headquarters, "No Irish need apply."

It is a game, however, which will not work If KERN can do without the Irish, the Irish can do without him. The Irish are the hardest people in the world to bulldoze. They ud and resentful. They have little control of their temper, and when they are spit upon, insulted, and besmirched all over with filth, they will strike back, and strike back very hard. They believe in perfect equality in any organization with which they are connected, and when they are commanded to take a back seat they will either go up and take a front seat, and run the machin themselves, or they will back out altogether, and start a rival organization. When an Irishman commences throwing rocks it makes little difference to him whether he throws through ordinary window glass or French plate. It is only necessary that there shall be something made of glass, and that that something shall be near enough to be smashed. When he is enraged by insult, it makes little difference to him who owns the head in his vicinity, or what sort of a head it is. It gets hit, all the same. At the forthcoming election, KERN is not the only one who will experience the impartiality of Donnybrook. There may not be a whole head left on the Democratic ticket, and, in such a case, the victims will know where to

place the responsibility. Whatever may be the result of the fight, it s none of our concern. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE does not want to see either KERN or Kehoz elected, or any other candidate on the Democratic ticket. It prefers the election of the Republican candidates, because they are men who will represent Chicago in Congress more efficiently, and who will administer the affairs of the county more judiciously, energetically, and economically than the Democratic candidates. It can afford to stand back and smile at the scrimmage, as i loes not affect the Republican party if all the heads engaged in it get cracked. Never-theless there is honor even in politics, and while Tax Transpe will continue to work for the success of the Republican candidates and believes they will be elected, it nevertheless has no sympathy with such whole-sale and gratuitous condemnation and vilifi-cation of the Irish people as has characterized the columns of the Chicago Times during the past week. As they can have no earing in that paper they can have it in this, although we do not agree with them politically.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF INDIA. An article entitled "The Bankruptcy of India," in the last number of the Nineteenth Century, has made a sensation in England. The object of the writer, Mr. H. M. HYND-MAN, is to show, first, that India is a bankrupt country, and, secondly, that English rule in India is responsible for this bankruptcy. In support of these propositions he makes an array of facts appalling for their number and magnitude, and draws his deductions from them with mathematical precision. It is evident, however, that the writer, who had an English public to pass judgment on him, did not care to make out the strongest possible case against his countrymen. He was content with saying that here was much room for improvement in the management of Isdian finances, instead of contending, as with much reason he might, that English rule in India has reduced overty and famine. We propose to restate is arguments, and make the most obvious pplication of them.

The first remarkable fact in Indian fin

s that, with all the reputation of the country for wealth, it is difficult to find in what that wealth consists. "The wealth of the Indies " has become a proverbial expression, but it exists nowadays more in the imagina tions of Europeans than in fact. The cultivators have not got it, for they, as is generally admitted, can scarcely support the press ure of the present taxation. ments are almost unknown. The native nanufacturers have been ruined by heaper English goods. The wealth of the native usurers, as the Quarterly Review long ago pointed out, is lent to their more needy countrymen. " If we trace downwards and downwards the wealth of the millionaire banker, we shall find it at last in thousands of miserable bullocks and such like investments, the workingstock of a numerous but very poor people The best calculations at hand, worked out at various times by independent authorities, rate the value of the total average gross produce of India during recent years at \$1,500,000,000. Supposing the number of inhabitants to be 190,000,000, the gross annual produce is not worth more than \$8 per head, or \$40 per family. The average gros produce of the United Kingdom and Ireland is commonly put at not less than \$150 head, or \$750 a family : and, though the com parison of one country with another in mat ters of this kind is apt to be fallacious, the difference is noteworthy. Going further, we find that, while the average income of Indian natives is \$8 per head, or \$40 per fam ily, the average cost of living is more than this. The cost of feeding prisoners in Indian isils in the most economical dis tricts is \$13.62 per head per annum; and, making allowances for children, the cost of feeding the population out of jail on the \$11 per head per annum, or \$55 per annum for each family. Deducting what may be pleased for extravagance and bad manage ment, as our author says, "this still leaves a startling deficiency between \$8 per head, or \$40 per family, and the jail rate of nourish ment." Here is in fact a perfectly ration explanation of the constantly-recurring fam ines in India. The people do not buy food because they have no money to buy it with, and they have no surplus money they are forced to live from hand to mouth. Only in the most abundant seasons do they have enough charely to support life; in seaons of scarcity, however slight that scarcity may be, they do not have enough, and mus starve. It is idle in these circu talk of the wealth of India. The country as poor as a country well could be, and, what worse, it is constantly growing poorer. mony to show that the soil is rapidly being exhausted, and is never restored; that th

bullocks, with which the soil is cultivated.

are diminishing in numbers and deteriorating

nor the railways have extended in

in quality; and that neither the irrigation

any valuable or economical way the area of

swer to this question will be found in a study of the system of imperial and local taxation. The total revenue of India for the year 187 which was not a famine year, was about which was not a famine year, was about \$256,500,000. The amount of this which is raised by taxation taken absolutely out of the pockets of the people is \$178,500,000, of which \$107,000,000 were land revenue and \$31,000,000 salt revenue. If the whole \$178,500,000 be divided by the number of inhabitants, it will be found that the annual tax per head is about 94 cents. This is a small supplied to the same of the s sum, but it reduces the \$8 per head of in-come, which, as we have already seen, does ot suffice to supply the necessaries of life, o \$7.10, and the total family income from \$40 to \$35.50. A little over 12 per cent is thus taken from the people for purposes of Government. This taxation, moreover, is exclusive of the very heavy local cesses and municipal rates, which have been increased \$20,000,000 even since 1870, and now amount to \$65,000,000, or more than an dditional 4 per cent for the whole of India. 'It will therefore," Mr. HYNDMAN concludes be within the mark if we put the total taxation of India, imperial and provincial, at 16 per cent on the gross income, or \$1.28 per head of population." Comparing these figures with those for 1857, it is found that the total weight of taxation to-day is as nearly as possible twice what it was twenty years ago, or \$250,000,000 to \$125,000,000. some purpose." The extra taxation imposed since the East A special dispatch to the Boston Journal India Company gave up the Government amounts to \$3 in a family of five persons, "an amount quite sufficient to make material difference in the well-being of a family whose total gross income on our

Nor is it only in the shape of taxes that the terrible drain upon Indian resources is made. There are in the Indian service an army of Englishmen, the most part of whose arnings is sent home. An impartial writer, and warm defender of the Indian policy of the Government, estimates that "The am of the annual earnings of Englishmen connected with India which are transmitted nome cannot be less than \$100,000,000. Mr. HYNDMAN reduces this estimate one-half, and then says; "Admitting that even \$50,000,000 is so sent home every year, what s the effect of this? The Englishmen who are working in India are remunerated for their abors by a portion of the produce of soil of the country." There are no other neans of paying them. They are paid twen ty to twenty-five times as much as would have to be paid to natives, and the greater part of this produce so paid for work done is sent to be used and expended in a foreign country. So India loses every way. Mr. HYNDMAN goes at great length into the statistics of India to prove that there is a constant and steady drain upon her resources We have not the space to follow him in these investigations, and it is not necessary that we should. The facts and arguments already stated prepare us to believe that this drain i the twenty years since the country passed out of the control of the East India Com pany has averaged, in the least calculat \$100,000,000 a year. Now, the chi istic thing about this drain—the featu foreign expenditures of an independent na-tion—is that it is an absolute dead loss t India. For all the benefit it does that coun try, it might as well be thrown into the see as sent to England. None of it comes beck purposes of reproduction. Some of i rrigation works, but these have been waste siderable degree the agricultural resources of

favorable hypothesis reaches only about

plundered India as systematically and con pletely as they have plundered Ireland. They have exacted an enormous annual tribute of \$100,000,000 from the country, and thi ribute has been taken from the working cap tal of the natives. In order to meet it, t latter have been obliged to sell their agricultural products when they ought to ha kept them for food; in other words, they have taken the bread out of their own mouths. The frequent dreadful famines in India are as directly chargeable to English yranny as if Queen Victoria had sent an army over the country every year, with orders to seize \$100,000,000 worth of standing grain for the use of the English people. This is, it will be admitted, a dreadful showing. It brings the responsibility for the suffering of India home where it belongs; and it epit omizes the case of India against England i two words-misgovernment and extortion

The burden of the reply which Dem nake when confronted with the cipher dis atches that reveal the infamous bargain ought to be made in Florida and South Carolina in behalf of TILDEN is that they are waiting for the appearance of the dispatches on the Republican side. If there i o be no answer, defense, or explanation but this from the Democratic side of the house, it amounts to a confession of weak ness. The Porren Committee, organized by the Democrats for the express purpose of mirching Mr. HAVES and his Administr tion, and employing for months the most unscrupulous agents and the vilest devices to this end, would probably have unearthe before now any messages or communication passed on the Republican side that woul ompare in infamy with the Thiorn ciphe dispatches, had there been any such in stence. In the meantime it is safe to say that, whatever Republican messages may or may not be forthcoming, nothing will be traced as near to Mr. HAYES' home in Fremont, or his office in Columbus, as the Democratic corruption has been traced to the private office and residence of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, at No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York. While there have been weak and evasive denials on the part of Mr. TILDEN and his tools (except his nephew and private secretary Petron), not one of the party has nestioned the authenticity of the disp nor dared to denounce the authors thereof But Mr. Harrs is on record, and did not use a cipher to express himself. During the process of the Returning Board count at the South, this is the way Mr. HAYES expressed himself to Secretary SHERMAN: COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 26, 1876.—MY DEAR

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 26, 1876.—My Dram Str. I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 23d. You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole ousiness. A fair election would have given us about forty Electoral votes at the South—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. TILDEN have the blace by violence, untimidation, and fraud rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny. I appreciate the work doing by the Republicans who ave gone South, and am especially proud of the teknowledged honorable conduct of those from 1bto. The Democrate made a mistake in sending acknowledged honorable conduct of those from Obio. The Domocrats made a mistake in sending so many ex-Republicans. New converts any proverbially bitter and unfair toward those they have recently left. I trust you will soon reach the end of the work, and be able to return in health and safety. Smoerely, R. B. Hayrs.

The New York World adds some bitt

York City. It feeetiously remarks that it has been a standing bet for years that no respecta-ble citizen of New York, taken at random, could bers of Congress from New York City. It says that Mr. KELLY, who has "announced" the names of the persons "by whom he intends to be represented in Congress for the next two years," seems to have made his selections with prrectly state the names off-hand of the memreference to this traditional wager. "Fo cratic party," adda the sarcastic World, "the organization of the next House is not at all tikely to depend upon the delegation from this city or to be much modified by it." It thinks Mr. FERNANDO WOOD disappointed It thinks Mr. FERNANDO WOOD disappointed the just expectations of the revenue reformers of the country by his management of the tariff question during the last session of Congress. As to little "Shoo-fly Cox, the World says that although he filled the part of "little end man" of Mr. Kelly's delegation with " of Mr. KELLY's delegation with less than his wonted vivacity and drollery at the last session, "he has received what may be called a reprimand and a warning in the nomination of a rival humorist, Mr. LAWERNCE JEROME. Should Mr. JEROME be elected and Mr. Cox dropped at the polis, the House will be the gainer, for, if we may be allowed to use such an expression, Mr. HOMB as a practical joker is a huckleberr above Mr. Cox's persimmon. His jests are of a broader, freer, and altogether more original sort than those of Mr. Cox, and he will have the great advantage also of taking with him an entirely fresh repertory of stories, puns, and jibes, not to mention that when business is to be attended

gives the particulars of the beating of the Rev. Postmaster at Kingstree, S. C., at the hands of a Democratic politician by the name of Kelly, a lawyer and Secretary of the County Demo eratic Committee. PINCKNEY's offense consisted in having written to a friend in Washing ton a letter, which was published, of the event which followed the mobbing and expulsion of State Senator SWAILS. In his letter Mr. Pick-NEY says: " Mr. KELLY told me to-day that Gov. Hampton sanctioned what they were doing, and the killing of Swalls would take place if he remained here after ten days."
When this reached South Carolina, KELLY traction of PINCKNEY. This PINCKNEY refused. as the statement was true in every essentia articular, whereupon KELLY drew a club and beat PINCKNEY over the head and shoulders.cutbeat Pinckney over the head and anounders, cutting his scalp seriously and disabling one arm.

Kelly, however, publishes a card in the Charleston News and Courier which virtually admits the truth of Pinckney's statement. PINCKNEY is described as a man of slight build and in poor health. KELLY has not been ar-rested, and will not be, as the offense is of the nature and kind that the South Carolina authorities, from the Governor down, seek rathe to incite than to discourage.

the rengious people of Chicago generally will very much regret to learn that the Rev. Charles L. Thompson has accepted a call from a Pres-byterian Church in Pittsburg, and that he will soon assume the duties of his pastorate in the smoky City. Dr. THOMPSON furnishes anoth fine example of the power to achieve distinction and eminence, under our free institutions, b the aid of honest and well-directed endeavors added to excellent natural shillties. A few years ago he was settled over a very small and impoverished society in Janesville, Wis., where his record was the prophecy of future useful-ness and success. His brilliant abilities soon attracted attention, and he was called to break the bread of life to one of the oldest and mos weathy Presbyterian churches in Cincinnati.
That goodly city soon had to part with him, however, as a louder call was sent him from Chicago. His career here has been upward and onward. For six years he has been recognized as one of the ablest and most accomplished pulpit orators in a city that to his regular duties as the pastor of a large and flourishing congregation, Dr. Thompso has won an enviable reputation as a versatile and accomplished writer while acting as one of the editors of the *Interior*, the recognized organ of his denomination in the Northwest. Our

A Glasgow newspaper has printed the melan choly list of the stockholders in the city bank that recently failed. It takes over six columns to con tain the entire list. Many of them are women not a few clergymen, and a large number of school-teachers. Only those who owned at least £1,000 of stock could be Directors, and the fewness of such holders shows how generally the shares were distributed among the middle classes. Every shareholder, even though he owned but one share, is responsible for the debts of the bank to the full amount of his property. This is of course financial ruin to large number of poor and worthy people. This feature of the case, says the Boston Advertiser. only illustrates once more the fact that tho nstitutions which the ranters of the day speak of as owned by heavy capitalists are in reality chiefly the depositories of the money of persons in only moderate circumstances. An examination the spare lists of our National Banks, o manufacturing companies, and of other similar corporations whose business is done upon the aggregated capital of many persons, would tel the same story."

Mr. BEECHER'S California lecture tour was profitable in a pecuniary point of view that he will probably lecture in England, Scotland, and Ireland next sumper. A bargain to that effect has been made between him and HATHAWAY & POND, of the Boston Lecture Agency, and the contract is ready for the signatures. The plan is for fifty lectures, delivered within a period of three months, and Mr. BEECHER is to receive It is said that this firm has cleared \$20,000 or Mr. BEBCHER's lectures already, which fact has induced them to enter into this new engage ment with him. If the great preacher has no tgrown the Tilton business, he has at leas peen able to rise above it, and his audiences are everywhere. Mr. THOMAS MAGUIRE, a theatre manager, planned and conducted BEECHER's recent visit to the Pacific Coast. He paid \$1,000 each for ten lectures, and an additional \$1,000 toward traveling expenses.

The London correspondent of the Baltimor Gazette writes that negotiations have been or foot by two parties, one in England and one represented in Paris, for the purchase of the represented in Paris, for the purchase London Daily Telegraph. The only question is a matter of price. The sum asked is \$4,250,000: a matter of price. The sum asked is \$4,250,000: a matter of price. The sum asked is \$4,250,000:
The circulation of this paper is an average of 200,000 daily, and Lawson, Lavy & Moss are willing to sell and start a new paper. The Tomes is losing circulation and influence. Its circulation does not exceed 75,000 daily, if as much, on an average. Its editorials are leaden and prosy, inopportunely scientific, and often silly for a leading journal of Europe. I am assured that a new "management" will be shortly established to give to the "Thunderer" more ozone at least. The Daily News is the next most progressive daily London baper, its circulation being on an average 120,000 per day. But when you think of the capmen's little haifpenny paper here having a verified circulation of 000,000 per day, figures fade elsewhere. But reflect what is conveyed in these 600,000 "petil journals." Poison and filth, partisan feeling and personal animosities. Such a circulation of such sentiments argues only—a so-cial sin.

WHITELAW REID remarks that "Mr. War reason has not been able to say a word yet about the cipher business. He published Man-sur's and Tilden's cards without a remark. He might at least tell us whether 'Moses' did TILDEN as much harm as that bad man

contain a curious statement which has no hitherto mentioned in the foreign dispa It is to the effect that the Albanians, advantage of the general contusion in European Turkey and the un

rules supreme. In this move the one province should be formed; (3) that the administration should be given over to the those of the communal Communication Com Albanians; (4) that the Communal those of the sandjaks, and the Connell of the province short of rank or religion; (3) that Albanian should be the official language of the Erccutive and of the tribunals; and (6) that a national militie of 200 battalions should be formed, into which all those capable of bearing arms should be en-rolled without distinction of creed." To carry out this programme the League has with the last article, and has aiready en its militia. As the Albanians are a wrank like people, it may trouble Turkey to them from carrying out all the others and the

ment to a Chicago audience that "Among the convicts of Auburn State Prison are forty-two lawyers, twenty-seven clergymen, and thirteen physicians." A friend having called the attention physicians." A friend having called the attention of the Rey. William Sharis, Chaplain at Auburn Prison, to the fact that this statement had been widely copied in the American press, and had grown as it traveled, that gentleman disposed of the assertion in the following unequivocal language: "The published report of last year, most carefully prepared, shows the following: Physiciana, five lawyers, three; and clergymen bone! There was one put down as a minuster who is now in the insane asylum, but he was a property of the published report of the publish now in the insane asylum, but he was nev ordained, and cannot, therefore, be called ordained, and cannot, therefore, he called a clergyman. Letters making inquiry concerning this same allegation have come to me from different parts of the United States, and one even from South America, where it has been publicly asserted there are forty clergymen in Auburn Prison. I was able to answer them at as I now answer you: There is not now, nor hat there been for many years, a clergyman is Auburn Prison as a convict."

The New York Tribune, referring to the proposed excursion of Chicago busines Mexico next month, makes these obs Mexico next month, makes these observat. Blinois, which, eight years ago, Mr. Gan called a "recent beginner" in the pursuise dustry, has advanced so very far is the predecade as to be desirons of carrying on a trade with the outside nations of the world, out the intervention of the facilities affects the older States. Though only "a recent is ner" in commerce, and having little to she the way of achievement, it must be confessed the activity of her merchants is great, that if one-tenth of the plans which been proposed for a direct commerce with tight antions should succeed, her advance in department of business would be as remarkably it has been in that of manufacturing. A party of Chicago merchants has been organize visit Mexico, and plans for trads with \$4 america are ander consideration. It is now Togland, to rau from Montreal in a cortiand in winter, to carry grain and the metropolis of Illinois is not so we or foreign commerce as some of the did he country, and her merchants should be cost before embarking in schemes they will have to compete with powerful.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—I stated in a direct that the cost of raising and marketing a of wheat, not counting taxes, fences, or in on value of land, but counting the necessary aration of the land, value of seed, have threshing, and hasting to market, would less than \$7 per acre throughout the wheating district. A friend thought the statementials, have you any data at hand showing the cost? If not, will some wheat-growers only me through this Traunis? I mean, of course amount it would cost if every part of the went to be hired and pand for at average wages. I as not be surprised if others were interested answer besides

The cost, will depend chiefly on the kin money in which it is computed. If it is a few contracts of the cost will depend chiefly on the kin money in which it is computed. If it is a few contracts of the cost will depend chiefly on the kin money in which it is computed. If it is a few contracts of the cost will depend chiefly on the kin money in which it is computed. If it is a few contracts of the cost will depend the cost will be contracted in the cost will depend the cost will depend the cost will be contracted in the cost will depend the cost will be contracted in the cost will depend the cost will be contracted to the cost will depend the cost will be cost will be contracted to the cost will be cos

money in which it is computed. If ir, one hundred and one thousand dollars per acre, according to the amount of the stuff that may be issued and palmed off on a swindled country.

The Augusta (Me.) Journal has dug up a little flat-money record a century old, worth r

The following is an abstract of the records of the Town of Waldeboro, for the years 1780 and 1781, showing the effects of a decreciated page

March 22, 1780—Voted £10,000, to be worked out on the highway this year, in men's labor, at \$40 per day. Nov. 7, 1780—Voted to pay the Selectmen \$50 per day for the years 1779 and 1280. April 10, 1781—Voted £10,000, to be worked out on the highway this year, at \$60 per day, mon's wages. This looks like large wages, but what was the money worth in purchasing value? The \$40 per day were not equal to 60 cents of real money. But that lunaties think that if they could ret paid in such shinplasters they would soon be

According to the Railroad Gazette, reliroad property is not profitable now, nor are the property good for it in the near future. It says that the lines which depend mainly on through reffic lost rather than gained on thr fic eastward until the middle of August, and that the heavy business since that time has been at such low rates that the mar-gin of profit has been small. "This condition of affairs, if no remedy is devised, is expe to cause the bankruptcy of some of the line The likelihood of such an event is view the true national peril. But it is probable combination among the railroad put up prices will avert the danger."

G. W. SMALLEY, London corresp New York Tribune, professes to know the nat of the new "Junius" who has written t slashing articles in the Fortnightly et "The Political Adventures of Lord Bra

"The Political Adventures of Lord Bracos-Fireld." He says:

I know as a fact that Mr. Morier is not be author of the articles. The author is Mr. Frans Harnison Hill, editor of the Daily Ness. I see so conjectorally from internal evidence some tim-ago; I repeat it without any conjecture or user-tainty of any kind. What the reprinters of its Bracosspireld articles say about their force and brilliancy, however, is just.

The Republicans of the Thirty-sec orial District and of the State are to be gratulated on the termination of the diffic in the way of electing two Regresentatives in said district. Mr. James A. Gragony, of Mo rie County, has shown good seuse and ism by withdrawing from the contest, and the leaves only two Republican candidates, vis. Mr. Monaghan, of Douglas County, and Mr. NEAL, of Coles County. The Moultrie Cou Republicans have always been true, and we had faith that they would not fail us this time.

Next Monday evening has been fixed upon a the time for CABL SCHORZ to deliver his In Boston. He will deal especially with money in its relations to the workingman, and KEARNEY are respectfully invite

It is probable that Siy SAMMY Tribes at tempted to capture that brilliant St. Louis belle by the use of cipher telegrams, and that abs, having no key, failed to decipher them and find out what the old sinner was driving at

KRARNEY said at Fall River (Mass.) on day: "I will follow any man who opposes into the northeast corner of Hell." It is move and seconded by the whole Democratic part that Nephew PELTON "oppose" him.

Now that Tripen has been filted by the Louis belie, let him write a letter denying all knowledge of the courtship and placing the blame on some one of his numerous coal-

GOV. HARTRANET, of Pennsylvania that there will be a majority for the Sta outside of Philadelphia. Whatever that city gives will go to swell Gen.

Jail it is said that Sheriff KERN SPANISONAM with a K. Perhaps he will a septence thus: "I kan't katch KURRIN

YELLOW

Continued Throughou fected Di

Memphis Local sume Charge Remainir

The Relief Com City Closes Ou Similar Action Take Subsistence As

New Orl er Who Lived

Describes His E Yellow

MEMP RETURNING ! tinues mild and occasions ness, not to say alarm, am vening from Louisvil of them, J. V. Batta, a f is down with the fever, a stricken. More will folk cent of those who accomp he epidemic has given in This evening the weat

that, after the rain, f check on Yellow Jack's There is no news here, nteresting character, CREATING attended by the appr will again postpone this

The Relief Committee, tised, closed its doors this expressible grief of the the recipients of benef The imposition practice who have const of the applicants for organization, have been of a character which may pr ized as immense. Families in Egypt bave baunted the and by industry, attention the procuration of sold edi and corn-meal enough to

and corn-meal enough to
TIDE TREM OVER
The Committee was power
and the fact that the ragainst Memphis, preventing
going to the country to obvery materially to the
practice the frauds per
there has been an
ing of these colored preveral points in the city wh
out and all waited not gone before they took up too rations and separated.
Every one realizes that, depots, a potent cause moved, and an improved ook is apparent. The neg

and by their labors in t with harvest, contribute a f the commercial prospe The Relief Committee airs, give an account of urn sine die. quarantined against M bargo and aid the re-est Thus far St. Louis only

but other points, including Cairo, refuse to be influence be regretted, as it not only NO BND OF INC to physicians and others are anxious to return bo Among the prominen on, Vice-Preside ercy, an old resident and

Percy, an old resident and p ma Esch, wife of a promine John F. Cowgill.

The new cases are confined important names are reporte A banquet was given at evening, a sort of a farewell the Howard Medical Corps, ell was presented an elabora as a testimonial of appreciat during the existence of these

There is a movement on fe ate soldiers, which will take days, to raise a must be erection of a monument. Lieut. Benner, who died at 1 They who fought in the Craire to pay this tribute the cheroic officer, as also to dem tude to the people of which senative.

entative.

Physicians are daily retray districts which have be lever, reporting that they their services, as the planting home. These are receiving honora departing for home by ever the city. A large delegation the field of active duty by twithin a week, unless the woombine to maintain the as demic, the resident physician COPE WITH THE

ind the greatest plague of have passed into history.

The deaths to-day ager in the city (one colore suburbs. The following.

Eddie M. Allen.

Miss Lixzie Dreys.

Mrs. E. Esch.

Lena Roach.

Miss Joanna Edmonson.

Thomas Turner.

C. H. Barr.

Jacob Krong.

Contenty to all expections

contrary to all expenses were reported the city limits.
Weather very warm to

Mayor Bullington, of ast night.

A telegram received the death of W. J. L. Helitzens' Relief Committee.

"HAVING

THE TRIBUNE CORRESPOND.

WITH THE PR

From Our Own Corr

MENEMES. Tenn., Oct. 2
beating 110 to the minut
temperature indicated at 101;
ster, your correspondent fell

John," and retired from ac
home at once presented. bone," and retired from an home at once, procure a physician, and be put und monished a friend, and the felt constrained to be gui monition. Indeed, he was and, becoming a passive instructions and manipulation and manipulation and manipulation and manipulation are put en route to the heart and home and home and manipulation are put and the home and hom

in the first stages of recovery, went to Cincin-nati. The trip was too much for him, for he

was taken with a relapse one night soon after

These instances will explain the care nece

nationality. The Turkish authoral Le ne. In this move the Catholics etans joined hands. The League inetans joined hands. The League its pronunciamento, from which the reappondent takes the following arti-That no spot of Albanian territory annexed to any other nation; (3) that syets Scutari, Kossovo, and Janina nee should be formed; (3) that the nce should be formed; (2) that the stion should be given over to the ; (4) that the Communal Councils, the sandjaks, and the General it the province should be elected san suffrage without distinction religion; (5) that Albanian should be I language of the Executive and of als; and (6) that a national militia of one should be formed, into which all one should be formed, into which all s should be formed, into which all one should be formed, into which all able of bearing arms should be en-tout distinction of creed." To carry programme the League has begun As the Albanians are a ve saw carrying out all the others and in-

Chicago audience that "Among the Auburn State Prison are forty-two renty-seven clergymen, and thirteen." A friend having called the atten-Rev. WILLIAM SHARLS, Chaplain at ison, to the fact that this statement idely copied in the American press, own as it traveled, that gentleman f the assertion in the following une-language: "The published report year, most carefully prepared, he following: Physicians, five; three; and clergymen pone! one put down as a minister who is one put down as a minister who is e insune asylum, but he was never and cannot, therefore, be called a Letters making inquiry concern-me allegation have come to me from parts of the United States, and one South America, where it has been serted there are forty clergymen in rison. I was able to answer them all nawer you: There is not now, nor has a for many years, a clergyman in tison as a convict."

York Tribune, referring to the proursion of Chicago business-men to at month, makes these observations: which, eight years ago, Mr. Gursuler recent beginner" in the pursule of insadvanced so very far in the present to be desirons of carrying on a direct the outside nations of the world, withsurvention of the facilities afforded by lates. Though only "a recent beginsummerce, and having little to show in achievement, it must be confessed that by of her morchants is great, and be-lenth of the pians which have used for a direct commerce with forsus should succeed, her advance in this tof business would be as remarkable as a in that of manufacturing. A largo ticago merchants has been organized to co, and plans for trade with South a under consideration. It is now anat there is talk of a steamship line. co, and plans for trads with South e under consideration. It is now anat there is talk of a steamship line to o rau from Montreal in summer and winter, to carry grain and cattle. But polis of Illinois is not so well stuated commerce as some of the older cities of , and her merchants should count well fore embarking in schemes in which are to compete with powerful rivals.

Othe Editor of The Tribune.

Oth 25.—I stated in a discussion out of raising and marketing an acre not counting taxes, fences, or interest isad, but counting the necessary prepthe land, valug of seed, harvesting, and hauling to market, would not be 37 per acre throughout the wheat-grow-A friend thought the statement too re you any data at hand showing the real oft, will some wheat-growers enlighten. Thus Trususus? I mean, of course, the would cost if every part of the work had and paid for at average wages. I should parised if others were interested in an idea.

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CALLEY, London correspondent of the

MALLEY, London correspondent of the Tribuse, professes to know the name of "Junius" who has written the articles in the Fortsightly entitled itical Adventures of Lord Beacons-He says:

as a fact that Mr. Monley is not the he articles. The author is Mr. Frank little, editor of the Daily Ness. I said irally from internal evidence some time ast it without any conjecture or uncersus kind. What the reprinters of the ELD articles any about their force and however, is just.

sublicans of the Thirty-second Senaon the termination of the difficulties of electing two Regresentatives from t. Mr. JAMES A. GREGORY, of Mouilidrawing from the contest, and life two Republican candidates, viz., oHAN, of Douglas County, and Mr. Coles County. The Moultrie County as have always been true, and we had

hey would not fail us this time. or Carl Schurz to deliver his speech He will deat especially with money ions to the workingman. Burners

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at TILDEN has been jilted by that St. of the courtship and placing the courtship and placing the some one of his numerous confi-

ARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, predicts will be a majority for the State ticket I Philadelphia. Whatever majority gives will go to swell Gen. Horr's

said that Sheriff KERN spells Con-with a K. Perhaps he will write the hus: "I knu't katch KUNNINGBAR."

VELLOW FEVER.

A Continued Improvement Throughout the Infected Districts.

Memphis Local Physicians Assume Charge of the Few Remaining Cases.

The Relief Committee of That City Closes Out Its Charitable Work.

Similar Action Taken by the Peabody Subsistence Association of New Orleans.

al Experiences of a Fever Suffer er Who Lived to Tell the Stery.

The Tribune's Memphis Correspondent withes His Encounter with Yellow Jack.

MEMPHIS.

RETURNING REPUGERS. Special Disputes to The Tribuns.
MENTHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25.—The weather con tinues mild and occasions the greatest uneasi-ness, not to say alarm, among citizens and phy-sicians. Some fifty absentees returned last evening from Louisville, and this morning one evening from Louisville, and this morning one of them, J. V. Batta, a Heraundo atreet grocer, is down with the fever, and said to be fatally stricken. More will follow him, and if 10 per cent of those who accompanied his return escape, it will be another of those marvels which nic has given birth to.

This evening the weather is lowering, with indications of rain, and the hope is being revived that, after the rain, frost and ice will put a check on Yellow Jack's longer stay.

There is no news here, even of the most unteresting character, though the promise o

CREATING SOME STIR, attended by the apprehension that the fever will again postpone this desideratum indefin-

The Relief Committee, as previously advertised, closed its doors this afternoon to the in-expressible grief of thousands who have been the recipients of benefits from that quarter. The imposition practiced by the negro lazzo-roni, who have constituted a large majority of the applicants for supplies from this organization, have been nonaralleled, and of a character which may properly be characterized as immense. Families as numerous as lice in Egypt have haunted the supply depots daily, and by industry, attention to business,—that is, the procuration of sold edibles,—secured bacon nd corn-meal enough to

TIDE THEN OVER THE WINTER. The Committee was powerless to prevent this, and the fact that the planters quarantized against Memphis, preventing the negroes from going to the country to obtain work, has added constitute the frauds perpetrated. All day there has been an immense gathering of these colored petitioners at the several points in the city where the pork is dealt ut, and all waited until the last cracker was one before they took up their baskets and bags

frations and separated.

Every one realizes that, with the close of the depots, a potent cause of idleness will be re-moved, and an improved feeling as to the out-look is apparent. The negroes

will now go to work, and by their labors in the cotton fields, white with harvest, contribute materially to a renewal of the commercial prosperity of Memphis. The Relief Committee will now settle up its fairs, give an account of its stewardship, and

against Memphis to raise the emrgo and aid the re-establishment of business.
sus far St. Louis only has responded favorably, at other points, including Little Rock and are, refuse to be influenced. This is much to regretted, as it not only retards business, but

NO END OF INCONVENIENCE to physicians and others here from abroad who

reautious to return home.

Among the prominent dead to-day were Miss sama H. Edmondson, sister of J. H. Edmondson, Vice-President of the Howards; Dr. mey, an old resident and physician; Mrs. Em-a Each, wife of a prominent tobacconist; and he F. Cowgill.

The new cases are confined to refugees, but bortant names are reported.

The new cases are confined to refugees, but important names are reported.

A banquet was given at the Peabody this evening, a sort of a farewell supper, given by the Howard Medical Corps, at which Dr. Mitchell was presented an elaborate service of silver as a testimonial of appreciation for his labors daring the aristence of the plague.

DENNER.

There is a movement on foot among Confederate solders, which will take shape within a few days, to rules a rund by subscription for the excetion of a monument to the memory of Licut. Henner, who died at Vicksburg last week. They who fought in the Confederate army desire to pay this tribute to the virtues of an heroic officer, as also to demonstrate their gratified to the people of which he was the representative.

Phenicada and All and the foot the content of the people of which he was the representative.

Physicians are drally returning from the coun-districts which have been infected with the ret, reporting that there is no occasion for the services, as the plague has petered out. their services, as the plague has petered out. These are receiving honorable discharges and departing for home by every train which leaves the city. A large delegation will retire from the field of active duty by to-morrow night, and within a week, unless the weather and refugees combine to maintain the ascendancy of the epidemic, the resident physicians will be able to COFE WIFE THE DESABE, and the greatest plague of modern times will have passed into history.

THE DEAD.

The deaths to-day surregate eighteen, seven in the city (one colored) and eleven in the suburbs. The following is the list:
Eddie M. Alles.
Miss Joanns Edmonson, Thomas Turner, C. H. Barr, John Fitchgibbon.

Cootrary to all expectations, only eleven new cases were reported by fifteen physicians, three in the city limits.

Weather very warm to-night, with strong in-dications of rain.

ther very warm to-night, with strong in

Mayor Bullington, of Hernand A leigram received this afternoon announces the death of W. J. L. Holland, Chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee at Holly Springs Mia.

M. H. TILDEN.

"HAVING IT."

THE TRIBUXE CORRESPONDENT'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE PEVER.

From Our Orrespondent.

MEMBERS, Tenn., Oct. 21.—With a pulse leating 110 to the minute, and an inward temperature indicated at 1013/5 by the thermometer, your correspondent felt he was "had" by "John," and retired from active service. "Go home at once, procure a nurse, send for a ome at once, procure a nurse, send for a hyrician, and be put under treatment," adnoushed a friend, and the prospective patient it constrained to be guided by such adnoushed. Indeed, he was thus governed, becoming a passive yield to the nd, becoming a passive victim to the structions and manipulations of exterior indences, was bundled into a back and speedily iences, was bundled into a hack and speedily it en route to the hospitable mansion which a protected him for two weeks past. One's slings, when attacked by an enemy which had in successfully held at a distance for four els, can hardly be described; but when the der is informed that, according to all precent during the present epidemic, fully 66 per it of those attacked died, he can, without thing a point, imagine what his own feelings

regarding the result was not experienced, not even as the symptoms of approaching sickness crept slowly, and it might be added powerfully, about the subject, until he was for the third time invested with complete knowledge of an attack of the fever. The idea that once a vietim secures future exemption is a delusion, and has been effectually dissipated by my recent apprenticeship. Hereafter, when the "plague" makes its advent into a section where I may be, I shall use the greatest possible expedition in accomplishing my exit. While refusing to plead guilty to any charge of fear as to the ultimate result, I will not deny that the "Sweet By-and-By" had seemed at a more enchanting distance on previous occasions, and I realized that the vital fame might die away like an expiring taper. Though some-

sions, and I realized that the vital flame might die away like an expiring taper. Though somewhat courageous, my mind was strained at a contemplation of the outlook, and I would have welcomed a change of base with the gratitude characteristic of a curate when accepting a benefice. In short, I felt like the man from Tipperary billeted to fight on the Curragh Kildare: "I wasn't a bit afraid, but I wished it was well over." While thus pondering, wondering, doubting, yet confident of a speedy

wondering, doubting, yet confident of a speedy and permanent convalescence, I reached the house of Mr. Brooks, a most generous friend, was put to bed, and THE " FUN " BEGAN,

with all the attendant concomitants pe-culiar to the situation. The gulf between health and its opposite grew wider and deeper. The fever, which had up to this moment been of a comparatively mild character, increased in violence and permeated my system from sole to crown. Sharp, remedimy system from sole to crown. Sharp, remedi-less pains began at the base of the brain and coursed their way dewn the spinal column, paralyzing in the effect produced, and followed by chilis, aggravating the distress and inaccessible, or seemingly so, to treat-ment. By this time "Bob," one of the purses secured, materialized, and appropriated his professional capacity to the relief of the patient. All known remedies were applied, and failed to affect the malady treated in the remotest possible degree. treated in the remotest possible degree. Through the many watches of the night he

labored without accomplishing results at all gratifying. Worn out with anxiety, exhausted

ubjected, I became unconscious, and condition from which an awakening is one of those pacertainties of the disease that no man can safely "bank" on. I remained in this state for some time, and was brought back to a realization of my critical condition by the efforts of " Bob " to produce a reaction through the agencies of lumons and salt, which he succeed ed in doing, though for a time, as he has since ned me, he was unable to "call the turn At daylight the physician renewed his visit of the previous morning, examined me, as I thought, with particular reference to detail, looked wise, spoke to unintelligible accents to the nurse, and retired. In the meantime I was de-

luged with such appetizing beverages as sage-tes and swathed in blankets almost to suffoca-

At the dawn of the second day, after a night of sleepless, restless, painful hours that dragged their slow length along, the fever had to some extent subsided, and my chances for recovery would have been termed, speakpercially, gilt-edged as compared with those of the previous day. Again the physician came, and this time vouchsafed the gratifying intelligence that if I was very careful, and his medicine operated, I would get well. No very cheerful encouragement per ee, but the manner in which he addressed his ultimatum conveyed an impression to the mird of the suf-ferer that his prediction would be veri-fied. Subsequent events have served to confirm that impression. And here I embrace the occasion to make my acknowledgments to Dr. McFarland, of Savannah, my physician, and of Shreveport, my nurses, for their attention during a sickness that under other circum-stances, and had I remained at the notel, must have resulted fatally. When the roster of mar-tyrs and beroines who have been brought to the surface by this epidemic shall have been made the plaudits to which these professions above all

others are justly entitled. The THIRD NIGHT.

Through the long and tedious bours of the third night the watchers kept their vigil unceasingly and patiently. The dismal tick-tack of the clock, the still more dismal baying of a hound, and the unmusical brayings of an un-melodious jackass in an adjoining yard, with the ministrations of the nurses, served rather o intensify than mitigate the monotony o each slow and seemingly unmoving moment.

The most critical period while the fever is or is said to be during the night of the third and the first half of the fourth day. Some time be tween these limits the crisis is reached when the system, if sufficiently vigorous to do so, re-acts, or, if too debilitated, succumbs, the black vomit intervenes, and death ensues often with the dawn of the fifth day. During the night preceding the day when the crisis was anticipated I felt an almost uncontrollable disposition to retch and unbosom myself, so to speak. Upon the first manifestation of these

sym ptoms
THE NURSES REDOUBLED THEIR VIGILANCE, and occupied their time in keeping the patient on his back, his neck and breast swaddled in bags of ice. This, as I now know, was to prevent the black vomit, which was anticipated would overtake me, and if these anticipations had been realized I'd have been food for the grave-worms without benefit of clergy, for the members of the cloth in Memphis can be counted without great mathematical exertion. At noon on the fourth day the fever left me entirely. Helpless, weak, utterly incapable of action, I lay within the folds of the blankets, as pitiful a lay within the folds of the blankets, as pittin a spectacle and as complete a physical wreck as the most vivid imagination can conceive of. I was as yellow as safron, and as hagrard as death. My limbs were powerless, and if I attempted to recall the past my mind wandered or failed to respond. And the odor which filled the room!—an odor the odor which filled the room!—an odor which filled the room!—an odor which filled the room!—an odor known only to the disease; in truth, indigen to and inseparable from the fever. Offensive sickeningly so to health, and equally oppressive to the invalid, it seems to not only spread the malady, but disgust those who are brought into immediate communication with its baleful in-fluences. It cannot be described; it must be inhaled to be properly appreciated, and once inhaled can never be forgotten.

"Bome civet, good apothecary," for civet is indeed a blessing in disguise in comparison.

RECOVERY.

If the attack was sudden and the consequ prostration complete, the recuperation and restoration of one's health has been proportionrestoration of one's health has been proportionately dilatory. On the fifth day physic was thrown to the dogs, and the building up of the system begun. But oh! how slow was the naderiaking in producing results. So slow has it been that to-day, after ten days' trial, I am scarcely able to walk slode. Hungering and thirsting, I was denied both food and drink, and forced to content myself with a spoonful of champagne or milk-punch per hour. Incapable of resisting or milk-punch per hour. Incapable of resisting what seemed an imposition, the famished pa-tient is compelled to lie on his back, gaze into vacancy, and satiate the pangs of his appetite with the bare imagination of a feast. But this discipline is absolutely indiscensable to recovery, and if the convalencent makes a mistake, either by too active efforts to obtain relief by achange of position in bed, by queuching his thirst, or administering to the cravings of hun-

thirst, or administering to the cravings of hun-ger in the least way generously, he is sure to suffer from a relapse, which culminates in death in less than twenty-four bours.

CRIMINAL NEWS

Further Concerning the Quadruple **Butchery Near Vincennes.** Indiana.

and found him reading a paper. "What! you up?" "Yes," he replied, "and I've eaten a hearty breakfast." "Well, you're a dead man," responded the physician, and so he was before noon. Another case was that of a gentleman who convalenced, and, when trembling The Murderer Said to Have Been Citizen of La Commune de Paris.

> Execution, at Harrisonville, Mo., of Richard T. Isaacs, for Murder.

sary to be taken during the period im I was subjected to hardships compared to which the fever was a pastime. After a few to which the fever was a pastime. After a few days the menu apportioned me included chicken broth, which simply amounted to a sparingly supplied dish of warm water dashed with pullets' feathers, said to be nutritious if not palatable. Thus I was fed for six days, when, obtaining permission from the physician, I attempted to rise erect and maintain my accustomed equilibrium. No man knows how foolish he is until he attempts the solution of some impossible theorem, and no man can realize his utter loss of strength until after his recovery from the fever. My extremities bore the appearance of knitting-needles, and were about as substantial. My clothes hung to me, and dropped in graceless folds from my emaciated frame. My head became light, and I saw objects as through a glass darkly. The attendance of the nurse saved me from falling protrate, and with this experience I was ready to retire. This day's trials were repeated until I gradually triumphed over what were once impossible obstacles, and could walk across the room unaided. My supply of nourishment was increased gradually, until today I can almost hold a "full hand," with brilliant prospects for another week's trials and triumphs.

If I have good luck, I will be able to go and

triumphs. If I have good luck, I will be able to go and for at will in a few days, and feel now (barring a relapse) as the Tipperary man leit when he vanquished nis antagonist on the Curragh Kildare, "(ilad that it's over."

VICKSBURG. LITTLE PEVER NEWS. Special Dispotes to The Tribuna.

Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 25.—There is a dearth
of fever news to-day. No appeals from any
quarters have been received by the Howards. An unknown white man was found sick of the roadside near the city to-day, and died b

La., last night. Three new cases are reported Capt. Vincent Yore, of the steamer J. M.

Chambers, left for his home to-day. CHATTANOOGA.

E. M. Cramer and A. N. Brown died in Delta.

LITTLE CAUSE FOR HOPE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOGA, Tenn., Oct. 25.—Three death day-Harry Conley and two colored woman There are eleven new cases, three white, in cluding F. A. Lockwood. Mayor Carille has serious case, and is hardly expected to get over it. Mr. Austin is resting easy. Dr. Baxter was sick. Sister Angela is all right. Porter Rose, who went from here to Stevenson, Ala., yester day, to nurse Mail-Agent Welch, was down with the fever to-day. He had been ex osed here in nursing the Chambelain o whom he was related. The child o at Stevenson this morning. J. F. Riley, tele-graph operator in the office here, was attacked with fever to-night. A slight frost fell this norning. It was clear and warm all day, meter reaching near 80; at 9 p. m. the thermometer reaching near 80; at 9 p. n 50. Continued warm weather is probab Physicians and citizens feel that the fever will continue for some time.

NEW ORLEANS

DAILY REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The weather is clear, and the thermometer at 77 deg.

Deaths, eighteen; cases reported, 124. Total leaths, 8,828; total cases, 12,792. The Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, of the Seamen's

Sethel, has the fever. Capt. J. J. Mellons The Peabodys Issued over 44,000 rations. They fill all outstanding requisitions to-morrow, when the doors of their store will be closed. up, the public will be enabled to bear witness to the acts of philauthropy of which nurses and They return thanks, in a card, to the generous ors everywhere, for charities voluntari stowed upon the suffering citizens of New Or-

leans.

Applications for relief to the Young Men's Christian Association, 42. This Association have given notice that they will continue operations until the calls upon them cease. Applications to the Howards to-day, 111.

Dr. Jamison and two nurses left for Mississippi City, and Dr. Schiator for Bay St. Louis.

SPOTS MASON.

Mason, Tenn., Oct. 25.—One death to-day-Julius Lane, colored. There are twenty case on hand, some in a critical condition. I are glad to say Mrs. O'Connor is doing well and R. B. White out of danger. The weather is warm and cloudy. No new cases.

MOBILE. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 25.—The Board of Health reports fourteen new cases, three deaths, and forty-sine under treatment. Total to date, 104; total deaths, 49. Weather slightly warmer. Absentees are cautioned to await advice from the Board of Realth before returning home.

CAIRO. Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 25.—Large numbers of refugees returned to-day. The St. Louis delegation is looked for to-morrow. The cases reported to-day are two days old. Storm and cold weather looked for to-morrow. Business pick

BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 25.—Eight new cases. one death; weather warm.

DELTA, La., Oct. 25.—E. M. Cramer and A. M. Brown died last night; three new cases to-JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 25.—Ten new cases; six deaths. Among the deaths are James Muller, Edward; Bailly, Mrs. Thomas Marion, Bettie Devere. Total cases, 350; deaths, 57. Weather quite warm.

BERWICK CITY, Miss., Oct. 25.—Four new

YAZOO CITT. Oct. 25.—One new case; one

death.

PONCHATOULLA.

PONCHATOULLA, Oct. 25.—Total cases, ten; deaths, three. There are five cases of yellow fever at Springfield, seven miles distant.

PATTERSONVILLE, Oct. 25.—Five new cases and five deaths during the past two days.

A light frost reported.

Every prospect of a good yield in the sugar crop.

MORGAN CITT. Oct. 25.—Seven deaths since

Môngan Citt. Oct. 25.—Seven deaths since the last report.

MISSISSIPPI City. Oct. 25.—Several new cases. Medical assistance and nurses are asked for.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 25.—Six new cases and two deaths. W. J. L. Holland died at 2:30 this morning. The relief funds are exhausted. BAY ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Two new cases; one

OSYKA, Oct. 25.—One new case; three deaths; four others very low.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Oct. 25.—Eight new cases;
two deaths the past two days.

Capillary, Capillary,

Norristown Herald.

A masked burgiar entered a room where a man and his wife lay asieep. They both awoke, when the robber pointed a pistol at their heads and quietly backed out of the room, and got off with his plunder. The startled slumberers were terribly frightened, "the man's hair turning white before morning." The woman was as much scared as her husband, but unon examining her hair, which hung over two back of a chair, it was found not to have changed a particle. Something strange about this.

ROBST, WITH A SLIGHT CHANGE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
VINCENNES. Ind., Oct. 25.—The inhuma ontehery of the Vacelet family continues to occupy the attention of our people. As the ex-citement has subsided in a measure, a cooler judgment prevails—none the less, however, against the prisoner Provost. Indeed, all evidence points with remarkable precision as to the matter of his guilt, the variance being as to his incentive. A number of theories are put in cir-culation, only a few of which are entitled to consideration. There seems to be now a general feeling that there is a motive of greater importance than any advanced as yet that would prompt the assassing to his merciless deed, and a careful investiga-tion, including interviews with a large number who are in a position to be best informed, seem to indicate that Vacciet was supposed by the murderer to have a large sum of money secreted murderer that the money resulting from the sale of cattle was in his (Vacelet's) possession. There is also a theory prevalent that Vacelet was joint heir with a sister to an inheritance from France, and that he was put out of the way to leave that inberitance undivided. An interview with Mr. Cyrus

the family, also a Frenchman, and who has for a long series of years been an adviser in pecuni-ary matters, and consequently familiar with his resources, seems to disprove this theory. Another friend, a French gentleman who was well acquainted with the family and with Provost, says that Provost told him that he (Provost) wa a member of the Commune in France, and after seven years of imprisonment, was liberated by President MacMahon last Christmas, which would accord with his arrival bere in February. Besides these there are numberless floating theories which do not bear the light of investigation.

Poulette, who is an old and intimate friend of

which do not bear the light of investigation. The Coroner's inquest has proceeded all day, adjourning to-night at 6 to meet at 9 to-morrow morning. Provost was one of the witnesses examined to-day. He tenaciously adheres to his first story, and could not be moved from it. He speaks through an interpreter, and has no legal adviser, being apparently alone in the world, with none to pity or to save. He explained the blood-stains on his shirt-front by stating that he slaughtered a pig Monday last, and they were spurted on him then. Notwithstanding the contradictory circumstances connected with the window, he still holds to his first story. Testimony also shows that Provost's bare foot exactly fits the print on the floor in Vacelet's room. Critical examination on these and other points all point in one direction, and that to Provost's grillt. There is considerable mob-talk, but it is thought hardly probable that anything will occur to-night. considerable mob-talk, but it is thought hardly probable that anything will occur to-night. Your correspondent left the jail vicinity at midnight last night, when all was quiet. There is, however, no teiling what an hour may bring forth, as there are many who think lynching the only sure way of causing the guilty to suffer, and might with proper leaders be wrought up to take an active part. Vacciet, his wife, and his two sons were followed to the grave to-day by a large concourse of citizens and neighbors. The trangal extreme held at the Church of St. large concourse of citizens and neighbors. The funeral services were held at the Church of St. Vincent of the Catholic Orphans' Asylum. The four bodies were placed in one grave.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—A special dispatch from Harrisonville, Mo., to the Evening Post contains the following description of the execution of Richard T. Isaacs at that place to-day:

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Oct. 25.—Richard T. of Henderson B. Clark upon the gallows, in the presence of 5,000 people. He was conveyed from the jail to the scalfold, which was located just east of the city limits, at 11:30 o'clock in a close carriage, attended by the Sheriff and minister of the Gospel, and a part of the mounted guard. He conducted himself throughout with the most remarkable behavior, and even when the fatal noose was adjusted not the least tremor was perceptible. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and, arriving at the top, he made a speech of ten minutes' length, in which he confessed the rime, which he has done all along, and stated that he was ready to meet his God, believing that his crime was forgiven. He warned every-

body to take advantage of his misfortune, and to turn away from wickedness, and cast their burdens upon the Lord.

After he concluded his remarks, which were made in a firm voice, a very feeling prayer was made by the Rev. Dean, a Baptist minister. He bade everybody good-by, and took his position on the fatal trap. Sheriff Stevens adjusted the ouse and black cap, and the drop fell at 11:58 a. m., and the spirit of Isaacs was wafted into the presence of his God. The neck was broken in the fall, which was seven feet. The first minute the pulsation was 80, the second, 94, the third minute, 100. At the end of the fourth minute pulsation ceased. Life was pronounced extract at nine and one-half minutes, and at the nd of nineteen minutes the body was cut down and delivered to his relations. It will be taken

and delivered to his relations. It will be taken to Paola, Kas., for burial.

The father and brother of the murdered man, and Judge Givans, who pronounced his sentence of death, were present at the execution.

The murder was committed near Westline, this county, Aur. 25. The sentence was passed Sept. 25, which was carried out to-day. Great excitement prevailed during the execution. The scaffold and the rope were the same used in the execution of Green, at Kansas City, last March.

MANSLAUGHTER.
Boston, Oct. 25.—Judge Bumpus made public to-day his verdict in the case of Charles H. Hartwell, the conductor, who is charged with Hartwell, the conductor, who is charged with having caused the accident at Wollaston, on the Old Colony Raifroad. Hartwell is adjudged guilty of manslaughter, and held in \$10,000 for trial in December. Engineer Hurlburt, of the freight-train, is adjudged guilty of gross negligence in occupying the inward track without giving the proper signal. The verdict further states that Engineer Westgate, of the forward engine of the excursion-train, was not a suitable person to have charge of the train under the circumstances, as he did not possess that complete knowledge of and familiarity with the track and switches of the road such as a regular engineer would have; and, further, that if the rules of the road had been followed out no accident would have occurred.

DOING PENANCE. PROVIDENCE. R. L. Oct. 25 .- Esther Cahill. formerly a domestic in the employ of Father Rogers, of Bristol, called upon that clergyman last evening, desiring to be relieved of pains in the head and breast, which she said the priest had imposed as a pension. Father Rogers not performing the miracle, the woman struck him on the head with a lamp, cutting him hadly and setting fire to his cluthing and to the room. The priest leaped into an adjoining cistern, from which he was rescued by neighbors, who also extinguished the flames in the house. The woman, who is doubtless insane, surrendered to the police this morning, saying that she had killed a priest and buraed his house.

BURGLARIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 25.—While William Sene and Frank Windom were absent from their residences last night with their respective fami-lies, burglars succeeded in effecting an entrance, and bagged various articles of jewelry, etc., valued at nearly \$200. No ciue.

RESULT OF A QUARREL. DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 25.—Yesterday after noon, in Jones County, two farmers, named Thomas Morse and William Brown, neighbors, quarreled about some trifling difficulty, when, n a fit of blind rage, Brown suddenly snatched head, which killed him instantly. Both men are about 50 years old, and had large families. Brown was a man of very good reputation.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—Some excitement has been produced to night by the appearance of 1,000 or more men and boys in front of the city 1.000 or more men and boys in front of the city jail, drawn together by the presence therein of George Washington, the negro who outraged Frances Otto on Sunday last, using a knife to accomplish his purpose. The arrest of the leader, and the determined efforts of the police, who are armed with guos, has scattered the crowd. Pickets are stationed at all the streets leading into the jail, and any effort at lynching will be met with strong opposition.

A MOLLIE ACQUITTED. Pittsburo, Pa., Oct. 25.-Robert Donegan the alleged Motite Magnire, on trial here for killing Oatman in 1874, was acquitted to-day, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty The court-room was crowded with friends of the prisoner, who, despite all efforts to prevent it. loudly applauded the verdict. This is the first Mollie Maguire trial that has ever taken place in this county. The case excited great interest among the Mollies all over the State.

LAW AND DECENCY PREVAILS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25 .- Information rom Overton County is that the citizens are signing petitions to the Quarterly Court all over the county praying for the suppression of illicit distilling and the dispersion of armed bands of moonshiners. The Court has just is-sued an order to the Constables and Sheriffs to summon a sufficient force to arrest or bring to punishment the offenders. MURDER AND SUICIDE.

well-known desperado of Parkersburg, W. Va., shot and killed his wife yesterday, and then put a bullet through his own head, dying a few minutes after. He is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor at the time. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 25.—Hazzard, the

Auburn banker who escaped last night, has not been recaptured. It is thought he went west on a Baltimore & Obio train.

COMMITTED. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—"The" Allen, indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of Detective Edward Malloy a few weeks ago, was to-day committed to the Tombs without bail.

HEAVY BURGLARY. CINCINNATI, Oct. 25 .- Burglars entered the esidence of Thomas Huston, at Centreville, ud., yesterday morning, and carried off \$2,600 of money and notes. No clew to the robbers. ARREST OF A MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 25.—The murderer of

Thomas Morse, of Monticello, named W. Brown, has been arrested and lodged in jail. RELIGIOUS.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. session of the General Convention of the Chrisan Church reports of Committees were made on tract distribution, on bequests, and on Sun

Bloomington, Ill., was selected for the next Bloomington, Ill., was selected for the next meeting in October, 1879.

The following officers were recommended by the Nominating Committee: President, W. H. Honson. Lexington, Ky.; Vice-President, Jo-seph King, Pittsburg; Recording Secretary, M. S. Havnes, Decatur, Ill.; Corresponding Secre-tary, F. M. Green, Kent, O.

THE UNIVERSALISTS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25 .- The Universalis General Convention closed its session to-day. The Committee on Nominations reported for the Western Board of Missions the following ominees, who were elected: The Rev. J. W. Henson, D. D., Illinois; the Rev. M. Crosley, Indiana; the Rev. O. F. Van Eise, Iowa; the Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Minnesota; Miss Florence Kollock, Illinois. Rollock, Illinois.

Resolutions were adopted discountenancing the use of intoxicating liquors, and instructing the Trustees of the General Convention that nothing but unfermented wine be furnished for the communion table.

FIRES. AT DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25 .- The Detroit City Flouring Mills, one of the largest mill structures in the city, was partially destroyed by the fire early this morning. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$6,000. The origin of the fire was spontaneous combustion, probably.

AT MILFORD, MASS. MILFORD, Mass., Oct. 25.—The building occu-pled as a box-shop and by Rafferty & Collins as a boot-factory was burned last night. Loss, 350,000; partly insured.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 48 at 3:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the second floor of No. 218 State street, caused by the burging of some kindling-wood in a shed owned by Henry Corwith. Damage, \$100.

AT POWLERVILLE, MICH. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25 .- A fire at Fowler ville, Mich., this morning destroyed W. W. Starkey's shook factory. Loss, \$5,000; insured Very Solid Jim-Jams.

A Little Rock man, who for some time has been expecting an attack of the jim-jams, met i mule as he went home the other night What's the use," he argued, stopping in front of the mule, "of getting frightened at noth of the mule, "of getting frightened at nothing!" This is no mule. It's nothing! I've found a cure for jim-jam. The idea is not to pay any attention to such photographs, showed out from the camera of hallucination!" He advanced and remarked, "Get away, shadow!" The mule turned round, lifted nimself up and a hole through his hat and removing a portion of his scalp. A physician attended him yesterday and gleaned from him the information that he never intends to stop in the street and dispute with mules, whether they be real or imaginary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Coccaine—A perfect dressing for the hair. The Coccaine holds in a liquid form a large proportion of decodrized coccanut oil, prepared expressly for this purpose.

PRILADELPHIA, May 28, 1877—GENTLEMEN: Having used your Coccaine for the past ten or twelve years, I take pleasure in giving as my opinion that no preparation made in this country will keep the hair so soft and glossy, and, at the same time, allay all irritation of the scalp. It will most effecthally remove dandruff, and prevent the hair from failing out.

Thomas Robents.

Wholessie Grocer, 30 South Front street.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The popular Siliery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Bmil Schuitze, 35 Beaveratreet, New York. Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

CLOTHING. SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Our Lot 10,503 is an elegant All-Wool Beave OVERCOAT in Black, Blue, Brown, and Olive. PRICE, \$10.00.

It is cut in the latest style, and trimmed in the best manner. If you buy it for \$13.00 down town, you will get it cheap enough. Lot 11,755 is a man's nest dark brown Herring-bone All-Wool Cassimere Suit, well worth \$12.00. We shall close them out At \$8.50.

CLEMENT & SAYER, 416, 418, 420, 422, and 424 Milwankee-av First, original, and only strictly One-Price Cash House and largest Retail Clothing-House in the WORLD.

GOLDEN LOTION. PIMPLES! "GOLDEN LOTION"

Brown was a man of very good reputation, while Morse was always esteemed as quarrel-some, and public sympathy goes out to the **BLACK SILKS!**

BLACK SILKS

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts..

North Side Dry Goods House North Clark & Erie-sts.

CARSON, Would call the attention of intending purchasers to an extraordinary line of Lyons Black Silks (Cache-

mire de Soie), ranging in price from \$1.15 to \$1.85. There are eight grades of this Silk, and on comparison they will be found the best value ever offered in this city. '10 pcs. " Guinet's" Satin finished Gros Grain, \$1.25. These Silks are 20 per cent under present value.

de Paris, \$1.75; really a cheap Silk at \$2.00. 20 pcs. Improved American Silk. \$1.00; regularly sold at \$1.25. 10 pcs. Armures "Warranted All Silk," only \$1.25. 8 pes. rich Brocades, warranted

5 pcs. Tapissier's celebrated Drap

all silk, very wide, only \$1.75. Our stock is replete in the leading makes of "Bonnet's," "Bellon's," "Guinet's," "Tapissier's," &c., &c., at lower prices than they have ever touched be-

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM

fore.

PARIS & CHAUMONT Bordeaux. Clair de Lune.

Dregs of Wine, Marine Blue. Myrtle Green. Bronze, IN THE POLLOWING MAKES ! TREFOUSSE & CIE. GIRONDE.

JOUVIN & CIE,

DELORME, LE GRAND. NOTE OUR PRICES!

JOSEPHINE SEAMLESS,

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OR MILE WINE. everage or food for everybody, sick or well. P for its fattening and restorative power, esaily of the fits fattening and restorative power, esaily of the stomach. Nothing the makes fresh and blow rength so fast. It often restores health wher there fail. Specially beneficial in Dyspepsis, Get sebiftry, and all wasting Diseases. Send for circu Notagents. Outy depot 170 Fast Madison-et. Re of imitations. A. ARKND, Chemist, Originator. Chas. Gossage & Co.

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Ask attention to the "very decided bargains" they are offering in

Fine Laces!

Pointe Yard Laces. Blk. Thread Laces. Pointe Barbes. Blk. Thread Barbes. Blk. Thread Veils. Blk. Thread Capes.

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The largest and most elegant assortment of Duchesse Sets in Collars and Cuffs, Vests and Cuffs, Lappets and Ouffs, No Ends, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Pocket Pieces, Lockets, Necklaces, Barbes, and Collarettes, evel displayed in this city.

Real and Imitation Laces in new designs, by the yard, of every kind manufactured; many in exclusive patterns not found elsewhere.

"Novelties"

In Veilings, Neckwear, Ties, Bretonne Bows, Linen Collars and Cuffs. Special Sale of 5,000 Children's Lace Collars,

At 30, 40, and 50 cts!

The best yet offered!

Always Choice Goods and the Lowest Prices! Chas. Gossage & Co. STATE-ST. WASHINGTON-ST.

DRESS GOODS.

large stock of Dress Goods. bought at the late New York sales, and are offering some remarkable bargains:

25c a yard. 100 pcs. Fancy Suitings at 25c. Some of these goods have been

sold at 37 1-2c by the case.

100 pcs. All-Wool Serges at

100 ps. Figured Mohairs at 30c A splendid line of Mixed Suitings at 35, 40, 50, and 65c a

All-Wool Suitings, 44 and 46 inches wide at, at 75c, 90c, and \$1.00 a yard.

yard.

inches wide, at 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25 a yard. An elegant assortment of Silk and Wool Suitings at \$2.00. \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, and \$3 a yard. Some of these goods have been sold at \$4,50 a

Scotch Plaids, 46 and 48

ward this season. W. A. SIMPSON & CO.,

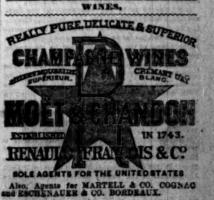
113 & 115 State-st.

SPOOL COTTON. GOLD MEDAL Has been awarded at the Paris Expe of 1878 to

For their best Six-Cord Spool Cetten, confirming the eatimate placed upon their goods at all the World's Expositions, from that at London, 1862, to the Centennial Exposition of 1876, where they took a diploma for "SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND EXCEL-LENT QUALITY."

It is proper to correct the claim exten-dively advertised by the Williamante Lines Dempany, to a Special Grand Prize and Gold Redal in competition with Messrs. J. & P.

Auchincloss Brothers. Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS.



Foreign Exchange Moving Toward the Specie-Export Point.

Gold Weak and Stocks Strong—Business of the Chicago Banks.

The Produce Markets Irregularly Weak ... Provisions More Active ... Plenty of Hogs Expected.

More Doing in Wheat---Corn and Oats Dull---Barley Unsettled.

FINANCIAL.

Foreign exchange advanced again, and is now only about a cent below the specie-exporting point. This advance in face of the recent financial disturb-ance, which, by creating disturbs of commercia-and bankers' bills, tended to depress the price, can and bankers' bills, tended to depress the price, can be ascribed only to the decrease of exports. Shipments are considerably less than they were a few months ago, and although grain and meat orders, temporarily suspended after the Glasgow failure, have begun to come in again, their volume is not enough to keep up the rates for exchange. If terling exchange advances another point, an export of good will be the result. This need cause no ineasiness, because it cannot at this season of the rear be anything but very short, and the gold dispursements of the Treasury for the rest of the vear sements of the Treasury for the rest of the year to be heavy Sterling exchange was 482½ for v days, and 488½ for sight; German exchange,

Gold was dull and heavy at 100%. The move-

Government bonds are strong. Importations from Europe have ceased. There would be small profit at present prices in importing 4 per cents, but the amount held abroad is too small to make it worth while to pick them up on the London mar-ket. For other descriptions there is no margin for exportation from London to this country. No shipments of bonds are now being made from Chi-cago to New York. The opening rates in New York were: 8s of 1881, 1074; 5-20s of 55, 1024; 5-20s of 1867, 1054; 5-20s of 1868, 108; 10-40s,

Consols opened weaker at 94 1-16, advanced to the closing price of the day before, 94 3-16, and then fell again to 94 1-16. The Bank of England still gaining bullion. The Chicago banks report a moderately-good de-end for discounts. Rates are the same as here-

e quoted. Currency orders were light and the inge orders large. New York exchange was lower. Sales between banks were most of them made at 25c per \$1,000 premium, but there were one or two transactions

t par. Bank clearings were \$2,600,000. The Union Stock-Yards National Bank has been in the habit of charging exchange of 25c per \$1,000 to the Chicago banks on all collections for country nks made payable at the Stock-Yards. It has cided to make the same charge hereafter on all ecks and hog-tickets deposited with it at the ockYards for collection in Chicago. This charge is ide to reimburse the bank for the expense, risk, and trouble of transporting and handling currency, for the accommodation of those making such desoits. The statement made yesterday morning that the profits of the new deal would be \$200,000 year was obviously a typographical error. The troes receipts will not be increased \$20,000. The way charge is not made to create a profit but to

ge is not made to create a profit, but to w charge is not made to create a profit, but to eer the loss under the present practice. Festern Union was rampani. From the lowest at 0.04% it advanced at the close to 9.7%. The calliar stories of a division of the stock in the asury of the Company were repeated, although creations of that sort are generally "midnight indeads." The influence of Vanderbilt was other of the causes believed on the street to be shing up the stock, on the Vanderbilt plan of keep-Vanderbilt stocks before the public as high-ced investment securities. Frie and Illinois code investment securities. nvestment securities. Erie and Illinois were firmer, the former opening at 11%

been a good deal said lately about a dissolution of the coal combination, but the prevailing opinion is that the combination will be renewed, and this opinion is reflected in the rise of prices. Dela-

opinion is reflected in the rise of prices. Delaware & Lackawanna opened at 48%, and closed at 61%; Delaware & Hudson advanced from 44 to 45%; and Jersey Central from 26 to 27.

None of the active stocks showed a decline. The advance was: St. Paul common, 1; preferred. %; Western Union, 34; Rock Island. %; Lake Shore, &; Michigan Central. %; Northwestern common, %; and the preferred, ½.

C., C. & I. C. opened at 4% and closed at 4%. It is now said the decision in the case between this Company and the Pennsylvania to enforce the latter's guarantee of the former's bonds will not be delivered till next year.

Railroad bonds were firm. St. Pauls advanced to 96%; Northwesterns were 102; and Chicago & Altons 103 bid, and 105 saked.

Altons 103 bid, and 105 asked.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock was firmer in the Philadelphia market Tuesday. The stock opened at 32½, advanced to 33½, and closed strong at that price.

that price.

Reading maintained more nearly its former position, opening at 1314, rising to 1314, and closing

the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pitts-burg and Erie for September, 1878, as compared with the same month in 1877, shows a decrease in

burg and Erie for September, 1878, as compared with the same month in 1877, shows a decrease in net earnings of \$1.32,520. The nine months of 1878, as compared with the same period in 1877, show an increase in net earnings of \$1.368,292. The lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the nine months of 1878 show a dediciency in meeting all itabilities of \$391,062, being a gain over the same period of 1877 of \$225,964.

Baltimore & Ohio was selling in the Baltimore market on Tweeday at 81%, and subsequently at 82%, the market closing at 81% bid, 82% asked.

Pueblo & Arkansas Valley advanced in Boston on Tucsday %; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, %; Florence & El Dorado, 4; Burlington & Missouri, in Nebraska, %; Atchison declined %; Kansas City, Topeka & Western, 2: Denver & Rio Grande, 11%; Wichita & Sonthwestern, %. In bonds, Atchison 20s advanced %; do land-grant, 7s, %; Union Pacific 8s, %; Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw 7s, green, sold at 92%; Wichita & Southwestern 7s declined %; Florence & El Dorado 7s, %. The approximate earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway during the second week in October were as follows:

Passengers.

\$19,500 \$26,602,75 Merchandles.

\$19,500 \$147,304.26 Decrease.

\$3,468.86 The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for the second week of October were as follows:

The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for

and week of October were as follows:

\$113,545.88
M, 074.11

star Mine, 33, 044; 33, 559 from the Jefferson Mine on the 16th; the Bodie sent down \$12, 812 on the 14th, and the Manhaitan \$10, 600 on the 16th; on the 16th the Leeds afine and down \$4, 124, and on the 17th the Extra Mine sent down \$5, 430; the September product of the Raymond & Ely Mine was \$27, 594, mostly from custom ore.

The product of the celebrated Comstock lode is not exactly known, but is estimated to be nearly \$300, 600, 600, Const Annual Mining Review, "gives the product of the twenty leading mines of the

675, 000 127, 000
474, 000 67, 60, 700
1, 203, 407 28, 733, 101
2, 678, 600 18, 944, 200
2, 638, 600 8, 101, 804, 200
270, 000 2, 200, 000
2, 340, 700 10, 684, 370
2, 951, 900 15, 81, 500
3, 972, 000 185, 000
588, 600 61, 010
3, 708, 000 71, 200
3, 708, 000 14, 372, 200 1, 252, 000 4,480,000 22,800 2, 184, 000

Total.....\$ 33,788.100 \$254,699,200 \$115,493,700
The assessments of \$33,788.100 should be deducted from the dividends of \$115,493,700 to give the net profit. This proves to have been only \$81, 705, 600 out of a buillion broduct of \$254, 699. 200, or about one-third.

The main south branch of the Sutro Tunnel to the

Julia shaft is pushing ahead at a lively rate in reg-Julia shaft is pushing anead at a lively rate in reg-ular Comstock vein matter. It is now in 345 feet from the main tunnel; consequently has 1,055 feet yet to run to reach the Julia shaft. This will take four or five months, unless assisted by drifting from the Julia shaft. The drift from the Chollar from the Julia shart. The drift from the contar Combination shaft to connect with the tunnel is very nearly completed, and the connection is liable to be made at almost any time. Meanwhile the sub-drain, or canal beneath the sill-floor of the main tunnel, is being enlarged throughout, ready for the reception of the water from the various mines.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active

Land, Ibs.
Butter, ibs.
D. hoes, No.
Live hogs, No.
Live hogs, No.
Hides, Ibs.
Highwines, bis.
Highwines, bis.
Pquatoes, bu.
Coal, tons.
Hay, tons.
Lumber, m ft.
Shingles, m.
Salt, bris.
Poultry, coops
Eggs pkgs.
Cheese, bus.
G. apples, bris
Beans, bu. 102% 77% 68% 68% 40% 71% 10254 7754 6874 6954 4096 7154 1859 COIN QUOTATIONS.
The following are the quotations

Thalers 65 70
kinglish sovereigns 65 4 86
kinglish sovereigns 70
kinglish sovereigns 8 4 84 84 85
I wenty francs 8 4 85 3 85
I wenty francs 15 60 15 80
I wenty marks 15 60 15 80
I wenty marks 15 60 15 80
I wenty marks 15 80 15 FORBIGN EXCHANGE.

barley). Total (717 cars), 310,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,711 bu winter wheat, 70,107 bu spring do, 210,416 bu corn, 22,296 bu oats, 505 bu rye, do, 210, 410 bu corn, 22, 296 bu oats, 305 bu rye, 7, 301 ou barley.

The question is sometimes asked. How is it that the millers in Minnesota are able to pay several cents per bu more for wheat than it can be sold for in this market after allowing the cost of sending it here? The reason appears to be simple enough. The millers pay a premium for nited States 5-20s of '65.

nited States 5-20s of '67.

nited States 5-2ts of '68.

nited States 10-40s.

nited States 10-40s.

nited States new 45 of '81.

nited States new 4 per cent countried States new 4 per cent count such wheat as they want to make fancy brands of flour, which they can sell at fancy prices, while the ordinary run of wheat is fowarded to market here or in Milwaukee, and goes to make average price flour. The miller who has the reputation of making a brand of fine flour, and maintaining Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (lonk).
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (lonk).
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long).
Lincoln Fark 7 per cent bonds.
City ikailway (West side).
City ikailway (West side).
City ikailway (West side).
City ikailway (West side).
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company.
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company.
Chamber of Commerce.
West Division Italiway 7 per cent cert's.
City scrip. its excellence in quality, can always afford to pay

... 130

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 25.—Gold opened and close 100%, with sales in the interim at 100%. Coing rates, 1@3. Borrowing rates flat.

Railroad securities were quiet. State bonds w

Northwestern Railway had sold \$1,000,000 in bonds, but the amount disposed of was \$690,000 in 7 per cent currency bonds, which were placed in Amsterdam at 90. These bonds represent the construction of several branch lines, such as the Minnesota Valley, the Ruchester & Northern Minnes

the common, if so much is deemed proper to declare.

The stock market opened strong and higher, coal shares being most prominent in the dealings, and advancing %61½. A weaker feeling subsequently set in, with a decline of ½ to ½, which was followed, however, by a strong and buoyant market during the afternoon. A special feature was Western Union, which sold up from 94½ to 95, closing at the highest point. Next to this stock Granger shares, Lake Shore, and coal stocks were most prominent. The general market showed an advance of ½ to 3½ at the close. Transactions aggregated 162,000 shares, of which 2,200 were Erie, 25,000 Lake Shore. 8,300 Northwestern common. 8,600 preferred, 3,000 Northwestern common. 8,600 preferred, 3,000 Northwestern common. 8,600 preferred, 3,000 Northwestern common. 8,000 preferred, 3,000 Northwestern common. 8,000 preferred, 3,000 Northwestern common. 8,000 preferred, 3,000 Lake Shore. 8,300 Northwestern common. 8,000 preferred, 3,000 Northwestern common. 8,000 preferred, 3,000 Lockawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 3,800 Union Pacific, and 31,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 3@8c, closing at 3c. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

The Assistant-Tracsurer disbursed 257,000. Customs receipts. \$400,000.

Clearings, \$10,000,000.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, strong at 482; sight, 488.

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,155,000.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for:
Friday, Oct. 25:
CITY FROPERTY.
Twenty-ninth st, 188 ft nof Wabash av, n. f.,
10x190 ft, dated Oct. 24 (William A. Fuller
to Charles W. Bregs)
Western av, n. woor of Kandoloph st. e. f. 101/st.
Hoo ft, dated Oct. 24 (John Johnston, Jr., to
Hannah Martin).
West Harrison st. 144 ft e of Hoyne av, n. f. 26x
100 ft, dated Sept. 25 (James and Susan Webb
to Lucinda P. Hanm).
Shurtleff av, 56 ft s of Twenty-sixth st. w. f.
23x125 ft, cated Oct. 25 (Josephine Frischto
Haosa Rausch).
West Mource st, 22 ft s of Panilina st, s. f. 20x
1045 ft, with building No. 617, dated Oct.
18 (Margaret F. Kawdon to Patrick H. Gaffney).

The following instruments were filed for record

Governments were steady.

hat reputation.
We note, however, that there is comparatively less of a market for fine (patent) flour, than here-tofore, while the ordinary brands meet with ready saie. Trade in common flour is improving, the poorer classes being able to consume at current quotations a great deal more than when flour was high priced. Our flour trade appears to be on the

Mears). 2,573
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lefterson st. 125 ft n of Fifty-seventh st. w. f.
60x70 3-10 ft. dated Aug. 12, 1874 (Peter
Pisher to William V. Jacobs). 3 1,600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS. 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

116, 739 315, 735 5, 317 1, 315 86, 983 118, 326 12, 334 118, 326 11

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 amber wheat, 12 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 1 red, 62 cars

No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 3 do (87 winter wheat), 1 car

ed, 1 car no grade (219 spring); 52 cars high mixed corn, 168 cars and 25,500 bu No. 2 do, 63 cars and 1,100 bu rejected, 1 car no grade (279 corn); 18 cars white oats, 13 cars and 9,300

bu No. 2 mixed, 6 cars rejected (37 oats); 15 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars and 200 bu rejected do; 5 cars No. 2 barley, 53 cars extra No. 3 do, 3 cars feed (77

1,080 398 41

10, 278 45, 441 126, 548 75, 087

43,714 10, 130

28,000

334

twelve months ago:

Flour, bris... Wheat, bu...

Pollowing were latest quotations for

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods was quite up to all reasonable expectations. Orders for reassortments are coming forward freely, and jobbers anticipate a continued fair demand for some weeks to come. Prices remain steady. In the grocery market there were no changes. Business continues good, and prices of most lines are steady and firm. Sugars remain dull and easy. Prices of butter underwent no market change, though continuing weak and unsettled. Cheese was quoted quiet, with prices weak and tending lower. Dealers in dried fruits and fish were fairly busy, and previous prices were well sustained. Oils met with a good demand at about former fig-

The cargo lumber market was fairly active yesreported at the current figures. Wool was steady, the demand being fair, and the stock has been rethe demand being fair, and the stock has been re-duced during the past few days. Broom-corn was easy, the receipts still exceeding the shipments, though the latter are on a rather liberal scale. hides were weak, in sympathy with Eastern mar-kets, and dealers are about the only buyers now, the duliness of leather having driver tanners out of the market. Seeds were dull and weak, except-ing timothy, which was a whole stronger. Green fruits were generally steady and in fair request,

apples taking the lead as usual at this time in the year. Poultry was steady, except chickens, the offerings of which were excessive. Lake freights were fairly active and steady at the reduction of the previous afternoon. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 24c, and wheat to do at 3c. Room was taken for 48,000 bu wheat, 265,-000 bu corn, 90,000 bu oats, 46,000 bu 1ye, and 20,000 bu barley. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 30e per 100 ibs on grain to New York, and 35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 13½c and 14½c for corn and wheat to New York, and 15c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 12½c on wheat and 11½c on corn.

York were 12% con wheat and 11% con corn.

N NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Oct. 25.—Receipts: Flour, 17,148 brls; wheat,
506,200 bu; corn, 288,650 bu; oats, 38,975 bu;
corn-meal, 260 brls; rye, 11,800 bu; barley, 57,100 bu; malt, 22,012 bu; pork, 514 brls; beef,
1,138 pkgs; cut meats, 2,270 pkgs; lard, 928
pkgs; whisky, 552 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,000 brls;
wheat, 96,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN. VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named: Wheat. | Corn. | Outs. Barley

Customs receipts \$400,000.
Clearings, \$10,000,000.
Stering exchange, sixty days, strong at 482; sight, 488.
Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,155,000.
Bar silver, here, 108 greenbacks and 107% gold. Subsidiary silver cont. %(21) per cent discount.
Governments.
Coupons of 1881. 107% New 454. 1084, New 454, N

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and again quite weak, the market declining badly on pork, which was followed down by other articles. Hogs were plentiful, with the expectation of large arrivals, and they were easier in consequence, while the advices from other points indicated that operators there are looking for still lower prices on product. The shipments from this point exhibited an increase, but the demand for export does not seem to be up to the prospective supply.

MESS POSK—WAS Very freely offered, and declined about 20c per bri. Sales were reported of 213 bris spot at \$7.50; 70 bris do at \$7.57%; 12,500 bris seller November at \$7.2567.45; 14,000 bris seller Decemoer at \$7.30 (47.47%; and 3,500 bris seller January at \$8.2562.37%.

Total, 30, 385 bris. The market closed tame at \$7.450 (7.30 spot, \$7.25 for October, \$7.20 for November, \$7.30

Loose Bart cured. \$3.55 \$4.55 \$4.70 80xed. \$3.70 4.70 4.85 80xed. \$3.60 4.60 4.50 4.50 4.70 6.85 80xed. \$3.60 4.65 4.55 4.70 80xed. \$3.50 4.55 4.40 4.60 December, boxed.... 3.55 4.55 4.40 4.00

Long clears quoted at 84.50 loose and 84.65 boxed; Cumberlanus, 85.0085.25 boxed; long-cut hams, 76.75c; sweet-plekied hams, 746.75c for let of 15 is average; old do, 65.665c; green hams, 156.54c for let of 15 is average; green bounders, 354.634c for same averages; green bounders, 354.634c for short elears, 96.10c for hams, all canvased and packed. Grasse—was dull at 566c for white, 43c for yellow, and 45c for brown.

18.5.F PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at 87.756 at 10.00 for hams, and 15 house, 15

TALLOW—Was quiet at 61,00% for city and 62,01% for country, with sale of 100 bris city at 65%.

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was very dull. There was little besides a local trade, and that was chiefly for small lots, while the market was weak in sympathy with wheat. Flour is quoted in New York at \$3. 803. 85, which leaves but a miserably low figure here after deducting the cost of transportation. Sales were reported of 485 bris binters at \$4.1564.80; 650 bris spring extras at \$6.40 for patents: 45 bris buckwheat flour at \$5.00; and 150 bris yes flour on private terms. Total, 1.385 bris. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorise brands of white winters, \$4.506.25; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.506.4.25; good to choice red winters, \$4.2564.75; prime to choice springs, \$4.2064.75; fair to good springs, \$3.5064.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$4.004.25; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$4.5065.25; patent springs, \$6.0067.50; low grade, \$2.5063.00.

BRAN—Was moderately active and again weak. Sales were 70 tons at \$7.2567.50 per ton on track, and \$7.624 free on board car.

CORN-MRAL—Sale was reported of 10 tons at \$11.00 per ton on track.

OTHER MILL STUPPS—Sales were 10 tons middlings at \$1.50; 10 tons shorts at \$8.25; 10 tons feed at \$12.50; SPRING WHEAT—Was more active, and again seater, deciling ite per bu, and closing at \$6 below the latest prices of Thursday. Liverpool was quiet at an average deciling of about 1d per cental, while cargoos were firmer, and good winters dd per quarter higher. New York was quoted duil, but some private advices noted a steadier feeling there with an improvement in the demand. There was not much change in the volume of our receipts, and a \$41 demand for the lower grades for shipment, while the No. 2 was chiefly taken to carry against contracts, as usual. The main cause of the price for next month, and No. 3 is still about 10 below the price of No. 2. Seller December opened at 8256. declined to \$156.c and improved to \$156.a the close. Seller November

quotations a great deal more than when flour was high priced. Our flour trade appears to be on the increase.

The leading produce markets were again rather weak yesterday, with not very much doing. Hors were tame, and provisions assier, while grain declined, but found more buyers at the lower figures ruling. The increased activity was chiefly noticeable in wheat; but the shipping movement in all other cereals was fair in extent, with only moderate receipts.

The market for British consols was reported to be about ½ of 1 per cent lower. A few months ago such an amouncement would have caused an advance here, being regarded as a sign that an extension of the war in the Old World was feared by holders of those securities. At present the outbreak of bostilities in Asia is not expected before spring, and few operators are willing to buy and risk an intermediate decline with big stocks on hand.

The demand for extends a face of the control of the war in the Old World was feared by holders of those securities. At present the outbreak of bostilities in Asia is not expected before spring, and few operators are willing to buy and risk an intermediate decline with big stocks on hand.

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The demand for the present the onther the present of the present the outbreak of the present the present the present

bu No. 3 at 400835c; 16,000 bu by sample at 40838c on brack; and 1,200 bu at 8 30830c delivered. Total, 32,800 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—115,000 bu at 8 36,000%c for November, 8134
Size for December, and 8.26 for January.

Corn—80,000 bu at 326 for December and 314635c for May.

All 100 but at 326 for December and 314635c for May.

November, 257 for December, and 88,12468.20 for January.

LATES.

Wheat was stronger, selling at 805,8006c for November, and closed at 826825c.

Corn was steady at 33%c cash or the month, 32c for January, 33633%c for December, and 35c for May.

November sold at 33%c386c 30%c and closed at 33%c.

Mess pork was easier under free offerings. Sales, 250 bris at 57.17567.20 for November 57.22567.25 for December, and 88.47% for January.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and steadier, closing at 87.17568
7.20 for November, 87.25687.27% for December, 87.1567.17% for the year, and 38.47% for January.

Sales 1.500 bris at 57.17% for November and 87.2568.21% for January.

Sales 1.500 bris at 57.17% for November and 87.256 for January.

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Sales 1.500 bris at 57.17% for November and 87.256 for January.

Sales 1.500 bris at 57.17% for November and 87.256 for January.

Short ribs were steady, with sales noted of 100,000 lbs at \$4.35 for January and \$4.80 for October.

GENERAL MARKETS,

BEANS—Were steady at \$1.50@1.70 per bu. The demand for shipment continues good, and medium lots sell readily at \$1.60@1.65.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair demand, but easy on account of large receipts: Fine green carpet brush, 4c; green hurl. 3/(34c; red-tipped hurl. 3/@3/c; rne green, with hurl enough to work it, 3/6/3/c; red-tipped do, 3/6/3/c; inferior, 2/6/2/c; ccooked, 1/6/2/c.

BUTTER—There was a light demand for this staple, local consumers being about the only buyers. Shippers cannot safely luvest, prices here being relatively higher than at the East. Stocks are accumulating, and the outlook is not particularly cheering. We still quote as follows: Creamery, 2/6/2/c; good to choice dairy, 15 6/20c; medium, 1/2/6/4c; inferior fo common, 6/2/10c.

BAGGING—Trade continues quiet, with prices running along about steady. We continue to quote as follows: Stark, 2/3/c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewisson, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 10/9c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13/6/14c; gunnles, single, 14/6/15c; double, 2/6/2/4c; wool-sacks, 40/6/5c.

CHERSE—Dealers report market unimproved. There is an absence of any very considerable demand, and under large offerings the prevalent feeling is one of depression. The New York Builterin of Wednesday says: "We find little or no change in the general situation of the market. Here and there we can learm of moderate negotiation, and some few sales on which the was obtained for a very choice or funcy barcel, and it is promised and an aperfect lot of September-made would overy dull and study as to, but business generally is so very dull and study as to, but business generally is so very dull and study as to, but business generally is so wery dull and study as to, but business generally is so wery dull and study as the propers to be no demand from salippers, except to fill an odd order now and then received. "We quote: expenienter full cream, 8/6/6/4/c; August do, 8/6/8/6c; part sk

received. We quote: september full cream, 84(60)46: August do, 868946: par a kim, 668946: low grades, 2 August do, 868946: par a kim, 668946: low grades, 2 COAL—In the coal market nothing new was developed. There was a fair seasonable demand for hard and soft varieties at the quoted prices: Lackawanna, large egg. \$6.25; mail egg. \$6.25; nut, \$6.00; frange, \$6.50; Piedmont, \$7.00; Blossburg, \$8.00; Kine, \$6.00; Fange, \$6.50; Piedmont, \$7.00; Blossburg, \$8.00; Kine, \$6.00; Fange, \$6.50; Piedmont, \$7.00; Blossburg, \$8.00; Kine, \$4.50.

COOPERATAGE—Was quiet and steady. Following are the company of the

134c Svoars—Pateni cut lori, 10/40/10/40; crushed, 10/40/10/40; 10/40; granulated, 95/40/100; powdered, 10/40/10/40; A. tandard, 95/40/40; to No. 2, 96/94c; extra C. 85/40 94c; O No. 1, 85/40/94c; O No. 2, 86/94c; yellow, 70/94c. Mc. Sinurs—California sugar-loaf drips, 40@43c; Califor pla silver drips, 45@50c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@ 18c; extra do, 40@43c. New Orleans molasses, choice

and 126136 for Kastern stock. The dem and continues light, and the dealers are doing little else than a pedding business.

HONE 7. Was steady at 10614e per lb; yellow beeswax was quoted 25625e, and fair at 16623b per lb. OLLS—continue of the second state of the second solution of the second soluti

tunests were quoted at 50c. Small mixed are sold at 155-17c. Sweet potatoes were steady at \$2.5052.75 per brit. Sweet potatoes were steady at \$2.5052.75 per brit. SALT—Was in fair demand and steady: Fine salt, 50c per brit, ordinary coarse, \$1.30; dairy, per brit, \$1.3062.00; do per sack, 240 lbs, \$1.50; Ashton dairy, \$1.30 per sack.

SEEDS—Timothy was steadier, the receipts being light, and there was a better demand. Sales were made at \$9.00581.07. Clover was dull at \$3.7562.36.5 for the best grades. Flax sold at \$1,1561.20. The demand for flax was light. The crushers are most of them filled up, and the market is further depressed by the duliness and low prices of oil and oil cake.

TEAS—Were in good demand at full figures. We repeat our list: a light.

I the market is further with the market is further we prices of oil and oil cake.

We re
demand at full figures.

finest, 50a35c; cholce, 55a55c; cholcest, 60a70c.
WOOD—Prices remain as before, maple selling at \$7.00, beech at \$6.00, and slabs at \$4.00a4.50 per cord, eleitered.
WHISKY—Sale was reported of 250 bris on the basis of \$1.08 per gallon for highwines, and the market is nominal at about 325c for sloohol delivered in New York was quoted at \$1.075d
1.075d, and Clarelmant at \$1.08.
WOOL—Was again in fair request and steady. The stock is decreasing, and the market is steadier, though wool in the country yet. Quotations: Washed ficece, 28631c; medium unwashed wool, 25a24c; tine do in good condition. 18621c; fine heavy unwashed, 15a35c; tolorado, medium good condition, 25a5c; colorado, per galacciano, 25a5c; colorado, 25a5c; colorado,

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO. 20092. 16, 544 18, 926 21, 754 25, 639 23, 500 3,409 3,187 2,245 3,694

.... 5,646 12,575 2,642 r demand, lighter supply. and firmer. The change in native stock was sea noticeable, but in Texas and Western cattle there an improvement of 10@12% per 100 hs. Ship there was local buyers, and feeders bought freely, and nearly all the offerings were disposed of, sales making at \$2.00@ 2.56 for common to good native cows; at \$2.25@2.85 for stockers, at \$2.40@3.00 for Colorado Texas, and at

\$3. 25694.75 for fair to extra shipping steers. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
The and unwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed accers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 hs.

Good Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed accers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 hs.

4. 1564.30
Good Beeves—Steers in fair desh, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 200 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city sisuistier weighing 820 to 1, 000 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 050 lbs.

1. 1562.46
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 050 lbs.

2. 2562.90
Inferior—Lighs and thin cows, helfers, stags.
buils, and scalawag steers.

2. 1562.46
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 050 lbs.

1. 1562.46
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 050 lbs.

1. 1562.46
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 050 lbs.

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A.BANT.

Special Diaputch to The Tribuna.

Albant. N. Y., Oct. 225. —Bax vasa-Reccipta. 370 care; last week, 548; although reccipts were light, the supply was fully up to the demand, which has been the smallest of the season; only a few buyers in attempt ance, and they required small lots, which recally obtained at a reduction of 45c on closing prices of last week; week; sales, 1, 705, leaving a large number unsold in the yards. sold in the yards.

SHEEF AND LANDS—Reccipta 113 cars; last week,
16; the op in limited demand, with moderate sales, at
unchanged prices—83.5; to \$4.50; lambs in ample supply, with only a slow, dragging trade, at \$4.2565.00; a
few left over.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBAST, Oct. 25.—CATTLS—Reccipts only \$70 cars,

ments, 3,900.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 25.—Hoss—Quiet; common 82.35@2.55; light, \$2.85@3.00; packing, \$2.70@2.90 butchers', \$2.80@3.00; receipts, 3,759; shipments 2,216.

The cargo market was moderately active at current prices. The receipts were large, and about 25 cargoes were at the docks. The demand was fair, city and a few interior buyers being present, and about half the offerings were disposed of. Piece-stuff went at \$7.005 7.25, common inch at \$8.0098.00 and the better grades at \$9.5091.00. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$9.5091.00.

stuff. 20 to 30 ft.

BY TELEGRAPH.

POREIGN CITIES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 196228. Liverpool., Oct. 25—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 19622a. Wheat—Winter, & odd@es: spring, 7s dd@es dd; white, se sd@es dd; club, as 10d@10s id. Corn, 23s@23s 3d. Pork. 45s. Lard, 35s 3d. Receipts wheat last three days, 45,000 qrs; 28,000 qrs American.

Liverpool.—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 35s. Rest unchanged.

Liverpool.—2 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs weaker. Wheat—Winter, as sd@es 10d; spring, 7s 5d@es ed; white, 9s 7d@es ed; club, 9s 9d@10s 1d.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Liverpool.—Wheat quiet; California white, 9s 8d@es 11d; spring, 8s 11d@es ed. Corn held higher, but no advance established. Mark Larg—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong. Fair average new red winter, 11s 8d. Corn strong. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firm. ng. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firm ntry markets for wheat—French, slightly better.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, 1900L, Oct. 25-11:30 a. m.-Flour, No. 1, 22s LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—11:30 a. m.—Flour, No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 19s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 7s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 8d; cleb, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—New, No. 1, 23s 3d; No. 2, 23s.

PROVISIONS—Fork, 45s. Lard, 35s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—COTTON—Heavy; 696%d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 4,700; sales of the week, 41,000, of which exporters took 6,000; speculators took 1,000; total stock, 30d,000; American, 148,000; total receipts, 47,000; American, 37,000; actual exports, 6,000; amount afloat, 214,000; American, 37,000; actual exports, 6,000; amount afloat, 214,000; American, 37,000; actual exports, 6,000; amount afloat, 214,000; American, 147,000; forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 1,000; American sales, 29,000.

Bieradstupps—Weaker: California white wheat, 9s 7daiss 9d; do club, 9s 9d@10s 11d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 7s 5d@3s 6d; do winter, 8s 8d@ss 10d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
RE. Oct. 25.—Grain—White whe

AMENICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—GRAIN—White wheat offered quite sparingly, and quoted generally withe stronger on an active inquiry; offerings of red in most instances free at ruling prices, particularly in the option line; amber fluctuated considerably; moderately active at full prices, while in other grader little interest shown and values irregular; generally weaker; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwesters spring November at 800; Milwankee at 840. Corn in moderate request at a further reduction of 1/4/2/60: mixed Western at 800; Milwankee at 840. Corn in moderate request at a further reduction of 1/4/2/60: mixed Western and 1840. Collection of 1/4/2/60: mixed Western at 600; Milwankee at 840. Corn in moderate request at 840. Western at 600; Milwankee at 840. Collection of 1/4/2/60: mixed western meas more active, and 1840.00 lower; October closing at 88.05; November, 88.10; December, 88.15. Cut-meat quiet at former figures. Bacon dull and lower; Western long clear at 85.37%. Western steam lard in active request; quoted decidedly lower; 1/20. Local at 840.00; November, 88.10; December, 88.15. Cut-meat quiet at former figures. Bacon dull and lower; Western long clear at 85.37%. Western steam lard in active request; plunted for; prime to choice at 8/400 floc; refined quiet.

Tallow-Moderately inquired for; prime to choice at 8/400 floc; refined quiet.

Warsay-Dull at 81. Foregular saked, and 81.00 bid. Farients—Free movement in charter contracts: berth freights comparatively tame:

Derth freights comparatively tame:

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 25.—Corron—Steady at 911-100 his; berth freights comparatively tame:

To the Western associated free;

New York, Oct. 25.—Corron—Steady at 911-100 his; berth freights comparatively tame; in Liverpool, engagements included, by steam, 1, 400 bis flour, through for five first to good contracts. The week, 101,000; last year, 200,000; last

PRINCLEUM—Nominally steady; crude, 756c; refined, 5605(c.)
COFFER—Quiet at \$1.115c.
COFFER—Quiet at \$1.115c.
FREGERTS—TO Liverpool per steam quiet; engagements for cotion at 11-32d; flour, 2s and guiet; engagements for cotion at 11-32d; flour, 2s and grain, ad. RECEIFTS—Flour, 3, 785 bris; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 6,300 bu; cotton, 6,3

ber. Hye dull; 30:4c bid. Barley unchanged; medium 6:4670c.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.00.

Phovisions—Pork lower at \$7.75@0.80.

Dry an meats nominal. cash; shoulders for January, he asked; 36:6c bid. Bacon lower at \$4.025@3.12%. \$3.00 at \$5.75. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Plour, 6.000 bris; wheat, 83.000 bu; corn. 16.000 bu; cota, 7.000 bu; rye, 6.000 bu; barley, 12.000 bu; cota, 7.000 b

Bacon in fair demand at \$4.25, \$5.256 ±5.62½. WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.06. BUTTER—Steady; fancy creamery, Western Reserve, 14@15c; choice Cen LINSEED OIL—Dull at 54@55c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. New pork \$7.55
BROWNESS THE STREET OF T

Wisconsin extras, \$4.0065.00; Minnesota da, 6.00.a(n). Wheat—Winter dull. Corn quies; and yellow, 51349.54c; steamer, 50651c. Usus No. 1 and extra white, 506259c; mixed, 2568 Reconstrat—Flour, 5.500 bris; corn, 23,000 br; 7,000 bn.

changed.

SHPKENTS-I, 200 bris floor.

DETROIT, Oct. 25. - FLOUR. - Steady.

GRAIN - Wheat easier: extra. 9tc: No. 1 white floor

November, 9-5/c: December, 92%c: milling No. 1.

Side bld; amber, 80c bld. Receipts, 33,500 far alignments, 788 bls.

PETROLEUM. standard white, 110 test, 9c.
PITTSBCBG, Pa., Oct. 25.—PETROLEUN—Dul
\$1.00% at Parker's for immediate shipment; 996c, Philadelphia defivery.
OIL CITY, Ph., Oct. 25. - PETROLEUS-The remains very quiet and unchanged; at the opening so bid, advanced to 80%c, at which price it closed; ship-ments, 62,000 bris, averaging 51,000; transcious,

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Package trade in domestic goods continues outet, and business light with joilton's cotton goods moving slowly, and some makes of sows and bleached goods jobbing at very low prices; print quiet; men's wear of woolens in light request; forsign goods outer.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON. Oct. 25.—Sprairs of TurbustianQuiet at 28c.

THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE AMENDMENT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Prophiets rown, ill., Oct. 16.—You have published a number of articles in relation to the proposed Drainage amendment to the Constitution; among others, one from H. H. Hasl, of Henry County, in which Mr. H. take strong grounds against said amendment. L. D. W., of Tiskilwa, has already replied to said article is general way; but, as said article contains some assertions which apply particularly to that put tion of Henry County in which Mr. Hasl, well as the writer of this, lives, I will bred reply to those portions of Mr. Hasl's article.

Neighbor Hasl's says that the largest portis of the swamp-lands of this county is now ownship resident farmers, which is correct; but, when he goes on further and says that said lands and drained, farmed, etc., he greatly exaggerates.

by resident farmers, which is correct; but, whe goes on further and says that said lands and drained, farmed, etc., he greatly exaggerian. There is but very little effective draining doue the most of the wet localities in this county, he thousands of acres of lands owned by resident farmers are yet covered with water the great portion of the year; and this is principally owing to the want of a proper constitution. Drainage law. To prove this, I will eite a brinstances from Mr. Haaff's vicinity.

There is a case in my immediate neighbound, where five owners have share in a slouth about a mile in length, which is surrounded higher lands. There is only one practically way to let off this water; but, unfortunately, the owner of that tract utterly refuses to have an open or tile drain run through his prendict, There is another case where a large slough converd by several persons) is come side inclosed by a narrow strip of higher land. There is enough fail for a small and cheap diffet to the coughly drain said slough; but, as in the otherses, a man who does not believe in ditchnire fuses to have a ditch pass through his lead although he himself would be greatly benefit thereby; and for years the owners above have obliged to keep this pool of starms water upon their premises. Still another same were obliged to keep this pool of starms water upon their premises. Still another same the lower part, or outlet, of an extensive name containing probably about 20,000 acres of last tract (with Mr. Haaff's exception) would like cut such ditches. The principal owners of the tract (with Mr. Haaff's exception) would like cut such ditches. The principal owners of the tract (with Mr. Haaff's exception) would like upon the property which may the only injures Mr. Aklins with whom his tirade on swamp-land company.

We all need such a law as this amendment will make possible if adopted, in order to bring will make possible if adopted, in order to bring the possible if adopted, in order to bring the such life.

to reasonable and fair terms, who, and constitution as it is, have it in their power not only inflict pecuniary dama, so on other I sons, but, what is far more important, endanger the health of whole districts all tag sencitors and marshes, which can be drait made healthy and productive, by a comparably small expense. We will, therefore, rote this amendment; and hope that the majorit the voters of this State will not let this of tunity pass without recording their votes favor of this amendment.

PISTOLS AN

A Bloodless Duel tral Pa

Two Germans Bang at One Ar

Talking It Over with

Were the Pistols L They N

Wheever fights a duel with although no death ensues, an whoever aids and abets in suc prisoned in the Penitentiary i more than five years, or be These statutes forbiddinacted in obedience to the estitution of 1818, and are a stitution of 1818, and a stitution of 1818, and a st the duello,—not more than years ago the good people scandalized by the attempt headed chaps from St. Lo wounded bonor via "pia coffee for one. A full repor quently the Grand Jury made a full investigation of it was able, and indicted the and witnesses. Among it TRIBURE reporter, who vi-bloody ground in his pro-service could not be had seconds, the case was dropp-porter is concerned, and no heard of the matter.

Yesterday afternoon a ought in a vacant lot, Park, and in close proxim safes, which, according to th the makers, had safely go but, according to the declara weapons, Colt's navy r cipals, two young Germi "pobody hit," followed adjournment for beer, and lichkeit. Before going out

We, the undersigned, heres the duel to be fought by us the day, the 25th of October, M. on our own free will, and the been used by any other party, conditions of the company of the con-

Witness:
The Schwenger, 90 Wash
On Thursday evening ther
of young fellows, mostly G
loon of Theodore Schwenge
ton stret. Beer circulated
cigars and pretzels. As the
there were additional calls
teaching assen of generaltic for the participants. the prisoners in the Corpolitical issues, were discu political issues, were discusse freedom, accompanied with flow of the beer increased, to more impetuosity, and the somewhat torrid.

William Klinkerfuess, syoung German, sporting a cite blonde type, and inding behind a pair of spectacles, pany that from his standpoli a Lieutenant in the Pruthe recent war with em politics were not so.

country in search of to invest his pile wh the most good, took issue, as the United States Germany country, and that for his past desire to ever again make home. Klinkerfuess entero was followed by a rebut The attention of the was concentrated on the dinally Mettger, to make it gested to Klinkerfuess the back to Germany anyhow, for EXPELLED PROM The latter denied the attention made it we esel," which, in the vernace ass."

csel," which, in the vernaci
sis."

Mettger's blood rose to a
Rising from his chair, he we
of the table, where Kilinka
and said:

"I don't want to hav
Schwengel's, he's a friend '
you must apologize, for I a
me an ass."

Kinkerfuess declined to
honorable, and after a litt
saloon, accompained by tw
Mettger, whose blood was
have either a retraction '
escorted by two or
tainers, followed and
the former party. Gloing
he again demanded an apold
emptorily refused. "Take
before any one bad time
coming, a stinging slap with

coming, a stinging slap with inflicted on the face of the inflicted on the face of the inflicted on the face of the dropped to the pavement. Darties interfered immediat any further blows or all any further blows or all twas explained, so the formed the reporter, to Klim how the insulted party, noth the disgrace but the "goah" They alluded to his war re "bloody shirt" as it were, a "ruments and beer until the hostile challenge, which cepted. The rest of the sto principala.

METTORN'S ST The house of Mr. August surance agent, who has the uncle of Mr. Henry Mettg Bavarian who yesterday di upon the "seid of honor," Lincoln avenue, just south At the door of that eligit story and basement brick—porter. The lights were was no sign of life brought an answer in the for Henry Mettger himself. Tapparently just rises from being attired in an undersuit as Mr. M. expressed his will story of the fight, he was can deed be was extremely willing the party of the fight, he was can deed be was extremely willing the party considering himself the Said the reporter, "Teil me a "Weil," said Mr. Mettle Schwengel's place on Wash of us torether, and I saw the member his name. This we o'clock last night. He was having been a lieutenant in and I said I did not thiok mi had been kicked out service and then catelling what a great was. You see I am a Bavagree with the Prussians. I blockhead, and I toid him I down if he dared say that on the sidewalk, and after so knock him down. He apole had said, but the other me toid him they would new more to say to him, and then to day in the seconds was the other fellow I don't rem We agreed to meet at Schwei to-day (yesterday) and go ground. The seconds got tovers, from a gun-shoo, and make up some eartridges will make

orn quiet ink weart mixed, 54c. Oan ic.

AL-Scarce and firm at 33, 1502, 20.

AL-Scarce and firm at 33, 1502, 20.

For and firm; prime, \$15,00.

NS-Fork dull and lower at 28,90. Lard roe, \$7,37,483,00; Regs, \$3,00,385,50. Bulk e and firm; shoulders, 44,62. Bacon steady; dt shoulders, 44,62. clear rib, 626,62. Bulk e and firm; shoulders, 44,62. clear rib, 626,62. Bulk e and firm at 32,146. Steady at \$1,0061,100.

Secondo quiet; jobbing ordinary to prime, is gold, Sigar scarce and firm at 53,1461. Gifted, 74,62. Molasson active; not quotamentifugal, 246,500; common, 30c; fair, quiet; 546,54.

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at dull, at \$56900; receipts, 10,000 bu;

at dull, at \$56900; receipts, 10,000 bu;

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about, Corn dull; old, 576300; new, 316

about, 10,000 bu;

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s-1, 200 bris floar.

PETROLEUM.

hite, 110 test, 9c. 20, Pa., Oct. 25.—Petrecleux—Dull; crude, Parker's for immediate shipment; refined. ry quiet and unchanged; at the opening socood to 80%c, at which price it closed; ship-

ng, Oct. 25.—Package trade in domestic nues outet, and business light with jobbers; is moving slowly, and some makes of brown ad goods jobbing at very low prices; prices

TURPENTINE.

POSED DRAINAGE AMENDMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Drainage amendment to the Consti mong others, one from H. H. Haaff, County, in which Mr. H. takes strong against said amendment. L. D. W., of has already replied to said article in a ray; but, as said article contains some a which apply particularly to that por-Henry County in which Mr. Haaff, as writer of this, lives, I will briefly ortions of Mr. Haaff a article.

if says that the largest portion ands of this county is now owned hers, which is correct; but, when ther and says that said lands are med, etc., he greatly exaggerates but very little effective draining done is or the wet localities in this county, but of acres of lands owned by resident yet covered with water the greater vear; and this is principally

re yet covered with water the greater
vear; and this is principally
ant of a proper constitutional
To prove this, I will cite a few
has Mr. Haaff's vicinity.

Is a case in my immediate neighborore five owners have share in a slough
nile in length, which is surrounded by
inds. There is only one practicable
t off this water; but, unfortunately,
hockading the other four,
if the control of the control of the control
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a small and cheap ditch to there
an who does not believe in ditching
to have a ditch pass through his land,
has listed by the constructing adeto routlet, of an extensive marsh,
and have a differ on the control
of all also be drained by constructing adethese. The principal owners of this
the Mr. Haaff's exception) would like to
design the constructing adethe control of the control of the control
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never belonged to a swamp-nau conneed such a law as this amendment
be if adopted, in order to bring
and narrow-minded land-owners
and fair terms, who, under the
on as it is, have it in their power to
t pecuniary dama, as on other perat is far more important, to
a calth of whole districts adjoinnous and marshes, which can be drained,
lithy and productive, by a comporative
expense. We will, therefore, vote for,
adment; and hope that the majority of
sof this State will not let this opporse without recording their votes in
his amendment.

Two Germans Bang Away Repeatedly at One Another.

Talking It Over with Rum Punch and

PISTOLS AND BEER.

A Bloodless Duel Near the Cen-

tral Park.

Long-Stemmed Pipes. Were the Pistols Loaded, or Were They Not?

Wheever fights a duel with any deadly weapon, although no death ensues, and every second, and wheever aids and abets in such duel, snall be imprisoned in the Penitentary not iess than one nor more than ave years, or be fined not exceeding 33,000.

Wheever shall be convicted [of having fought or participated in a duel] shall be incapable of holding or being elected to any office of profit, trust, or emblument, either civil or military, under the Constitution or laws of this State.

iss there have been in a scale leave resorts to the duello,—not more than two or three. Three years ago the good people of Rockford were scandalized by the attempt of a couple of hot-headed chaps from St. Louis to avenge their coffee for one. A full report of the affair ap-peared in THE TRIBUNE the next day. Subscbloody ground in his professional duty. As service could not be had on the principals or

seconds, the case was dropped, so far as the re-porter is concerned, and nothing has since been porter is concerned, and nothing has since been heard of the matter.

Yesterday afternoon a bloodless duel was fought in a vacant lot, just west of Central Park, and in close proximity to a pile of old sales, which, according to the representations of the makers, had safely gone through the fire, but according to the declarations of the conservations of the conser weapons, Colt's navy revolvers; the principals, two young Germans; and the result, "pobody hit," followed by hand-shaking, an adjournment for beer, and a season of gementhchkeit. Before going out to the place of meeting, the principals—two young fellows of about 26 years—signed

26 years—signed

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT:

We the undersigned, hereby declare under onth the duel to be fought by us this afternoon, of Friday, the 25th of October. 1878, is being fought on our own free will, and there has no compulsion been used by any other party. In witness whereof we have signed this document and sealed with our said this 25th day of October, 1878.

Witness:

Witness:

On Thursday evening there was a jolly party of young fellows, mostly Germans, in the su-leon of Theodore Schwengel, No. 90 Washinggon of theodore scinenges, Ao or assing-tion stret. Beer circulated freely, as did also dgars and pretzels. As the evening wore along there were additional calls for beer, and a rebreshing season of gemeuthlichkeit was in store for the participants. The various topmost

resning season of gementicible was in store for the participants. The various topmost questions of the day, including the approaching elections, Kern's negligence in looking after the prisoners in the County Jail, and kindred political issues, were discussed with more or less reedom, accompanied with more beer. As the flow of the beer increased, tongues wagged with more impetuosity, and the discussion became somewhat torrid.

William Klimkerfuess, a rather "nobby" yang German, sporting a curling mustache of the blonde type, and inding his light blue eyes beind a pair of spectacles, informed the commany that from his standpoint—he having been a Lieutenant in the Prussian army during the recent war with France—American politics were not so clean as those in Patheriand, and that, after all, there was no such country as the latter on God's green earth. Ar. Kinkerfuess based his observations on what he had seen during a residence of eighteen mouths in this city, during which he was employed as a draughtsman in the man-publishing establishment of Charles Rascher.

Henry Mettger, an impulsive "landsman." who had been in this country for about loar months, having left the old country in search of an opportunity to invest his pile where it would do the most good, took issue, and said alongside of the United States Germany was a one-horse country, and that for his part he entertained no

themost good, took issue, and said alongside of the United States Germany was a one-horse country, and that for his part he entertained no senie to ever again make the old country his home. Kimkerfuess entered a rejoinder, which was followed by a rebutter by Mettger. In attention of the other guests was concentrated on the disputants, and family Mettger, to make it more binding, suggested to Kimkerfuess that he wouldn't go back to Germany anyhow, for he had been EXPELLED FROM THE ARMY.

The latter denied the allegation, and said

The latter defied the allegation, and said that the man who made it was "ein verdampter cei," which, in the vernacular, means "a d—d Metiger's blood rose to a white heat at once. Raing from his chair, he went to the other side of the table, where Klinkurfuess was sitting, and said:

"I don't want to have any trouble in Schwengel's, he's a friend whom I respect, but you must apologize, for I allow no man to call me an ass."

you must apologize, for I allow no man to call me an ass."

Kinkerfuess declined to make the amende honorable, and after a little chiming left the saloon, accompained by two or three friends. Mettger, whose blood was up, determined to have either a retraction or satisfaction, and, escorted by two or three of his retainers, followed and quickly overtook the former party. Going up to Klinkerfuess he again demanded an apology, which was peremptonly refused. "Take that, then," and before my one had time to guess what was cousing, a stinging slap with the open hand was inflicted on the face of the Licutemant, and he dropped to the nevernent. The friends of both parties interfered immediately and prevented any further blows or altercation. In a few minutes all hands returned to the beer-saloon. It was explained, so the mutual friend informed the reporter, to Klinkeriness that, being now the insulted party, nothing would wash out the diagrace but the "goah" of the assailant. They alluded to his war record, flaunted the "bloody shirt" as it were, and piled him with anguments and beer until he concluded to send the hostile challenge, which was promptly accepted. The rest of the story is related by the principals.

merrora's story is related by the principals.

RETTOR'S STORY.

The bonse of Mr. Augustus Johnson, the insurance agent, who has the honor of being the uncle of Mr. Henry Mettger, the chivalrous Bavarian who yesterday distinguished bimself upon the "field of honor," is situated upon Lincoln avenue, just south of Centre street. At the door of that ellirible residence—two-story and baselment brick—stood a belated reporter. The lights were out and there was no sign of life around. The reporter rang the bell. The third pull brought an answer is the form and substance of lieury Mettger himself. That inquividual had apparently just rises from his virtuous couch, being attired in an undershirt, a pair of pants, and a dark mustache. Mr. Johnson was called for, but the efforts to awaken him failed, and, as Mr. M. expressed his willingness to tell the story of the fight, he was captured instead. Indeed he was extremely willing to talk, apparently considering himself the hero of the hour. I had the reporter, "Tell me all about the duel."

"Well," asid Mr. Mettger, "we were in Schwengel's place on Wussington street, a lot of us together, and I saw this man,—I don't remember his name. This was between 7 and 9 o'clock last night. He was loowing about his laving been kicked out of the Prussian tervice and then came over here calling what a great country Prussian tervice and the first and the substants and then came over here calling what a great country Prussian tervice and the dared say that again. We got out a succhaed, and I told him I would knock him down if he dared say that again. We got out a brock hair down. He apologized for what he had said but the other men got around and did him they would never have anything more to say to bim, and then he challenged me to the succhaed and them care of the country would mever have anything more to say to bim, and then he challenged me to the succhaed and the country have anything more to say to bim, and then he challenged me to the succhaed and the country have anything more t

tin-foil. We stayed around Schwengel's for an hour or more, and all rode out together in the car to Central Park. I knew all the time that the duel was a stiff. We were to stand fitteen paces apart, and advance five paces hetween each shot. Schwengel was referes, and gave the word."

"Where did the duel come off!"

"Just back of Central Park; opposite the race-grounds, and close to those old safes which were taken out of the fire. Four shots were fired by each of us, and then be tumbled to the racket, for all the fellows were tanging. He came up and shook hands, and said, '1 am very glad I came out this way. I feel much better now it is over.' Then we all went and got some drinks."

now it is over.' Then we all went and got some drinks."

"Did be know that the whole affair was a put-up job!"

"No; he thought it was all straight. He spent the day in writing letters to his folks to tell them what was coming off. On the way out I tried to settle the matter, but he said, 'No, I would rather have a bullet in my ribs than go back now.' He stood up very well, too."

"How many were on the ground!"

"Klinkerfuess and I, Joinson, Rascher, Schwengel, Thomas, Ryan (who played the part of doctor), and one or two more. There was no crowd there at all. Rascher and some more of them live out there and that was why we chose that neignborhood. They told him that they had fixed up a room, so that if either party was hit he could be taken there quietly. The other fellow made arrangements as to what should be done with his body if he fell, and I told him I had written home to my mother. Say, don't you think it is a devilish good joke ou him."

"Very good joke on him. What is his business!"

"Yery good joke on him. What is his business!"

"Oh, he is with Rascher, a draughtsman, or something connected with the map business. He is about as old as I am; about 20."

"Then everybody except Kilokerfuess knew that the duel was to be harmless!"

"Yes, all of them. They wanted to have some fun, and to see if he would go through with it. I never believed it would go so far until we got out there. But I knew all the time that nobody could be hurt, for that was all fixed up beforehand. Don't you think it was a pretty good joke on him, anyhow!"

"It was; a very fine idea."

"It was; a very fine idea."
"He will feel awiully cheap when he reads about it in the papers, won't he!"
And the reporter, who had by this time gained the outer air, once more revised by:

the outer air, once more replied that it was a great scheme, and that Mr. K. would be very much surprised.

In the absence of any telephonic communication between The Tribune local room and No. 1061 West Madison street, the residence of ME. CHARLES RASCHER,
one of the seconds, a reporter was obliged to get himself westward to the aforesaid number last evening on one of Mr. J. Russell Jones' public conveyances, the object of the visit being to pick up any further details which might be gotten hold of. No. 1061 is a two-story frame, the first floor being occupied as a grocery store, and the second being given up to Mr. Rascher's domestic uses. Entering the store the reporter inquired for the gentleman he was after, and a buxom miss went up to see if he were in. Presently, a gentleman clad in a brown overcoat, a black soft ant, and a pair of cye-glasses came down-stairs with considerable agility, and informed the visitor that Mr. Rascher was above. The reporter mounted the stairs, and entered the room at the top. There was a fragrant odor of hot rum proceeding from a concoction over an alcohol lamp, and the grateful incense arising from two long-stemmed papes held between the teeth of two gentlemen inside the coxy, bachelor-like apartments. The reporter introduced himself, and had just learned that the gentleman in the chair was Mr. Rascher, and the gentleman in the chair was Mr. Rascher, and the gentleman in the chair was Mr. Rascher, and the gentleman in the chair was Mr. Rascher, show he had met down-stairs, came into the room, and, to the reporter's astonishment, was introduced as Lieut. Klinkerfuess. From the manner in which the little company indulged in "potations pottle deep," it seemed as if they were all casy in their minds, and at many indulged in "potations pottle deep," it seemed as if they were all casy in their minds, and at many indulged in "potations pottle deep," it seemed

ment, was introduced as Lieut. Klinkerfuess. From the manner in which the little company indulged in "potations pottle deep," it seemed as if they were all easy in their minds, and at peace with the world and all mankind. Seated in a semi-circle, with the alcohol-lamp and the odoriferous decoction for a centre, the three inhabitants of the castle and their reportorial visitor sank back in their chairs, and, at the reporter's request, Mr. Rascher narrated the full course of affairs which culminated in this bloodles affray.

"Lieut. Klinkerfuess and Mr. Mettger—whom none of us had ever met before—had some words last evening at Schwengel's. They grew out of some remarks made by Mettger about Lieutenants in the Prussian army,—that they were no gentlemen, or something to that effect. You must know, first, that Lieut. Klinkerfuess, baving served in the army, naturally has monarchial views, while Mettger rather sympathizes with the Socialistic movement. In fact, the whole thing grew out of a debate on that subject. Both said some pretty hard things in the excitement of the moment, but we thought matters were all right until we got out on the sidewalk, when Sternberg and I heard a scuffling between them, and there was a knockdown a moment later. We got them back into the saloon and told them they'd better settle their disputes in a more gentlemanly way, although we endeavored to dissuade them from fighting a duel, which they proposed. Our persuasions were to no effect, however, and 2 o'cieck this afternoon was settled upon as the

ly way, although we endeavored to dissuade them from fighting a duel, which they proposed. Our persuasions were to no effect, however, and 2 o'clock this afternoon was settled upon as the time for a meeting."

"And," interrupted Mr. Sternberg," "it seems that Mettger, during the interim, whore a lettres home to the lieutenant, he said in had no such sentimentalism as that.

The Lieutenant certified to the correctness of that statement."

"Weil," continued Mr. Rascher, "they were to meet at 2 o'clock, but Mr. Johnson, who was to secure the weapons, was behind time, and it was about half-past 3 when we started, and after 4 when we reached the ground. We again tried to effect a reconciliation, but each party insisted he was right and wanted blood. So we measured off twenty paces, Mr. Johnson furnished the principals with the weapons, and they took their places. At the words one, two, three from the referee they fired."

"Well, of course they didn't aim at one another. At the last word, 'three,' each brought his weapon to position and let her go. Neither party was wounded. After the first shot they stepped five paces forward and tried it again."

"And still there was no blood?"

"No blood. Another five paces, and then the third shot was fired, and we again tried to get them to make up—this time with success. We told them they had both shown themselves to be men of pluck, and represented to them that it would serve no good purpose to keep tanging away at one another. Weil, they finally became mollified, mutually retracted the hard things they and and, shook hands, admitted that they were satisfied, and we came back here, went into a saioon across the street, and made it all up."

"Now, Mr. Rascher," asked the reporter,

they nad said, shook hands, admitted that they were satisfied, and we came back here, went into a saloon across the street, and made it all up."

"Now, Mr. Rascher," asked the reporter, "do you know whether

THOSE PISTOLS WERE LOADED OR NOT?"

"No. I don't. That was left to Mr. Johnson, and I suppose he attended to it."

"As one of the seconds," remarked Mr. Sternberg, "I examined the pistols before the firing commenced, saw that the Caps were all right, and they were loaded—with powder. Whether there were any cartridges or not, of course I couldn't tell. The pistols might have been loaded with potstoes for all I know?

"No."

"No." sort of a joke all around, wasn't it?"

"No."

"No." replied Mr. Rascher, who wasn't going to have the duel beittled in that way, "it wasn't a joke. Boah parties were in earnest and wanted blood, and the fact that neither was hurt doesn't prove that the pistols were not loaded. The combatants were quite a distance apart, you know, they had to lire at the word 'three' without taking steady aim, they were both rather excited, and,—well, it's no wonder nobody was hurt. Mr. Johnson arranged about the woapons, and we suppose, of course, that everything was regular in that respect."

"Who chose pistols?"

"Of course, the challenged party had the right to name his weapona. Mettger was willing to tight with swords or pistols, and so was the Lieutenant, but he knew that the Germany, and having kept his hand in here,—ha a Milwankea, where he was a fencing-master among the Turners. He was perfectly willing, however, to use pistols, knew that the code demanded it, and so there was no difficulty about arranging tha boint."

"And as to the possibility of the pistols not being loaded, you know sothing."

"And as to the possibility of the pistols not being loaded, you know sothing."

"And as to the possibility of the pistols not being loaded, you know sothing."

"And as to the comportable little trio adien, and leaving them to the farther enjoyment of the hot rum and water, the reporter eams away.

Another Long List of Nautical Accidents.

Vessel-Masters Complain of the Crib

A Schooner's Rough Experience, Submarine Diving, Lake Freights, Etc.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

A dispatch was received here yesterday, from Cheboygan, stating that the Canadian schr Sligo had gone ashore at St. Helena, and the wrecking tag Andrew J. Smith had gone to her assistance. The condition of the vessel was not stated, but it is thought to be precarious. The Bligo eailed from this port Tuesday, the 8th inst., with 24, 052 bushels of outs for Collingwood. She is a canal schooner of 340 tons burden, and is owned by Graham & Co., of St. Catharines, Ont. She was built by Shickhuna, in 1860, and rebuilt in 1865. Her value is put at \$11, 200, and rating A2.

The schr Otter arrived in yesterday with a cargo of lumber from Muskegon, and presented very visible evidence of a big till with some other craft. Her bowsprit and jibboom were gone, her head-NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

of lumber from Maskegon, and presented very visible evidence of a big tilt with some other craft. Her bowsprit and jibboom were gone, her headgear torn away, and in fact she looked very dilapidated forward. Her master reported that she was struck by an unknown vessel, guessed at as the Lena Johnson, Wednesday night about mid-lake. The damage to the stranger was not ascertained, but she was not sank.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while the schr J. V. Taylor was being towed into the harbor, the tow-line snapped in two, and, before the vessel could be got under control, she drifted on the onter side of the new Government pier and pounded there for awhile, smashing har wale and bulwarks considerably on the port side. The tug Ingram procured a hawser and pulled the vessel off and up the river.

The schr J. R. Bentley ran into the protection piling on the east side of Randolph-street bridge yesterday morning, and had her jibboom carried away and her headgear damaged.

The schr Clipper City lost part of her main rigging yesterday by foulning with the jibboom of another vessel in the North Branch.

The tug Smith ran into the schr H. C. Richards at the piers yesterday, and knocked a hole in her stern.

The body of William Seege, mate of the schr

The bolers resterday, and knocked a hole in her stern.

The body of William Seege, mate of the schr Sybelia, was found floating in the harbor at Oswego Wednesday last, and from the fact that a large cut was found on the back of the head, and suspicious circumstances attending the man's disappearance, four play was suspected. Beceased was 35 years old, and belonged at Mill Point, Ont., where he leaves a wife and three children.

At Cleveland, Wednesday evening, the stmr City of Detroit backed into the stmr Saginaw, breaking the rail, some six stanchions, and staving in the bulwarks of the latter. The damage is estimated at about \$100.

The steam barge Onkland, which struck the west pier at Ashtabula on the 23d inst., and knocked a hole in her that caused her to sink, will be raised and towed to Buffale for repairs.

The schr Rival was struck by the prop Passalc, near Essexville, lately, and was reported in a sinking condition at last accounts.

Grain freights were more active yesterday, and \$\frac{1}{3}\$ c lower, at \$2\text{\$\frac{1}{3}\$}\$ for oorn and \$\frac{1}{3}\$ for wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for \$48,000 bu wheat, \$265,000 bu corn, \$90,000 bu oats, \$45,000 bu rye, 265,000 bu corn, 90,000 bu oats, 46,000 bu rye, and 20,000 bu barley. The Buffalo charters include the prop Ketchum and consort, corn; Ratter, cora and rye; S. H. Foster and A. Vought, corn, all at 25c; prop Scotia, wheat at 3c; the prop Oneida, barley, and Nebraska, oats and rye, schr Farana, oats to Port Colborne; and the barge Mongangon, corn to Collingwood. In the afternoon the prop Alaska was reported for corn to Eric. Carriers asked 3c for corn at the close. The arrival of a fleet of large grain-carriers had a depressing effect on the market, which the shippers were not slow to take advantage of. The rates of yesterday were unprecedentedly low for the season, and the fact would seem to indicate the correctness of the statement made some time ago, that certain leading shippers had combined to keep freights down.

A ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

The recent experience of the schr Emma C. Hutchinson and several others was about as bad as any on record, where the vessels have managed to keep afloat at all. The craft above named was thirty-two days in getting to this port from Cleveland, and her Captain says he never had such a fearfal time before in getting around the lakes. The stern of the schooner was smashed in a mixed collision with the Carlingford and Granger on Detroit River, and next, on reaching Lake Michigan, her radder-stock was so badly twisted that she could not be steered, and the revenue-cutter Johnson rendered valuable aid in towing her into Beaver Harbor, whence the steam barge Ira H. Owen towed her to this port. Besides the head of general average, and the whole cost of the expensive trip will reach about \$2,500. A survey will be held on the vessel to determine the exact amount of damage, etc.

BUFFALO. BUTTALO, Oct. 25.—Lake freights dull and un-changed. Charters—Coal to Cleveland, 15c; to Detroit, 15c; brimstone to Cleveland, 40c free on Detroit, 15c; brimstone to Cleveland, 40c free on board; paving-stone to Cleveland, \$1.50 per cord. Cleared-Props Portage, Potomac, Badger State, Chicago; schra William Young (1,000 bris cement), L. Seaton (133 tons coal), Detroit; Kate Winslow, A. B. Moore, B. F. Bruce (1,100 tons coal), Clicago; St. Peter (100 tons coal), Toisedo; H. C. Winslow, Saginaw.

Passed Port Colborne in the twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m., 24th: Westware-Props Maine, Toledo; Nashua, Chicago; W. R. (Taylor, Cleveland; schra Nellie Wilder, Chicago; H. T. Church, Toledo.

Eastward -Barks Laura, Brockville; Mystic Star, Oswego; Two Friends, Kingston.

The prop Zealand went to Morpeth, not Milwankee, as reported yesterday.

LUMBER AND GRAIN FLEETS IN PORT.
A light northerly wind blew yesterday, and the A light northerly wind blew yesterday, and the arrivals were quite numerous. In addition to a good-sixed flees of lumber hookers, a fleet of about thirty large grain carriers arrived in port since Thursday evening. Vessel men were not feeling in good spirits over the freight prospects, and many of them felt as if the last hope had fled when the announcement was soread that grain rates had been reduced \(\frac{1}{2} \)c. At least a \(\frac{1}{2} \)crack rate on corn to Buffalo ought to be had at this late day in the season, but when a number of the big fellows! Some into port all at once the shippers control the freight market easily, and dictate the figures. About thirty vessels with cargoes were on the lumber market yesterday, and the movement there was active all day.

PORT HURON.
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 25. - Down-Prop St.

Albans.

Up-Props Kewsensw. St. Joseph, Lawrence, Roanoke, James Davidson, and consort; schrs E. T. Judd, Penokee, Knight Templar, Harvey Bisseth, S. L. Watson, Dan Hayes, Home, Gladstone. Wind-Southwest, Iresh; weather fine. Poor Huaon, Mich., Oct. 25. —Passed up—Props Vanderbilt, Annie Yoang, Lawrence, David Rustand consort, Bay City and barges, Tempest and barges; schrs Clars Kelderhonse, J. P. March, North Cape, T. H. Howiand.

Down—Props James Pisk, *s., Egyptism and consort, Coffinberry and tow, Joan Owen and raft; tug Winslow with Jame Bell, Venus, Worthington. Wind-North, Iresh; rain.

MICHIGAN CITY.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 25.—Arrived—Schre
Amoskeag, lumber, Manistee; H. D. Moore, 1um-Amoskeag, lumber, Manistee; H. D. Moore, lumber, Muskegon; tug O. B. Green. Chicago, with two scams stove in her tow. The Captain of the Green reports a rough passage, but came in all right. The schr ida Keith, with 850 tons of pig-iron from Elk Rapids, as aground near the mouth of the harbor. She had rough weather, and when off the Manitons she sprung a leak. She spread canvas under, and has worked her pumps night and day since. She was drawing twelve feet ten inches when she arrived, and could not get in, about twelve feet oeing all this harbor will admit at the present. She is being lightered to-night. No serious damage aside from the leak was done. The wind is blowling brisk from the northeast.

MILWAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwauker, Wis., Oct. 25.—The steam barge.
S. C. Baldwin came out of dry-dock this evening.
It seems that on the last trip from Escanaba to Chicago she struck upon a reef off Whitefish Point, this side of Bayley's Harbor, with sufficient force to spring a leak. When placed in dock it was found that her shoe was shattered, The damage has been fully repaired.

The charters reported to-day are: To Goderich, schr Mary Lyon. wheat at 26, free of elevator and habor dues; to Kingston, schr Clayton Belle, wheat at 61/62; to Buffalo, schooner not named, wheat at 3/66.

Arrived from halow—Schra Pour Brothers, John Arrived from below—Schrs Pour Brothers, John R. Noyes, and B. P. Wade. Cleared for below—Steam-barge C. J. Kershaw.

DEEP-SEA DIVERS. DEEP-SEA DIVERS.

The submarine dives, Capts. Church and Hill, strived here night before last in their schr Experiment. Capt. Hill reports that they succeeded in getting 500 tons of the 650 of iron ore in the schr Dick Somers, lost on Poverty Island, and took it to the smelting-furnace at Elk Rapids. On their way up Lake Bichtpan the divers took a look at the recently sanken schr. Dan Lyons, and found her in about eighteen fathoms of water. Her maintopmast was out of water twenty feet. Negotiations are in browness with A BAD LIGHT ON THE CRIB

A BAD LIGHT ON THE CRIB.
Vessel-masters report that the light on the
Water-Works Crib is a very poor one, and can
scarcely be distinguished at a distance from
the ordinary light of the city. The
Captain of the large schr Charles Foster,
which arrived Thursday night, says that he came
very near running into the Crib in consequence of
the poor light shown, and another master lately
had a narrow escape from going to Day Jones'
locker by running into the structure. The city
authorities should see that the light is improved,
and not wait until a valuable vessel—and perhaps
still more valuable lives—are lost.

BRIDGEFORT, Oct. 25.—Arrivals—Prop Mon-tank, Lockport, 800 bris flour, 89, 200 pounds meal; First National, Kankakee Feeder, 6,000 bu meal; First National. Kankakee Feeder, 6,000 bu corn; prop King Bros. Kankakee feeder, 3,300 bu corn; prop King Bros. Kankakee feeder, 4,300 bu corn; Omaha, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Tryburn, Marseilles, 0,000 bu corn; prop Jack Robertson, Depue, 2,500 bu corn, 4,000 bu costs: Merchant, Depue, 6,000 bu corn; Thomas Scott Marseilles, 4,200 bu corn; Harriet Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Prop Imperial. Seneca, 4,300 bu corn; Lily, Seneca, 6,300 bu corn. Cleared—Georgie, Peru, 78,739 ft inmber, 10,000 lath, 893 posts.

MACKINAW.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Oct. 25. —The prop Antelope ran her consort, the Rutherford B. Hayes, on this point at 5 this morning. She will have to lighter to get off.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

BRIZ. Pa., Oct. 25.—Arrivala—Prop Raleigh; chr Kate Winslow, Buffalo; prop China, Duluth. Departness—Prop Conestogs, Chicago; echr Tel-egraph, Toledo; achr E. P. Beals, Buffalo; achr Thomas P. Sheldon, 1,200 tons coal, Chicago; schr E. M. Carrington, Amberstburg; props Alle-gheny and Isaac May, Chicago.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Manqueute, Mich., Oct. 25.—Arrived—Schr
James C. Harrison.
Cleared—Props E. B. Hale, J. S. Fsy, Nahant;
schrs Alva Bradley, D. P. Rhodes, James C. Har-

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO. Capt. Gorman has resumed his place at the wheel of the tug Gregory.

The schr D. P. Dobbins is at Channon's derrick,

The schr D. P. Dobbins is at Channon's derrick, receiving a new bowsprit and jibboom.

All the yachts have gone into winter-quarters. The Greyhound was dismaniled yesterday at Channon's chears.

It is reported that persons in this city are negotiating for the purchase of the steam-barge Leland, which is owned in Yposilanti.

The small schr Henrietta Esh, bound for New Orleans, arrived in port yesterday. She is a full-rigged schooner of stanch and neat appearance. It is the intention of the owner, who has his family on board, to make his residence in the South and engage in the fishing trade on the Gulf.

The natty steam-yacht Charmer, owned by the Danike Bros., built here last winter, and described in these columns at that time, strived here yesterday from Peoria Lake, where she was engaged in the excursion business. Previous to the closing of the canal she will tow the tag American Engle to St. Louis, it being the intention of the Dahlkes to dispose of their craft to Southern purchasers this winter.

The stmr Grace Grummond, which has been supplying the place of the Dove on the Alpena and Bay City route, leaves the latter place for Detroit, her home bort, this evening.

The schr William Lewis, which had been lying in the Blackwell Canal, at Buffaio, sunk there Wednesday.

A new schooner, the Nancy Van Patten, has just been launched at Port Sheldon. She is ninety feet over all, twenty-six feet beam, and six and a half feet hold, and is intended for the Lake Michigan lumber trade.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailing at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

o'clock last night:

ARRYALS.

Schr Experiment, Balley's Harbor, wood, Rush street.

Prop Fayette. Manistee, Immber, Steteno Stip.

Stimr Corous, St. Joe., sundries, Kush street.

Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber, Market.

Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, coal, North Pier.

Schr O. M. Bond, Oswego, cosl. no orders.

Stimr Sheboygan. Manistowe, sundries, Rush street.

Schr Milwaukee Belie, Menominee, lumber, Twenty-second street.

Schr Milwaukee Belle, Menominee, lumber, Tweeseond street.
Schr Montgomery, Tawas, lumber, Market.
Schr Montgomery, Tawas, lumber, Market.
Bark Naisad, Oconto, lumber, Market.
Schr Lucerne, Buffalo, coal, Cfark street.
Schr Marion W. Page, Buffalo, sait, Evann' Slip.
Schr Midnor, Maristee, lumber, Sietevann' Slip.
Schr Midnor, Maristee, lumber, Sietevann' Slip.
Schr Klist Wenster, Cleveland, coal, Gastonae Slip.
Schr Klist Grant, Benton, lumber, Chicago avec
Prop. T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, J street.
Schr C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, coal, Archer avenue.
schr C. B. Jones, Mcnominee, lumber, Sampson Slip
Schr W. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, coal, Chicago avenue.

Schr Henriette Est. Mirwattee, sundries, istustictet.
Schr Banner, Hohand, ties, Rush street.
Schr Briver, Cariton, ties, Rush street.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, posts, Rush street.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, posts, Rush street.
Schr Lookout, Pensaukee, lumber, Van Huren street.
Schr Lookout, Pensaukee, lumber, Van Huren street.
Schr J. Vones, Mukkegon, immber, Allen Sip,
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, studifes, Clark street.
Schr J. A. Scott. Muffalo, cost, no orders.
Schr J. Dresden, Ludington, slabs, North Halsted

Kirct.

Schr Maine, Maniates, Inmber, Market.

Schr M. Howlett, White Lake, lumber, Market.

Schr W. Stages, Marinete, humber, Smpson Sip.

Schr B. G. Andrews, Portage Paran Sip.

Schr S. G. Andrews, Portage P. Inmber, Market.

Schr S. G. Andrews, Portage P. Inmber, Van Buren schr T. Y. Avery, Traverse Bay, lumber, North yeaue, Schr H. C. Richards, Erie, coal, Gas-House, Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, wood, Rash stree, Schr Kewaubee, Manistee, lumber, 4darket, Brig Kthan Allen, Menominec, lumber, Sa

Schr Kewaunee, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Brig Kuhan Allen, Menominee, lumber, Sampson
Silo.
Silo. Gipeer, White Lake, sishs, Rush street.
Schr Lewis Day. Detour, posts, Tweifth street.
Schr Lewis Day. Detour, posts, Tweifth street.
Schr George L. Seacanna, ore, S. S. Reiling-Mill.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Maskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Boorge L. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Javinds, Hamiln, lumber, Market.
Schr Myttee, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Lavinds, Hamiln, lumber, Market.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Kohne, Schr Market, R. L. R.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Manistee, R. L. R.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Manistee, Rumber, Market.
Prop Deids, Butfalo, sundries.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Secanals, modries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Frop Jumiata, Haffalo, sundries.
Frop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Sundries.
Schr Maj, N. H. Ferry, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. S. Davis, White Lake, light.
Tug Hismarck, Minnekaunee, dent.
Schr Mangken Henkaunee, dent.
Schr Mangkennee, Minnekaunee, dent.

CANADA.

Sentence of Death-William Gunn & Co.—
The New Premier.—Canadian Pacific Railway—Condon, the Fenian.—Feeling Against
a Railway Company.

Becial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WELLAND, Ont., Oct. 25.—The trial of John
Whithy alias Javs Smith, who is helf Indian

Whitby, alias Jack Smith, who is half Indian and half negro, for the murder of William Allen, took place to-day, and, a verdict of guilty being returned, the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 24. On the 13th of April last Whitby volunteered to act as a guide for Allen to show him the way from Stevensville to Fort Erie, and, in a lonely part of the road, Whitby killed his companion with a hatchet and hid the body in a sugar-bush. The prisoner is a hardened wretch, and appeared quite unconcerned when sentence of death was messed upon him.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—Considerable excite-

ment was created in commercial circles to-day on a report gaining currency that some startling developments had taken place in connection with the failure of William Gunn & Co., grainmerchants. The report was to the effect that advances had been made by the Bank of Montreal to the firm upon bills of lading issued by Holcomb & Stewart, forwarders, for which the cargoes have not so far turned up. A rep-resentative of the firm of Holcomb & Stewart denies the statement that bills of lading were issued irregularly.

Patrick Rooney, dry-goods merchant of this

city, has failed: liabilities. \$75,000.

Apoctof Dispute to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA. Oct. 25—It is stated that Sir John
A. Macdonaid, having been elected tor Victoria,
B. C., since his acceptance of office, will not
require reduction. require re-election.

Mr. Dawson, M. P., and Mr. Mark Reeve, of Shunich, members of the deputation which waited upon Dr. Tupper at Toronto with refer-

week.

William Beattle, wholesale grocer, was tried at the Assizes, for refusing to give the Inland-Revenue officer a sample of tea for analysis, and acquitted.

A Thrifty Yankee. On the Providence boat—Scene on deck—Stormy night—Thoughtless friend—"Give it up, Jim; let her go and you'll feel all right." Thrifty New Englander (defiant in agony)—"Let her go! I ain't treatin' Long Island Sound to no \$1.50 dinners, I ain't."

AMUSEMENTS. M'CORMICK BALL.

PROF. CROMWELL'S

THE HOMES OF ENGLAND. From the Monarch's Castle to the Peasant's Cottage.

Monday Night-LONDON, THE GREAT CITY. Parquette, 50 cts; Gallery, 25 cts. Seats secured in arquette without extra charge at Root & Sons' Music store, State-st.

Week of Oct. 28. THE GIANT Weighing 76 1-2 Pounds. This baoy girl is the picture of health and perfect bysical development, notwithstanding her ponderom weight. Leves from 10 to 12 s. m., 2 to 4 p. m., even-ning, 7 to 9 (excepting Saturday morning and Wednes-lay evening). Popular Prices—2301 Children, 10c. G. W. Pirke, Business Manager.

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ROBSON and CRANE. "The Funniest Play of the Century,"
OUR BACHELORS!" Musically Reconstructed. Robson and Crane will sin
"I Know a Bank" (not Savings), "Un the Hills on a
Bright Sunny" "Effect Alanna" (new version),
"Our Bachelors" Matinee Wednesday and Saturday
MONDAL, Oct. 28—"Home Azain"—SALSBURY'S
TROUBADOUSS.

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In a Perfect Flood of New Features, this week only
Monday—PAT ROONEY AND COMBINATION.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. THE GREAT DELEHANTY & HENGLER
VARIETY COMBINATION. Prices within the reach
of all—50. 35, and 25 cts. No extra charge for reserved
seats, Matthees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sanday, 2:30.

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MOTICE

Railway in that district, waited upon the Minister of Public Works, and were also before the Privy Council. They ark that work on the section of the Canada Pacific Railway adjoining the contract of Purcell & Ryan should be proceeded with this fall, and urge as reasons therefor that it would furnish employment to about 1,000 men, and thus afford much needed relief to the people of that section, and, besides, would expedite the bdilding of the Pacific Railway by at least one year,—the being almost impossible to get supplies into that section at any other period than during the winter months. The deputation was courteously received, and, while informed that there are certain difficulties in the way, were promised that the Government would give the matter its cafeful consideration.

Second Disseste to The Tribuna.

Toronyro, Oct. 25.—The cigan-makers' strike continues. The men propose to call a public meeting at an early date to discuss the ins and outs of the wages question, and to ascertain outside opinion. Several gentlemen have promised to subscribe for stock if the idea of carrying ont a co-operative factory is practically taken up.

When Condon, the liberated Fenian, was here the other day, he was entertained at dinner by some of his sympathizers in this city, and presented with an address of welcome. The Iriah Canadian says that, notwithstanding all the torture and privation that he has borne during his protracted incarceration, he looks well.

Secola Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—A good deal of feeling exists here against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, on account of its not allowing the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway the privilege of the Victoria Bridge, except at exorbitant rates.

The inbel-case of Baker, ex-Solictor-General, yes, James Stewart, of the Hera'd, has been settled,—defendants agreeing to publish an apology and pay costs.

The mechanics at the Grand Trunk workshops, who have been working half-time for several months past, resumed full time this week.

William Benttle, who

TO-NIGHT (OCT. 26), AT 8 O'CLOCK,

VISUAL AND ORAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF

HERSHEY MUSIC BALL.

BABY JESSIE.

ing room only at 8. Last week of the Co

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NEW AUTOMATIC WEED SEWING MACHINES SELL THEMSELVES. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The "INVINCIBLE" hardcoal double-base heaters
have been awarded the first
premium by three differen
Western State Fair Associa-

GENERAL NOTICES. CAUTION

PERPETUAL WICK COMPANY. Is hereby given that on the 4th day of November next I shall make application to the Governor of the State of Illinois for the pardon of Michael Kancariy, who was convicted of burglary in the Criminal Court of Coox County at the Jone term thereof, A. D. 1878, and contenced to the Penitentiary at Joliet for one year. CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1878. MICHAEL MORRIBERY.

BIRDS. BIRDS MOCKING-BIRD FOOD,
Gold Fish, and Aquata, wholesale and retail at his Bird Store,
127 CLARK-ST. BURNETT'S

FOR THE HAIR

DRY. IT SOOTHES THE IRRITATED SCALP. IT AFFORDS THE RICHEST LUSTRE. IT PRE-PROMOTES ITS HEALTHY, VIGOROUS GROWTH. IT IS NOT GREASY NOR STICKY. IT LEAVES NO DISAGREEABLE ODOS. IT KILLS DAN-

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Free from the clumsy appearance necessary to all others. Gives a perfect Woven Wire Mattres Bed, variety of styles.

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RUPTURE. **COMMON SENSE**

TRUSS. and combiler or the Medical History of the War; rigeon Ottas compiler of the Surgical History of the ar: Surgeon-General Barnes, and other eminent rigeons of the U.S.A. Receiving the highest award the Centennial. Selected at the same Exhibition by 8 Emperor of Hussis for his personal use as the best use in the world, through his Counsellor of State, do not of the most eminent Surgeons of Kussis, the improvement Parker's Retentive Commou-Sense, the improvement Parker's Retentive Commou-Sense, worst Hupture.
Seamless Heel Elastic Stockings (pat. March 14, 1876).
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factured by BATTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKEL, Sistate-st., Chicago, III.

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CHESTER, PENN. Opens Sept. 11. Thorough instruc-tion in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tranout House, or to Col. THEO. HYATT President. MME. DA SILVA AND WRN. BRAD-Regist, French, and Germat Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthen-ies. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, Red-pens cept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton. HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS-BEST CARE: LOW rates. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis. Refer to WM. A. BUTTERS, 173 Randolph-st., Chicago. GBOYE HALL-MISS MONTFORT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladles: attractive home, thorough instruc-MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS DAY AND HOARDING
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It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

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It conceals all natural blemishes in the marising and effective manner. It removes all roughness, eruptions, red blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fat It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a damling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graesful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 25 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belie.

The Magnetia Baim removes all bismakes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as souter, if is so tip-citle in six effects that the closest observer commendedect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute cortainty of it by using Hasaw's Massvolla Balas, and we know of no other way. It, is the chespect preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any dray store.

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Cabin passage from \$30 to \$70 currency. Excursion lekets as reduced vales. Steerage, \$25. Drafts of pression and freising. Steerage, \$25. Drafts of pression and freising information apply to Formalings and further information apply to F. S. LAHSON, No. 4 South Clark-st. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

ETRIOFIA. Oct. 26. 3 p m t CINCASSIA, Nov 9. 2 pm
DULIVIA. Nov 2. 11 am 1 Dav UNIA. Nov 18. 30 am
New York to London direct.

CALIPORIAL Nov. 6. 2 pm t AUST LIA. Nov. 15. 7 am
Cabbs 55. to 580. Excursion Tickets at request rates.

SECOND CABB. THE STATE OF THE STATE O

INMAN LINE. he Steamadio "City of Brussels" will sail from w York for Liverpool, &c., &c., Thursday, Oct. 31, 0 a.m. Calun bassage \$100, \$50, and \$60; steamage f. Steamers of this line carry as live stock any a fad. Companys office, 32 Botth Clark st. dego. Fish NC18 C. Bid/WR, Gen'l West'n Agt. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

GUSINESS CARDS CAST-IRON for water and the control of the control

The Hon. William B. North, New Ha Conn., is at the Sherman. Col. W. E. C. Moorhead, of London, Eng. ered at the Tremont. The Hon. D. A. Ball, Marquette, Mich.,

The Hon. F. D. Wyatt, Dubuque, Ia., is of the guests of the Tremont. The Hon. Charles Adams, of North Brook-The Trades' Council held a private meet-

Capts. Milburne and Reynard, of the Enhis army, are registered at the Pacific. Gen. George B. Wright, of Indianap Ind., is one of the guests at the Pacific. The Hon. E. C. Atkins, Indianape

nd., is one of the guests of the Sherman. The Hon. Henry J. Gardner, ex-Governor The elevator at Raddin & Co.'s was not built by L. W. Reedy, but by the Union Foundry

Col. Samuel E. Cary, General Passenger

T. H. Clark, General Superintendent of the Canada Division of the Pullman Palace Car company, is a guest of the Palmer. The Hon. T. W. McNeely, Chairman, and Orlendoff. Secretary, of the Democratic State annual Committee, are at the Palmer.

The Lumbermen held a meeting at the Tremont House last night. After some discussion on the general status of the trade in this city, it was decided to retain the present schedule of

At the anction-sale in Detroit, Oct. 23, of Capt. E. B. Ward's office-furniture, an old chair used by the late Capt. Ward, and worth about \$1.75, was bought by a Chicago gentleman for \$14.50. The Rev. W. P. Tucker, of Pawtucket,

Greenfield Scott Pierce, of Verona, Ill., who was up before Justice Polisk on the charge of getting \$6,000 from William Young & Co. in a corn transaction, was discharged yesterday, the evidence not establishing criminal intent. A new fire-escape, consisting of a series of fron balconies and ladders on the outside of the balloing, and lowered by an automatic crank in the office, was exhibited at the Gardner House ves-terday. Those who saw it in operation were much pleased with its workings.

Dr. Edmund Andrews lectured on the Mound Builders" last night at the Presbyterian bedoing a least angel at the Presbyterian bedoing a least a few and a laterion avenue. The attendance was large, this eing the first of a course of lectures on popular abjects for the benefit of the library of that insti-

Mr. Fred. H. Treat, of Philadelphia, and a bride, Miss M. L. Day, of Peoria, are at the rand Pacific Hotel. Mr. Treat is a gentleman ell known in this city, and his bride is one of soria's fairest daughters. The wedding took are in Peoria Thursday evening, and was a very a affair, the presents being numerous and valu-

A meeting under the suspices of the Citi-sens' League for the suppression of the sale of nanor to minors was held at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue hast evening. Very few were present, owing to an error in the announcement. After speeches by Mr. Elmendorf and Mr. Paxton, a committee was appointed to lesse tracts, giving facts in regard to the work of the organization.

Peter Desnoyers, an old and wealthy resi-nt of Detroit, was "condenced" out of, 800 in that city last Wednesday, by two men so had followed him, on the Sunday previous, but Chicago to his home. The operators—who are known in Detroit as Junes Burbank and mes Hart, of Columbus, O. are believed to

during Tuesday, the 20th inst., and at the Illinois Central Depot for one hour before departure.

Patrick H. Morris was married to Miss Kate Kelley by Justice Hammili about a year ago, and at that time confessed that he was so poor that he could not present him with the usual marriage-fee then, but promised faithfully to return at another time and pay. Time fled; a year is supposed to have elapsed, and yesterday Patrick appeared before he Honor once more. He was an altered man. But the Court recognized him. He remembered the indebtedness. Patrick stated to his Honor that he had seen the shady side of matrimonial life, and that he was drank at the time he was married or he would never have gone into it. As this Court had tied the bonds, he wished to the Lord he would untie them. His Honor bade him go forth and collect the sum of \$2 with which to pay his marriage-fee, and then come back, and he would talk with him apon the subject of a divorce. The altered man went forth, and returned so more that day.

Elisha Gray, of this city, received a dispatch yesterday from a friend in Paris, which makes clear the much-disputed question of awards and honors accorded in that city for inventions in telegraphy. Edison received from the Awarding Committee of the Exposition the grand prize for the invention and improvement of the telephone, and believe the second prize for the dephone improvements. In addition to the above honors both Gray and Edison received from the French Government the title of Chevaller of the Legion of Honor. The latter tile was unsought by them, and is more valuable to the seciplents because it is distinctively a reconduct of their skillful brains or hands. It as moreover, bestowed by the French Government, and not, like the other honors which have made Americans proud, given by the Kryo-

side, and Dr. Kempster of recent pathological discoveries.

Readers of The Tribune are no doubt familiar with the statements of Dr. D'Unger, of Minneapolis, concerning the efficiency of the curative powers of cinchons rubra in cases of drunk-enness and habitual drinking of intoxicating liquors, and since the publication of his interesting communications strong proof of the truth of his assertions has appeared in the form of actual curca. George F. Dorr, a Chicagoan who is well known, and who for twenty years drank alcoholic liquors until the habit had obtained such a powerful hold upon him that he could not conquer it, informed a Tranux reporter yesterday that he had taken Dr. D'Unger's prescription as directed by that physician, and he was entirety cured of the appetite for strong drink, and notwithstanding his business brought him in daily contact with the old tempter he had will and strength to resist drinking, and easily disc. Mr. Dorr's attention to Mr. D'Unger's cure was first called by a communication in Tisz Tribune, dated Aug. 25. last, and his wife obtained his consent and sent to Dr. D'Unger the required information, and the latter returned a half-pint bottle of his preparation of einchona, which Mr. Dorr took as prescribed, and also when he had a desire for drink. He says it took away all desire for liquor, and he was willing to testify that he had been cured. The first month he used the medicine he lost sixteen pounds of fiesh, but regained it, and is now enabled to sleep well, has a good appetite for food, feels well generally, and does not have the old desire for drink. He has discontinued the taking of the medicine, and still has no desire to drink. Several other similar cases have been reported, one that of a obsystician in this city who used the cinchona successfully.

THE CITY-HALL.

The scrip disbursements were a little over \$2,000, making shout \$1,000,000 now out. A batch of \$8,000 revenue warrants of

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water office, \$2,676; Comptroller, \$1,456; total, \$4,132. He paid out \$9,000. Pive cases of scarlet fever and four of liphtheria were reported—more of both diseases han any day this month.

All the fertilizers are putting in machinery which it is expected will decolorize the stinks, and the health authorities are awaiting the result. If the apparatus is a failure, something else will have to be obtained, as Dr. De Wolf says those stock-Yards smells shall cease. [Applause.]

Among the building permits issued were the following: Herman H. Karstens, two three-story and basement brick stores and dwellings, 30x 72. Chicaro avenue, near Noble street, \$6,000; William Burmeister, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 24x37. Twomey avenue, near Sedgwick street, \$2,000; C. R. Hickok, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 15x53, Nos. 43 and 45 Forest avenue, \$2,000.

Nothing has yet been heard from Washington about the Valentine scrip matter, and the city authorities don't know how to account for the delay of Secretary Schurz to give a decision. Inquiries about the scrip are received from time to time by them from farmers in the West, who also state that locations have been made on their property. It is claimed that many are being blackmailed by these locations.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday ooted up \$28, 304, of which amount \$21,645 was or taxes on spirits. The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out \$80,-000 in currency, \$6,000 in silver, and \$150 in gold. The amount of 4 per cents taken fell to \$50.

Young Wiswall, from Cincinnati, who was arrested day before yesterday on an indictment found by the last Grand Jury charging him with being connected with the removal of spirits from being connected with the removal or spirits from the Cochran distillery in 1875, appeared before Judge Blodgett yesterday, and told his story as it appeared in these columns yesterday. Official communications between Judge Bangs and Dis-trict-Attorney Richards, of Cincinnati, bore him out, and he was released on his own recognizance to enable him to return to Cincinnati, where he claims he is a Government witness in certain whis-ky classes.

the Grand Jury, contrary to expectation, returned nothing yesterday, delay in the manual work of drawing up the indictments resolved upon being the cause of this fasilure to report to the Court. It is pretty generally understood that the names of Gregg, Goisen, Miller, the "aquealer." and McArthur, are to adorn as many true bills which the foreman will pass up to Judge Bledgett on or before Monday, and it is almost as certain that Endicott will be similarly remembered. The Grand Jury bothered over a number of little cases yesterday, and, it is understoad, broke ground in the Custom-House investigation. Judge Bangs reiterates his intention to bush the inquiry for all it is worth.

worth.

For the past year Collector Harvey has been busily engaged in footing up the amount due the Government from the now defunct succession lax. Having been ordered to collect all delinquencies, he was considerably puzzled to find that in the majority of cases the funds of the estate were held by a trustee, and not by the heirs. He therefore wrote to Washington for advice on the subject, and restraint received the following.

district alone, and the decision of the Department is therefore of great importance.

Special-Agent Hinds seized a quantity of valuable stones yesterday which were being imported through the maits from a firm in Ceylon to a man in Keekuk, Is., who, from later advices which also fell into the Special-Agent's hands, was to use them as samples and see if he could find a market for them. Of course it is against the laws to use the saziure. The package contained 696 large moonstones, 150 small ditto, thirty-one water sapphires, five Madras 'cat's-syes," twenty topag stones, six blue sapphires, 32% carata' weight in all, twelve star stones, one ruby garnet, and three white sapphires. The first step in such cases after seizor is to appraise the articles and then notify the parties of the seizure, who have the opportunity to redeem them at the appraised value. No appraisement has as yet been made, but Mr. Hinds thinks the lot is worth somewhere between \$500 and \$1,000. It is a clear case of smuggle, but the expense attending the venture before the parties get through Unit will probably convince them that it is quite as well to import in the regular way and not through Unic Sam's mail-bage.

CRIMINAL.

Frank Tomke was brought before Justice

removal. The prisoner is a hard looking character, and gave the name of Frank Leonhardt. Otto has a knack of catching ourgiars in the act, but was recently dropped from the city police force for reasons best known at police head-quarters. Fustice Morrison fined Leonhardt \$100.

BUNNING A MUCK.

HENRY GREENEBAUM.

MORE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The Greenebaum trial opened up promisingly in ustice D'Wolf's office yesterday morning, a large number of people being present.

The first witness was Charles Proceeding, who cted as Secretary of the Humboldt Park Residence ciation from 1870 to the breaking up of the \$35,000 each. The lots were to be released by

\$35,000 each. The lots were to be released by agreement upon the payment of the money. The terms of the sale of the property which was mortgaged were one-fourth cash and the balance in three annual installments. The one-fourth was paid in the trust-deed was given, it was considered that the lots in this section would average in value about \$20 per front foot. There were 140 lots in all, of fifty feet frontage. A number of improve-ments were made between 1872 and 1877. Con-siderable merriment was created by the presenta-tion of a map or plat of Humboldt Park, in which a large number of trees, a depot, etc., were illus-trated.

siderable merriment was created by the presentation of a map or plate of Humboldt Park, in which a large number of trees, a depot, etc., were illustrated.

Col. Juessen said it looked quite attractive, so much so that be thought he would go out Sunday and view the scenery.

Mr. Small suggested that he take along a life-preserver. [Launther.]

Witness thought the property had depreciated until it could be purchased for about one-quarter of what it could have been at that time.

In the cross-examination by Col. Juessen witness stated that the Humboldt Park Association was first started by Henry Greenebaum. Considerable money was paid in, of which Greenebaum paid \$90,000, er took that amount of stock. The property sold amounted to \$190,000. One-quarter was to be paid in cash, and \$35,000 was paid in. At the time the trust-deed was given there were no improvements in the park. Witness corrected himself in regard to the financial statement which he had made. He had said that there was \$35,000 paid up; he should have said "nearly paid up," for there was at the time outte a deficiency, if he remembered rightly. According to the figures given, the lots would bring \$1,000 each. He was saked to relate one instance where a lot had been sold for \$1,000 cash. He said Andrew Shuman had purchased a lot for \$1,000. He ought ten shares at \$100 each, amounting to \$1,000, and afterward returned his stock, all paid up, and took a lot for consideration. He quoted one or two other similar sales. A man by the name of Truff, of Baltimore, purchased a lot for \$1,000 cash, in the spring of '73. He was here and made the purchase, and he was in a great hurry to get rid of his money; he considered it a good investment. The stock was merely the representation of property. In 1874, there was a sale of a lot to C. Kurtz, who resided on the North Side. A lot was sold to Edgar H. Fabey—Lot 3, Block 3—for the same money. Witness cyled other instances where lots had been sold at different times up to 1877. The Association only sold lots to stockh

previous to that time on easy payments, and a second mortgage was taken. "Mr. Juessen said that these securities were the same as money to Mr. Greenebaum, as he turned them sint the bank and got his money for them, while the bank never did. Simon Strauss was the next witness. He was an attorney at law. He knew of two sales, which he had closed himself, subsequent to 1874. He described the lots sold. He was not much acquainted with property in that vicinity, and knew very little about the mutter in question.

WILLIAM HERTING

was recalled. He finished his statement regarding the two notes which caused the reduction of the indebtedness of the Humboldt Park Association to Henry Greenebaum, which he commessed on Weenesday, but did not finish at the time of adjournment. In Journal "A" he found a credit of \$7,500 under a certain date. Under date of Oct. 31, 1874, he found a credit of bills receivable of \$87,500; Sept. 11, 1874, \$30, 071.45; Nov. 24, 1874, \$13, 121.89; Dec. 5, 1874, \$1,800; Dec. 8, 1874, \$12,750; Jan. 18, 1875, \$2,250; Jan. 21, 1875, a credit from the Humboldt Park Association of \$6.66, with interest amounting to \$4.68. The aggregate was \$135,000. There was a discrepancy of \$250, which he could not account for in any other way than that Mr. Henry Greenebaum had "thrown this amount in" to make up a certain sum. According to the books, the \$135,000 had been all paid.

Meyer Weinchenk, an expert accountant, was examined as to his method of going through the books.

was recalled and questioned closely in regard to some entries made in the books. concerning which he had given testimony previously. The entries were relative to changes in security, etc. It was shown by the witness that the salaries of the officers of the bank were reduced in 1875, and that the proints of Henry Greenebaum in the concern of Henry Greenebaum & Co. were turned over to the German Savings Bank to keep the latter running. He testified to different donations made to this bank, including the \$250 which had been spoken of by Mr. Herting. Mr. Greenebaum paid out of his own funds the sum of \$64, 241.70 for the purpose of making good the securities and sustaining the German Savings Bank. There was an amount of interest due on the Ward note at one time, which witness as Comptroller was anxious to have paid. He spoke to his brother Henry about it, and the latter volunteered to again increase the \$45,000 note of his to the bank, which he had reduced to \$40,000, to its original amount. This witness regarded as to the interest of the bank, as he note was bearing interest, and the increase of \$5,000 represented so much more capital in the bank. This was an aid, in that it made some of the security available. The bank held two notes of \$35,000 esch. Henry Greenebaum realized the condition of real estate, and he deemed that it was necessary to make great exertions to sell it. The lots at that time could not be sold maked, and so he thought it best to make improvements upon them, and accordingly the money was advanced to the extent of \$20,000 by Mr. Greenebaum, which reduced the \$70,000 in notes by \$20,000. Witness explained the effect the improvements had upon the Humboldt property, which was to increase its value. Mr. H. Greenebaum made no profit out of the transaction. Henry Greenebaum, in order to help the bank, took park bonds from the bank at the time of the run, himself taking the bonds from the bank at the time of the run, himself taking the bonds from the bank at par. The Merchants' National Bank held at

CORRESPONDENCE. CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—In your item of Thursday in egard to the prospective beer-garden at the cor-er of Cottage Grove and Indiana-avenues, it is regard to the prospectary techniques, it is intimated by Mrs. Anderson that a member of my church is responsible for the itouor-selling in a certain business block of this city. Without going into details, I wish to say that I have long since investigated this rumor and find it entirely false. The person referred to has for thirty years uniformly refused to rent property for such use, and is not responsible for the saloon referred to, which came upon his hands as a Receiver (through failure of the former owner to pay the mortgage), with a lease to the saloon not yet expired. The Receiver has refused to rent other parts of the same building, which are in his control, for the same purpose.

THE CHEYENNES

Capture of 150 Head of Ir dians and 140 Ponies and

Capt. Johnson Gathers in This Important Coalition of Cussedness.

The Captives Taken to Camp Ropinson in a Blinding Snow-Storm.

Confirmation of Gen. Sheridan's Impres sions Regarding the Whereabouts of the Fugitives.

A dispatch, received vesterday afternoon at army headquarters, from Gen. Crook, under date of the 25th, confirms Lieut. Gen. Sheridan in his first impressions as to the whereabouts of the flying Cheyennes and their reported capture on Cabin Creek on the 13th. Gen. Sheridan, on receiving the dispatch from Gibbon, informing him of the crossing of Clear Creek, the tream directly opposite Cabin Creek, and of Baker's pursuit, telegraphed to Gen. Townsend at Washington that he doubted if the Cheyenness Yellowstone, on the 13th. If they did so, they must, he thought, have marched nearly 600 iles in eight days. The capture, as the Gen-00 miles away from Cabin Creek. The sut joined correspondence will, however, explain the matter:

the matter:

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Gen. E. D. Townsend.
Washington. D. C.: The following dispatch from
Gen. Gibbon is transmitted for the information of
the General of the Army. I doubt if the Cheyennes could have reached Cabin Creek, north of
the Yellowstone, on the 13th. If it is so, they
must have marched nearly 600 miles in eight days.
It probably was some other party, if the date is
correct.

Lientenant-General.

St. Paul., Minn., Oct. 24.—Maj.-Gen. Whipple, A. G., Chicago: Lieut. Greeley telegraphed yesterday from Bismarck that it is reported 150 Cheyennes crossed Clear Creek, the stream directly opposite Cabin Creek, on the 13th, and that Baker, with four companies of cavairy, was in pursuit. I have ordered the steamer Sherman, with two companies from Bedford, up the Missouri to look out for them and interfere with their crossing, with the hope of helping Baker to overtake them. It is possible they may halt to kill buffalo, which by this time may be numerous in that region, as they have been moving south for some time. If Greeley's report is true, the Cheyennes were across the Yellowstone before Miles got my first dispatch.

Gisbox, Department Commander.

THE SURRENDER. CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Oct. 25.—Tuesday afternoon Companies B and D, Third Cavaliy, under command of Capt. J. B. Johnson and Lieut. Thompson, while scouting in the Sand Hills, about seventy miles southeast of this post, came upon about 150 Cheyennes under Dull Knife. The hostiles at first showed fight, but, seeing themselves outnumbered, gave up, and were brought into Maj. Carlton's camp at Chadron Creek, where they were disarmed and their stock taken away. The latter, numbering about 140 horses and mules, were sent here.

A THIN STORY.

A courier from Chadron Creek this morning reports that, when the hostiles were informed their destination was Camp Robinson, they recommenced digging rifle-pits with their hunting-knives. They appeared to have rifles only a few old guns and revolvers. Artillery has been sent from here to shell them from their positions should they continue their rehere over the anticipated trouble.

Gen. Sheridan received the following official dispatch last evening:

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 25.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Chicago, Ili; The following dispatch has just been received:

CAMP OF THIRD CAVALRY BATTALION, CHADRON CREEK, Neb., Oct. 25. Adjutant General, Oma-Rosin, Neb., Oct. 25. Adjutant General, Oma-Rosin-Son, Neb., Oct. 25. Adjutant General General, Neb., Oct. 25. Adjutant General, Oma-Rosin-Son, Oma-Ros dispatch last evening:

SPORTING.

ARCHERY. The final and deciding archery match between the Chicago and Des Moines Clubs was shot yesterday by telegraph, and resulted in favor of the Des Moines Club by a score of 1,369 to 1,178. The day was very disagreeable for archery practice in Chicago, which in a measure accounts practice in Chicago, which in a measure accounts for the small score of the local team. The Sil-ver Crescent Club, of Havana, Ill., entered into the match on the thirty-yard range only, as they claim to have never practiced at the other ranges. The following score gives the full de-

40 119 192 47 93 162 41 114 127 31 90 122 351 302 282 243 159 416 603 1,178 Totals...
DES MOINES CLUB
R. Fullerton...
Mr. Hackney...
Mr. Hussey...
C. A. Finkbine... 22 129 200 53 96 182 45 115 168 43 133 183 ... 163 473 733 1,369

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25 .- At Pimlico to-day the mile dash for all ages was won by Dan K., Egypt second, Orjole third. Time, 1:46%. The selling race, mile and a haif, for all ages, The selling race, mile and a baif, for all ages, resulted in a dead heat between Bertha and Governor Hampton, Albert second. Time, 2:43.

Barnum's City Hotel stakes, one mile for 2-year-olds, was won by Boardman, Plevoa second, Startle third. Time, 1:45%.

The compensation purse, mile heats, the first heat was won by Warfield, Soulanier second, Finesse filly third. Time, 1:45%. Second heat, Soulanier first, Warfield second, Finesse filly third. Time, 1:459. The final heat was won by Soulanier, Warfield second. Time, 1:48.

Bertha won the deciding heat in the second race. Time, 2:45%.

The grand steeple-chase, two and one-half miles, was won by Derby, Disturbance second, Tetiand, third. Time, 6:10%. Problem shied, tarew his rider, and ran away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—In the cricket match the Australians resumed the bat at noon to-day, and at 1:50 went out with a score of 802, to-day, and at 1:50 went out with a score of 325, including forty-two byes and wides, Balle scoring 35, Bailey 25, Allan, not out, 21, Gregory 15, and Murdoch 8. After lunch the Californians went to the bat and held the wickets two hours, going out with a score of 62, including thirty byes and wides. Best scores: Aitken, 12; Whetham, 6; eleven duck-eggs. The Californians will take a second inning to-morrow.

and were quartered at the Grand Hotel. Gen. Key visited the Chamber of Commerce at noon. Upon being introduced by the President be made a few remarks, thanking the gentlemen of the Chamber for their courtesies and atten-tion. The party will depart for Washington to-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL. THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL.

The sixty-eighth of Mr. Eddy's organ recitals will be given this noon with the following programme: Overture to the "Messiah"; Bach's choral prelude, "Vater uoser im Himmelreich"; Bernard's Prelude and Fugue in E minor, op. 20; Tours' "Allegretto Grazioso" in D; Toepfer's Sonata in D minor; and Lemmens' Grand Fantasie in E minor, the latter, like the motive of the Pastoral Symphony, being a picture of a summer's day, a storm, and then the prayer and song of thanksgiving. Mrs. Stacy will sing Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," and Sponholtz's song, "The Russet Leaves."

All sorts of prices for all sorts of meals until we tried the Whitney Model Pive-Cent Restaurant, No. 36 Adams street. Dishes mostly 5 cents, none

NEW TO THE PIANO TRADE Separate apartments (on first floor) where ladies can go undisturbed and test the excellence of their nos, at Pelton & Pomeroy's, No. 152 State stree

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder makes lighter, sweeter, and healthier bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., than any other.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple remedy for audits and children.

HULL-Oct. 24, of diphtheria. Buth M., only daught eral from residence, corner Indiana-av. and Six cond-st., Englewood, to-day at 2 p. m. Funeral services will be held at the above named place to-day at no'clock a. m. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

oy carriages.

DOWNS—Friday, Oct. 25, at 6 p. m., Augustus G.

Downs, aged 6: years.
Funeral from his isate residence, 270 Michigan-av.,

sunday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 p. m.

Republican Meetings To-Night.

PIRST WARD-TURNER HALL. CORNER VAN
Buren and Clark-sta: The Hon. J. P. Root, the
Hoo. E. B. Sherman, C. H. Reed, the Hon. W. H.
Thompson, George E. White, D. J. Lyon, William Greeley, D. B. Connec, S. L. Campori, J. E. Jones, C. C. Greeley, Court Ward—Mass-meeting, Armory Rail, corier Fourth ward—Mass-meeting, Armory Rail, corier Fourty—initia-sit, and indiana-av.? The Hos. E. K. Dennett, E. B. Serman, J. L. Manning, Col. W. H. Dennett, E. B. Serman, J. L. Manning, Col. W. H. Dennett, E. B. Serman, J. L. Manning, Col. W. H. Charley, C. W. H. T. Underwood, M. H. Naber, Ell Smith, D. W. Sickerson, Pliny B. Smith, Sixth Ward—No. 772 South Halsted-st.; D. W. Munn, W. H. Young, C. W. Woodman, Theo, Stimming, Ell Smith, M. H. Naber, Seventh Ward—Frank Schubert's Hall, corner Twelfth, and Loomis-sta.; The Hon. F. A. Kiddle, W. T. Underwood, Frank G. Thompson, Theo Salmming, Dr. J. R. Wilkins. R. Wilkins.
Ninth Ward-Parker's Hall, copper of Madison and Haisted-sta: A. G. Lane, C. C. Kohlssat, Clark Gelb, Charles Harris (Pretsel), D. J. Avery, George E. Tenth Ward-No. 258 West Lake-st.: Gen. Martin Beem, J. C. Polley, George E. White, C. K. Coburn, J. W. Stewart, the Hon. W. H. Thompson, D. W. Clark, r. Twelfth Ward-No. 345 Western-av., corner Polk-st., nd 968 West Manison-at.; L. L. Bond, E. B. Sherman, ohn L. Manulag. George W. Spofford.

and 988 West Marison-st.: L. L. Bond, E. B. Sherman, John L. Manning, George W. Sponford.
Thirteenth Ward-Beng's Hail, 788 West Lake-st.: Gen. Marth Beens, the Hon. Willard Woodard, Clark Gelb, Gen. R. W. Smith, C. A. Storey.
Fourteenth Ward-Ne. 538 Milwankes-av.: Gen. George if. Davis, W. T. Jonnson, W. K. Mason, A. N. Waterman, M. E. Cole, Louis Nelke. Also, at Sherman Hall, corner of Noble and Bradley-sts.: Peter Kiothassa, M. Folacheck, Joseph Korfmlenecki.
Fifteenth Ward-Peter Mahr's Hall, 197 North Clarksts.: Gen. H. H. Thomas, William H. Battermen, William T. Underwood, J. W. Stewart, G. E. Coburn, Col. W. S. Scriber. lam I. Underwood, J. W. Stewart, C. E. Coburn, Col. W. S. Scribner.
Sixteenth Ward—No. 410 North-av.: Col. J. H. Roberts, Gen. H. H. Thomas, W. W. Perkins, William H. Batterman, C. E. Coburn, J. W. Stewart.
Eighteenth Ward—Lower Turner Hall: John Hoffman, A. M. Pence, A. A. Linscott, C. E. Coburn, J. W. Stewart, Ell Smith, Gen. Leake.
Col. R. W. Ricaby and Gen. A. L. Chetiain accompany the Hon. William Aldrich and speak at Wheaton, Ill., to-night.

THE HON. C. B. WAITE WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Philosophical Society this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Athenseeum Hall, 50 Deerborn-st., on "The Life and Writings of Apollonius Tyaneus."

RAILROAD LANDS.

CLOTHING.

The Finest Men's Clothing is at HAR-VEY'S, 84 State-st.

HAIR GOODS. MRS. HATTIE M. MULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer Waves aspe-cialty. 40 E. Mon roc. Palmer House, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalorque free. Mme. Demorat's Patterns. Wholessle & Retail, Serid for price list, Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "NULTIFORM." Sole agent for the "Nultiform to the HARR Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry to order. Multiforms and Waves of any description. Largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. B.C. STREHL & CO. 1248 State-st. Cut-order.

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Stab. 1836. Dresses, Shawis
Silka Poplina Velveta, &c., alse
Genis' Clothing, handsomely
dyed and cleaned at small ex
pense. Orders received and returned by express.
Bostom Pancy Steam Dye House
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at., Chicago.

JUNIPER TAR BALSAM. Unequaled for coughs and Colds. Prepared by TIMERMAN, Druggist and Chemist, 129 Clark-st., Chicago

GRASSIS Pampas and a great variety of Ornamental Grasses, Fern-Leares and Florida Moss for house decorations.

HOVEY & CO.,
Set Medison et.

SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES.

A Revolution in the Treatment of Skiz and Scalp Diseases, with Less of Hair—Ne Cause Incurable—Some Remarkable Cures Effected with Cutieurs, the Great Skiz Cure, Assisted by the Cuticura Resolvent.

It is no unjust reflection upon the medical profession to say that its efforts in the cure of skin and scalp diseases have been a failure. What with mistaken theories, polsonous remedies, and blind adherence to methods and practices originating in ignorance and superstition, Salt Rheum, Pooriasis, and Scald Head floursh and increase upon systems shattered by the copious use, both internal and exand Scald Head floursh and increase upon systems snattered by the copions use, both internal and external, of mercury, arsenic, zinc, and lead. Correctua, justly called the great skin cure, is warranted free from all mineral or corrosive poisons. It will infallibly cure all skin and scalp cruptions, itchings, and irritations when all other remedies fail.

CURED-A TERRIBLE CASE.

Messrs. Wesks & Potter—Gentlenen: To say that I am grateful is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and tiching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1807 I went to Europe, and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston, I was told by many friends that Dr. — (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the Doctor: he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. —, of East Boston, and Dr. —, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them. CURED-A TERRIBLE CASE.

at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

I have swallowed 500 arseric pills. 5. 20 grain, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, beside all the external applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from getting worse.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Mechan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your Curicura, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug-store and bought two large boxes of Curicura, and some castile son, and commenced to use it according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of Curicura it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. and greatly intensified my sufferings for about tweeks. But I did not mind this, as I feit that was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of this remedy, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessen into of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling such weel nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of Cuttigura, and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I car say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afficited, and told them to get the Cuttigura and it would care them. This is why is am so grateful to you, for I believe it to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that it will care all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the Cuttigura Rissolvent. WILLIAM TAYLOR. Boston, Aug. 22, 1878.

Indersed by Preminent Citizens of Boston.

dersed by Prominent Citizens of Bo We know Mr. William Taylor to be a well-known cttizen of Boston. His long service in the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Common Council o Boston, and his wide business experience in the city, have given him a large circle of friends an acquaintance who would cheerfully join us in in

Manager Boston Globe. T. J. DACEY, Asst. Attorney Suffolk County. AFFIDAVIT AND STATEMENT OF

CHARLES REYNOLDS. CHARLES REYNOLDS.

CHARLES REXYOLDS FASHIONABLE HAIR-DEESSING ROOMS, 29 GREEN STREET, BOSTON.—I hereby certify that I have been a hair-dresser for twenty-six years; am well known to Bostonians; that during this time I have had among my customers many afficted with various forms of skin and scalp diseases, but never have seen so severe a case as that of William Taylor, hereto annexed. The humor covered every part of his face, ears, and scalp. I further certify that I have shaved the said Taylor, whenever it has been possible to do so, for the last five years, and during this time there was no abatement in the severity of the disease, or approach to a cure—although, to my knowledge, constantly under medical treatment—until he began the use of the Cuticura and Cuticura Resolvent, which have effected, in the short space of three months, a perfect cure.

CHARLES REYNOLDS.

SUPPOLE, ss., Aug. 27, 1878.—Then personally appeared the said Charles Reynolds and made out that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, it true. Before me. CHARLES S. LINCOLN, Justice of the Pence.

We beg to announce that we shall pablish from time to time some of the most remarkable cures of skin and scalp diseases ever recorded, accomplished solely by CUTICURA, with such assistance as was afforded by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

When she skin is not and dry, the blood feverish, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated, or when the virus or taint of scrofuls is known to lirk in the system, as shown by scrofulous ulcers, sores, abacesees, carbuncles, boils, and other symptoms, or when the constitution has been shattered by malarial and anti-periodic fevers and debilitating diseases, we recommend in all such cases the internal use of the RESOLVENT while the CUTICURA is being used externally. The RESOLVENT is the most powerful purifying agent ever known in the history of medicine, and its use in connection with CUTICURA bastens a cure and renders it permanent.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st. Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of the CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, and therefore much the cheaper for chronic cases. \$1; six boxes for \$5. Three \$1 packages of each, or six of both, for \$5.

OVERCOATS. The "Boss" Overcoats are at HAR-

VEY'S, 84 State. SIDEWALK LIGHTS.

AUCTION SALES. By D. D. STARK & CO., SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 9:30 a. m.

FURNITURE And Household Goods.

Parlor Suita, Chamber Seta, Sofaa, Loungea, Rasy Chairs, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Sideboarda, Marble-top Tables, Redsteads, Commonies, Mattressea, Springa, Cyl. Deskx, Pier and Mantel Mirror, Pat. Rockers, &c. Axminster, Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain Ca. peta.

Heating Stoves, Hardware, Queensware, Catiery, &c. Hair, Wool, and Cotton Mattressea.

Wool Rinklets, Comforts, 50 pairs Feather Pillowa.

100 Singing Canser Birds.

D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.

Marble-Top Chamber Sets,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. REGULAR TRADE SALE

Tuesday, Oct. 29, 9:30 a. m.

In addition to our large and well-assorted Lines in HATS, NUBIAS. CARDIGANS, SCARFS. HOSIERY. HANDK'RCH'FS, QUILTS.

FELT SKIRTS, & UNDERWEAR

Fifteen Hundred Cartons

Colored Tips, Natural Tips, Black Plumes, Black Tips, White Tips, White Plumes Natural Plumes, Flowers,

Very Choice All-Wool Goods A SUPERIOR LINE.

One Hundred Ladies' Cloaks Our Opening Sale in this Specialty. The Invoice covers an Assortment or prising Very Desirable Qualities and Buy from Common Cloaks to Goods TWENTY DOLLARS PER GARNET DRESS GOODS

PEARL DRESS BUTTONS An Invoice Covering a Large Verlety of Smoked and French Pearl. JEWELRY

Real Gold Plate, Solid Gold, and Choice Hard, Rubber Goods, to-wit: Scarf Pins, Long Chains, Watch Boxes, Lockets, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Paper Cutters, Pocket Combs, Toilet Comba. Connecting Cha Orosses, Plain and Ornamented.

Sets, with Real Gold Hooks. All of the above in Full Assor TABLE CUTLERY. KNIVES AND FORKS, PLATED KNIVE

OVERCOATS A Fresh Invoice All-Wool FANCY HOSE A Fresh Invoice GENTS' NECKWEAR A Fresh Invoice FLANNELS.

CARPETS.

One More Peremptory Sale. Single and Double Cotton Chain Ingrains.
All-Wool (10 pairs) Super Ingrains.
All-Wool (13 pairs) Super Ingrains.
All-Wool (13 pairs) Extra Super Ingrains.
Pull Eight-Wire Tapestries.
Pull Kine-Wire Tapestries.
Full Extra Quality Tapestries.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 9:30 a. m., WE SHALL CLOSE AT AUCTION

An unequaled line of MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTH'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES', and CHILDREN'S Custom-Made BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

These goods are of the best, and the bay-ers make the prices.

GRO. P. GORE & CO.,
es and TO Wababas. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents.
173 and 175 Handolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE Oct. 26, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. FURNITURE,
STOVES, SEWING-MACHINES, CHROMOS, &c.
Also, Chattel Mortgage Sale entire Furniture of a
first-class dwelling, at our salesrroom, 178-175 line. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioners REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. THURSDAY, Oct. 31. at 9:30 o'clock a m. st rooma 173 & 175 handolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & O. Auctions. FINE ART COMMISSEN HOUSE 79 & 81 STATE-ST.

AT AUCTION of 500 Fine Steel Engravings and Chromos, without reserve.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26,

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

BAKING Absolutely Pure.

TITERATI

History of Roman by T. J. Crutt

"The First Chapter can History"-of Nervousn

" L'Angleterre Politique Good for Nothing"-Collins' " Har Lotel."

"Letters of Prince Bi "Dining with th tan "--- Folk-Lo

Cultivation of the Nettle

LITERATURE

piders-Australian

Science Notes

ROMAN LITERAT ROMAN LITERAT

"A History of Roman Litera
Charles T. Cruttwell, of Oxford
republished by the Scribners.
single good-sized volume, a su
satisfactory, discussion of the a
meet a long-felt want. Three same subject have been publicated ast year or two, one by Dr. Fa Simcox. All of these, however,

that the study of it will aways ful but indispensable. True it is was not a native product with it was never really popular, that it was the true it is was not a native product with it reflects the institutions and ge ple; yet it has characteristics fully as important to be studie more gifted sister, Greece. It is and exact syntax, its clearness make the Latin language a mod dents in colleges and for literathan this; the Latin far more governed the mind and though than this: the Latin far more governed the mind and though ages, and in the Eighteenth Europe with despotic sway. To grage also is far more indebtes Greek for its vocabulary.

The development of Latin litt peculiar. The Romans, though so to the Greeks as offshoots of the European family, seem to have if any, taste for letters. Their bar admitted of no poetic interpretativas their idol, and for its sake tent to sacrifice everything. But with Pyrthus and the fall of Te 272) they suddenly were overwhe productions of Greek genius, and iterature was not only tinged

inough it was so claimed, the is plainly shown in the efforts gave a new dignity to the expr Roman literature burst the prejudice and taught the broit invented didactic poetry, put invented didactic poetry, put in the promposition, elevated the imlarged the sphere of grammal language was all-powerful in leal period of Dryden and Pop This duty of pointing out toortance of Roman literature in the present work. Though book are such that the auth his remarks as he would and qualified to do, yet the are very valuable. His at concise, and his criticisms et Rather unfortunately, if seem close of the silver age (about Aperiod embraced covers all the ductions of Latin genius. To rapidity after the time of A of the later authors give pleas usal. They are principally us literary decay. The subject is into three periods embracing rise (240 to 80 B.C.) of the languarie (240 to 80 B.C.) of the languarie (240 to 80 B.C.) of the languarie (240 to 80 B.C.) of the languaries (240 to 80 B.C.) of the

THE FIRST CHAPTER

AMERICAN HIS

Mr. Frederic Kidder, of Bos
in a pamphiet a paper he read
Historical Society, entitled "
North America by John Cabot
embodied the latest and most
of historical research concerniexpedition, on which the Br
laid claim, by right of discovnent of North America. Our
ries and biographies are fulon the subject. The honor
have been ascribed to Sebas a boy, accompanied
Cabot, on the expebeen claimed by
that the Cabots made two, i
yoyages of discovery to N

CTION SALES. O. P. GORE & CO.

AR TRADE SALE

Oct. 29, 9:30 a. m.

n to our large and well-MITTENS. CAPS. NUBIAS. HOSIERY. CH'FS, QUILTS, RTS, & UNDERWEAR.

Hundred Cartons GOODS

Black Tips, White Tips, White Plumes. Plumes, Flowers. OTHING

pice All-Wool Goods.

SS GOODS DRESS BUTTONS

WELRY late, Bolid Gold, and Choles Bubber Goods, to-wit:

Scarf Pins, Long Chains, Watch Boxes Dressing Combs, Connecting Chains, in and Ornamented. Real Gold Hooks.

E CUTLERY.

IRCOATS raice FLANNELS. 888888

O'CLOCK P. M. e Peremptory Sale.

Double Cotton Chain Ingrains.
) pairs) Super Ingrains.
) pairs) Super Ingrains.
) pairs) Super Ingrains.
) pairs) Extra Super Ingrains.
Wire Tapestries.
) unlity Tapestries.
20. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. v. Oct. 30, at 9:30 a. m., BRALL CLOSE

AUCTION
line of MEN'S, BOYS', and
WOMEN'S, MISSES', and
S Custom-Made rs. shoes,

RUBBERS. are of the best, and the buy-

GEO. P. GORE & CO., TTERS, LONG & CO.

SATURDAY SALE NITURE, TING-MACHINES, CHROMOS, &c. Mortgage Sale entire Purafture of ag. at our salesrooms, 178 & 175 Ras-THURSDAY TRADE SALE.

DS, CLOTHING, &c., ct. 31. at 9:30 o'clock a. m. at our liaminiph-st. TTEMS, LONG & Co. Auctioneers.

& SI STATE-NT.

AT AUCTION of 500 Fine Steel Engravings and Chromos, without reserve. RDAY, OCT. 26,

E. R. LYON, Auction

ANDIRONS, TENDERS,
Fire-iron Sets and Stands to
match. Cost Hoots, Blower Holders, and Serecens.
DALTON'S, 192 State-st.
Large stock of Stoves, Ranges,
e Goods all at reduced prices.

AKING

is now the only Baking Powder in the powder direct from the wine-growing the has to pay a few sensies more to that it's economy to use it. Another it is because the best and most whole is because the best and most whole

LITERATURE.

History of Roman Literature by T. J. Cruttwell.

"The First Chapter of American History "-- " Cure of Nervousness."

"L'Angleterre Politique "--" Little Good for Nothing "--- Wilkie Collins' " Haunted Lotel."

"Letters of Prince Bismarck "---"Dining with the Sultan "--- Folk-Lore.

tivation of the Nettle-Plant---Aerial ders---Australian Trees---Science Notes.

LITERATURE.

ROMAN LITERATURE. "A History of Roman Literature," by Prof. Charles T. Cruttwell, of Oxford, has just been republished by the Scribners. It gives, in a dugle good-sized volume, a succinct, yet very satisfactory, discussion of the subject, and will meet a long-felt want. Three manuals on the same subject have been published within the ast year or two, one by Dr. Farrar in the Litreturn Primer series, another by Dr. Leonhard chants, and a third is just announced by Prof. imcor. All of these, however, are so small hat they can only give the barest outlines of ct. Dunlop's magnificent history, pub-

that the study of it will always be not only useful but indispensable. True it is that literature was not a native product with the Romans, that it was never really popular, that it only partially reflects the institutions and genius of the people; yet it has characteristics which makes it fully as important to be studied as that of its more gifted sister, Greece. Its uniform dignity and exact syntax, its clearness and precision, make the Latin language a model both for students in colleges and for literary men. More than this: the Latin far more than the Greek governed the miod and thought in the middle ages, and in the Eighteenth Century ruled Europe with despotic sway. The English language also is far more indebted to Latin than Greek for its vocabulary.

The development of Latin literature is very peculiar. The Romans, though so closely related to the Greeks as offshoots of the same Indo-European family, seem to have had very little, if any, taste for letters. Their barren mythology admitted of no poetic interpretation. The State was their idol, and for its sake they were content to sacrifice everything. But after the wars with Pyrrhus and the fall of Tarentium (B. C. 17) they suddenly were overwhelmed with the productious of Greek genius, and all subsequent iterature was not only tinged but saturated with its influence. Occasionally a Nævius or Cato would protest, and attemot, though vainly, to stem the tide. In the time of the Gracchi, this amagamation of Greek genius, and all subsequent holos Roman soil. The golden age of Cicero and Virgil followed, but when liberty was extended on Roman soil. The golden age of Cicero and Virgil followed, but when liberty was extended this beautiful but highly artificial educe of letters fell, and so suddenly that the cusatrope can only be understood by remembering that the foundations were never built on autonal characteristics,—never supplied a national characteristics,—never supplied a national characteristics,—never supplied a national characteristics,—never supplied and of poetry; but in Rome, as individual astes and wishes were obliged to be subserviat to the good of the Commonwealth, so the of the Commonwealth, so the were crushed and a highly ar-created, which alone was used sition of thought, whether poetry. Literary produc-ever be spontaneous, and empt was made to compel

tions must ever be spontaneous, and when the attempt was made to compel gains to speak at all times in the same phrases, is wings were hopelessly fettered. But even though it was so claimed, the Roman character is plainly shown in the efforts of its Muses, and give a new dignity to the expression of thought. Roman literature burst the bounds of Greek prejudice and taught the brotherhood of man, it invented didactic poetry, prescribed rules for composition, elevated the importance and enlarged the sphere of grammar, and in our own isoguage was all-powerful in shaping the critical period of Dryden and Pope.

This duty of pointing out the relative importance of Roman literature is well performed in the present work. Though the limits of the book are such that the author cannot extend his remarks as he would and is evidently well qualified to do, yet the hints he gives are very valuable. His style is clear and cocies, and his criticisms exact and reliable. Bather unfortunately, if seems, he stops at the close of the silver age (about A. D. 180), but the period embraced covers all the best literary productions of Latin genius. Taste degenerated to rapadly after the time of Augustus that few of the later authors give pleasure in their perman. They are principally useful as a study of literary decay. The subject is naturally divided into three periods embracing respectively the rise (201 to 80 B.C.) of the language, of the golden period (B.C. 80—A. D. 14) and the decline (A. D. 18—180).

An interesting chapter on the early remains

It—180).

An interesting chapter on the early remains of the literature, with copious extracts, will be found very useful, as these extracts can only be found in rare or expenive works. The book deserves a better dress, for the type is close and crowded, and the binding poor. ("A History of Roman Literature, from the Earliest Period to the Dutth of Marcus Aurelius. By Charles Thomas Cruttwell, M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. With Chronological Tables, etc., for the Use of Students. New York: Charles Serbiner & Sons. 8vo., pp. 503. Price, 42.50.)

stones," and confounding the "Lormaire" of London with the "Lorchancelloe." Grave and well-informed journals like the Debats have not hesistated to style the savage old Philosopher of Chelsea "Lord Carlyle" (imagine his teelings if he were aware of the outrage!); and the no less cultured Constitutionne! has, to my certain knowledge, on one occasion made the conquest of India contemporaneous with the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell,—an extreme case, to be sure, this. In one of Georges Sand's finest novels, a really interesting character is rendered utterly riduculous to us outer barbarians by his name,—Sir Brown; and to this very hour it is the commonest thing in the world—of French journalism—to find plain Smith, Jones, or Robinson, or a Right Honorable, Duke, or Marquis, dignified by having the same short handle stuck on to his name. A few striking and admirable exceptions. Liercare, I admit: De Tocqueville, John Lemoinne,—these are trustworthy in the main (though often prejudiced) in their discussion of England and the English, or America and the Americans,—but they are exceptions. Superficiality is the chief fault one notices in the majority of cases; the Gallie love of paradox is another.

That clever—or, as some think, smart—writer, Philarete Chasles, formerly a Frofessor of Literature at the College of France, thought it necessary during his lifetime to put a number of crude reflections on England into literary form; whether intending to keep them for private perusal, or meaning to give them to the world in print at some ulterior moment, I am not in a position to determine. A firm of Paris publishers, Messre Charpentier, have just though it necessary to complete the ill-advised work of the author by publishing it in their popular series. The dearth of literature just now here gives an unreal importance to the volume, and, for want of a better subject, "L'Angleterre Politique" is creating no little sonsation. Although altogether too hasty and slight to be seriously accepted as a guide to political for any THE FIRST CHAPTER OF NORTH THE FIRST CHAPTER OF NORTH
AMERICAN HISTORY.

Mr. Prederic Kidder, of Boston, has printed in a pamenist a paper he read before the Maine Historical Society, entitled "The Discovery of North America by John Cabot," in which he has embodied the latest and most authentic results of historical research concerning that important expedition, on which the British Government had claim, by right of discovery to the Continuid claim, by right of discovery. expedition, on which the British Government had claim, by right of discovery, to the Continent of North America. Our American histories and biographies are full of misstatements on the subject. The honors of the discovery have been ascribed to Sebastian Cabot, who, as a boy, accompanied his father, John Cabot, on the expedition. It has been claimed by various writers that the Cabots made two, three, and even four rouses of discovery to North America, and that the Cabots made two, three, and even four voyages of discovery to North America, and explored the coast from Nova Scotia to Florida. When it was found that the claim of possession turned on these discoveries, the early English writers magnified their extent and importance by giving rumors for facts, and drawing largely on their imaginations. The Cabots really made but one voyage of which anything is known, that of 1497, landing at the Island of Cape Breton, saling between Prince Edward's Island and the main land, which made John Cabot the fact discovers of the Continent; and, steering northeast, left the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the Straits of Belle Isle, and returned directly to England. The voyage was made in ninety days, the ship having left Bristol May 10, and was back Aug. 10. The only item concerning the expedition found in the English archives, except the patent issued to John Cabot in 1496, is the Jollowing record in the privy-purse accounts: "Aug. 10, 1497. To hym that found the New Isle, 10',"—a magnificent sum to compensate for the discovery and possession of a continent The Venetian and Spanish Ambasadors residing in London were more alive to the imbottance of the discovery, and wrote home to their Governments accounts of it. These accounts have recently come to light, and contain shout all that is known of the details of the expedition. "Bits name," said the Venetian Amasador, "is Juan Cabot, and he is styled the mat Admiral. Vast honor is paid him, and the English run after him like mad people."

if he had made the apocryphal voyages attriouted to him.

Mr. Ridder has identified the points visited by John Cabot by a peculiarity in the tides at Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, as noted in a recent survey by Henry Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey. The Venetian contemporary account states that "The tides are slack and do not flow as here in England]." The Admiralty charts show that the tide at Bristol rises thirty-six feet, whereas at the points named they rise only three or four feet—a circumstance which would attract the attention of an experienced navigator. On the opposite side of Nova Scotla, in the Bay of Fundy, the tides are forty-three feet. Mr. Kidder's paper mightwell form the first chapter of an authentic fistory of North America.

W. F. P.

M. L. Holbrook, M. D., editor of the Herald of Health and various books, such as "Eating for Strength," "Liver Complaint," etc., has written a new volume entitled "Hygiene of the Brain and the Cure of Nervousness." In it be enters fully into a description of the anatomy enters fully into a description of the anatomy of the brain, the construction and office of the nerves, and their therapeutics so far as understood. It will not be disputed that Dr. Holbrook has made some valuable contributions to our knowledge of that painful—we might almost say tundamental—complaint. dyspepsia; and it seems probable that he has also thrown some light on its next-door neighbor, nervousness. He does not attempt to lay down empirical rules, or to give directions without regard to special conditions of mind and body. His object is only to state general principles, which the patient may apply as circumstances direct. The indications for treatment are, says Dr. Hol-

object is only to state general principles, which the patient may apply as circumstances direct. The indications for treatment are, says Dr. Holbrook, fourfold:

First, we must remove the cause, restore the tone of the heart, improve the blood. All injurious habits must be given up; late hours and intemperance in eating abandoned; smoking, if practiced, stopped, Secondly, the food must be abandant and wholesome. It should not be sloppy, and soups had better be avoided as long as solid food can be taken. Thirdly, eight hours' sleep should be taken every night if possible. Sleep is the saivation of the nervous system. Fourthly, exercise should be moderate and pleasant. A change of scene, air, with cheerful society and sea-bathing, are excellent agents for carring nervousness in connection with the foregoing. Avoid physic—it exhausts the tone of the system, which you ought to restore.

Dr. Holbrook quotes with approval the opin-

Dr. Holbrook quotes with approval the opinions of Dr. C. B. Radciffe, F. R. C. P., who believes that a generous diet, gentle, intellectual occupation and open-air exercise are useful remedies for nervousness. He thinks, however, that the value of waiking is overestimated; and that patients sometimes exhaust themselves in this way, when they would do much better by resting quietly in an easy chair with plenty of fresh air indoors. The book contains, in addition to the discussion of the subject by the author, the opinions of leading physicians and scientific men in regard to brain-work and brain-disease, and an account of "the physical and intellectual habits of distinguished men and women, as described by themselves." Among the contributions of the latter kind are letters from O. B. Frothingham, Francis W. Newman, Gerrit Smith, T. W. Higginson, William E. Dodge, Dio Lewis, Dr. Hopkins, William Cullen Bryant, William Howitt, John Todd, Horace and Mary Mann. These letters alone will commend the book favorably to many readers interested in the subject; and, taken in connection with the previous dissertations, they make it almost invaluable to persons suffering from nervousness. ("Hygiene of the Brain, and the Cure of Nervousness." By M. L. Holbrook, M. D. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.)

"L'ANGLETERRE POLITIQUE." Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—New books are few and far tracted attention for a month past (besides Octave Feuillet's exquisite "Journal d'une-Femme") are Jules Simon's "Government of M. and a very different work, "L'Angleterre Poli-tique," by Philarete Chasles,—the last a pos-thumous publication.

The jaunty unconcern with which French

writers, from Voltaire downwards, have massa-cred Angio-Saxon names and history, is notorious. Englishmen never tire of poking fun at the ignorant Gauls for talking of "Lord Glad

Macaulay. The tremendous question of Emigration is glanced at in three pages and a half; and fity are thought sufficient to dispose of fenianism, the Disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and the Extension of the Suffrage. From all this it will, of course, be seen that, as for reference, the latest published work of Philarete Chasles is practically value-less. Its occasional merits of style may find it readers but its superficiality will assuredly lead to its being speedily forgotten.

LITTLE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Alphonse Daudet's "Le Petit Chose" has been translated by Mary Neal Sherwood, and added to the Cobweb series of Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, in which "Sidonis," "Jack," and "The Nabob" first appeared in this country.

Not mug," has been criticised as misleading; but it seems to us to convey securately the meaning of the author. The hero of the story is "little." and "good for nothing." He is, indeed, the archetype of weakness as Sidonie is of conscious and wicked strength. The problem the novelist has set himself to solve in this case is how far a life-failure resulting from a weak will can be charged to human responsibility. In other words, the novel is an inquiry into the doctrine of Fatalism. "The Little Good for Nothing" is not vicious from choice, but from necessity. He tries hard to be good for something. His constant hope and dream is to save money with which to buy a home for his father and mother. He adores his brother Jacques, whom he blights and ruins. He goes wrong reluctantly, and heleaves his evil wavs with great joy. He is ever conscious of his own weakness, and tries to baricade his noor little body and mind against the tempter. But he succumbs at the most critical moment of his life, and we feel no assurance, even when he is happily married and settied, that he will long keep out of mischief, however earnestly he may try.

The Little Good for Nothing is the son of an estimable manufacturer who becomes embarrassed and loses his property early in the story. A brother of the Little Good for Nothing is named Jacques. The family is pinched for money, and it is determined to send the Little Good for Nothing is the son of the father is wholly cut off. The Little Good for Nothing lost of the story of the little good for Nothing next becomes a teacher. He has a terrible time at the Academy, and finally leaves it in disgrace, though not until he has made many efforts to establish himself in the favor of his brother is wholly cut off. The Little Good for Nothing falls into the dots with a strong desire to do better. The little Good for Nothing falls into the totils of a beautiful but unscrupulous woman. She prevails upon him to go on the stage in a suburban theatre with her. The carrying out of this

Little Good for Nothing falls into the toils of a beautiful but unscrupulous woman. She prevals upon him to go on the stage in a suburban theatre with her. The carrying out of this scheme involves the desertion of Black-Eyes, the brother's former sweetheart, to whom, with the consent of the brother, the Little Good for Nothing is now formally betrothed. The brother returns, rescues Little Good for Nothing, restores nim to Black-Eyes, and makes nis future happiness complete. But Jacques, the stupid fellow, whom his father had always called "an ass," and who is indeed only a hero in disguise, dies of consumption.

It may be well said that this plot in itself considered does not afford much scope for the powers of a novelist. Daudet's skill is shown very little, however, in the plot of his stories. It lies almost entirely in the analysis of charac-

THE HAUNTED HOTEL. Wilkle Collins' rapid progress in the direc-tion of sensationalism and plot-making is one of the saddest things in recent literature. Here is a writer of unquestionable ability, who has shown over and over again much power to describe and analyze things, actions, and per-sons; who has gone deep at times into the well-springs of human emotion, and who has set a moral of some worth in several of his stories—now descending to the to be the belief that invention for its own sake is meritorious. There are many situations not worth inventing. There are meny horrors not worth inventing. There are mechanical perplexities not worth unraveling. Mr. Collins has, in fact, now gone so far in his search after the wonderful that he no longer takes the fains to keep the supernatural out of his stories, or even to afford the alternative of a possible natural explanation of the marvelous. In this story he makes drops of blood be seen by one person and not by others with equally good eyes and equal disposition to see; he has the gory head of a dead person, severed from the shoulders, float about a room; he has the relatives of a murdered man affected in a peculiar manner on entering the room in which he died, while other persons are not so affected. Add to this that the story is on a most unwholesome subject,—the discovery of a murder; that no explation is wrought out in the end; that the death was not one of much consequence in any case; and that wrought out in the end, that the death was not one of much consequence in any case; and that the discovery is brought about in a most ridiculous and foolish way, and it will be possible to understand how far the once skillful hand of Wilkie Collins has lost its cunning. ("The Haunted Hotel." Toronto and Chicago: Rose-Belford Publishing Company.)

ANNOTATED POEMS. nse of schools and academies, is "The Anno-tated Poems of Standard English Authors," prepared in England, and republished in this country by J. B. Lippincott & Co. The series thus far includes Gray's Elegy, Goldsmith's Deserted Village and Traveler, and Scott's Described Village and Traveler, and Scott's Lady of the Lake. Each poem is printed separately. The first two are sold for 20 cents each, and the second two for 25 cents each. A brief introduction is printed with each volume. The notes, which are, if anything, too full, are printed below the text. Few readers of the poems will fail to gain something from this edition. If the idea were modified so that the notes in each case were only such as adult notes in each case were only such as adul readers would be likely to need, there would be a great demand for the edition outside of

The fifth volume of American Decisions by John Proffatt, published by A. L. Bancroft & John Proffatt, published by A. L. Bancroft & Co., has just come to hand. It contains an unusual number of important decisions, among which are Riddle vs. Proprietors, a leading case on the liability of corporations for a tort; Hitchcock vs. Harrington, as to the right of dower in mortgaged premises; Dash vs. Van Kleeck, on ex oost facto laws; and Denis vs. Le Clerc, on the property rights in private letters. The present volume contains abstracts of cases from twenty-one volumes of reports, and will be found to be one of the best of the series yet published.

MARTINDALE'S LIST. The twenty-second semi-annual list of the Martindale Law and Collection Agency, conmartinanie Law and Collection Agency, con-tailing ithe names of 5,000 trustworthy lawyers in the United States and Canada, to whom col-lections may be confidently intrusted, has been issued. It is sold to members only for \$2. The Chicago office of the Association is 48 Clark street.

LITERARY NOTES. The nom de plume of the author of "Remorse," in Appletons' "Collection of Foreign Authors," is "Thomas Bentzon," but her real name is Mme. Blauc.
Two new volumes from Tennyson, which the

Examiner says will be "neither dramas nor Arthurian idyls," are said by that paper to be forthcoming shortly.

George Macdonaid's new serial story, entitled "Sir Gibbie," is to be published in Littel's Living Age, beginning with the number for the present week. The story will be printed from

In a long review of Edward Eggleston' "Roxy," the Speciator (London) concludes by saying: "Roxy scarcely deserves hypercriticism, for it is one of the ablest of recent American novels, and indeed of all recent works of fiction."

Edward King writes from Paris that the raciest novel of the season is Victor Cherbullez's "Jean Teterol's idea," "which is as pure as purity; which has none of the old conventional nonsense in it; yet its success in Paris is astonishing."

ishing."

Mr. R. Worthington, No. 750 Broadway, New York, will issue in a few days "Stories by Remarkable Persons," by W. Chambers, LL.D., (publisher of Chambers' Encyclopedia), in which A. T. Stewart, Horace Greeley, the Astors, Ferdinand DelLesseps, Sir W. Scott Wordsworth are the subjects of some of the stories.

Dean Stanley and Mr. George Grove are traveling in company."

Dr. Julius Muller, Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the University of Haile, died in that city, after a short liliness, on Sept. 27, in the 78th year of his are. He was a younger prother of the great archeologist and historian Karl Otfried Muller. He was originally destined for the legal profession, but he devoted himself to theology, became a pupil of Neander, and was greatly influenced by him. His most important work is a monograph on "The Christian Doctrine of Sin," a sixth edition of which appeared during the present year. It is a most learned work, displaying a rare familiarity with an amazing number of systems of religious philosophy. To solve his difficult problem, Muller falls back upon a hypothesis which is as old as Origen, and has in various forms been resuscitated by some of the ablest Christian thinkers. It refers the origin of sin to a state of consciousness which preceded man's lite on earth. Atthough Muller found very little approval of his views, there was only one opinion as to the value of his book as a contribution to scientific theology.

F. Chance writes to a London journal on

opinion as to the value of his book as a contribution to scientific theology.

F. Chance writes to a London journal on "The Influence of Republican Institutions on Language," as follows: "I was much amused during a recent visit to the United States with the notices to the public which I saw in the public parks and museums. In the former it was always either 'Keep off the grass!' or simply 'Keep off!' whilst in the museums, or where there was anything that might be touched, it was 'Hands off!' Contrast these laconic, may, extremely abrupt and curt, admonitions with 'The public is requested not to tread upon the newly-sown grass, which I lately saw in St. James' Park, and with the 'Priere de ne pas toucher,' which may be seen everywhere in the Paris Exhibition. But if I was amused I was also surprised, for it is notorious that the Americans are very profuse with their sirs when speaking to gentlemen with whom they are not intimate. It is evident also that every individual in a Republic is, cr ought theoretically to be, of more importance than if he were under any other form of government, and therefore one whald expect to see him treated with a little migre coursely. But perhaps the Republic as a whole, being composed of so many important that any condescension, however smail, might be looked upon as a lowering of its dign sty."

Mr. Glac itone he's the following letter in a recent number of the Condon Echo:

Mr. Glac stone he, the following letter in a recent number of the London Echo:

Mr. Smittin correspondent of the Times, charges me with a cangely discusting Bishop Heber, to whom, in the Noral American Review, I have ascribed the lines:

Noon, in specific to the control of the control of

edition.

Heber appears to have altered the lines; perhaps more than once. A presentation copy of the poem given to Earl Powis has them as I have cited them, with the word "poissless" substituted for "stately," and an edition of 1842, now before me, agrees exactly with the presentation copy, and doubtless exhibits the final form.

Mr. Smith may have copied from an early edition. But Heber's car, as far as I have observed, was decidedly good; and if he wrote in juxtaposition, as Mr. Smith gives them, the words mystic fabric, he had cause to emend. The line is a very beautiful one in sound and sense, both as I mystic fabric. be had cause to emend. The line is a very beautiful one in sound and sense, both as I have given it and as it stood after the Bishop's death. But it has not been exempt from the accidents attaching to quotation memoriter. Dean Milman (Hist. of the Jews, 1, 315), himself a poet, has inadvertently marred its music by writing

Like some tall paim the noiseless fabric grew.
You will not, sir, I am sure, grudge the space required by this note. We ought to respect the verbal integrity of what we receive from beloved and venerated men. On this Cuthoert Bede writes to Notes and

On this Cuthbert Bede writes to Notes and Queries:

In the edition of the poem published in Oxford in 1839 the couplet appears as it is quoted by Mr. Gladstone, except that "stately" is printed "noiseless," as given by Dean Milman and in the copy presented to Earl Powis. The history of the couplet is well known—how Sir Walter Scott, who was visiting Oxford in 1803, heard the young author read it in private, and suggested to him that he had omlitted any mention of the remarkable manner in which Solomon's Temple was built: "There was neither hammer, nor ax, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was building" (I. Kings, vi., 7). The popular story then goes on to say that hisber went to a corner of the room and wrote the couplet:

No hammer fell, no conderous axes rung:
Like some tail paim the mystic fabric sprang.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. The Magazine of American History for No-vember deserves as richly as all its predecessors vember deserves as richly as all its predecessors the support of scholars and students of American history. The historical articles are "The Last of the Pontons—the Sewall Dlary," by Henry Cabot Lodge; and "Beaumarchais' Plan to Aid the Coionies," by George Clinton Genet. In the biographical section there is an article by John Austin Steevens, the editor, on "The First American Baronet, Sir William Pepperreil." The only original document is the "Dlary of Ephraim Squier, Sergeant in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army," communicated by Frank Squier. There are as usual notes, queries, replies, and literary notices.

**Macmillan's Magazine for October is an excel-

notes, queries, replies, and literary notices.

Macmillan's Magazine for October is an excellent number. Besides the first six chapters of Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Haworth," printed simultaneously in this magazine and in Scribner's, it has the continuation of Miss Keary's story, "A Doubting Heart." Freeman, the historian, begins a series of "Sketches from Eastern Sicily," the first paper being on Messina. George Meredith has an ambitious poem, "Love in the Valley"; W. Minto writes of Defoe's "Adventures of Capt. Singleton," showing the surprising coincidences between that narrative of fictitious travel and the reports of recent African travelers. The title of the article is "Through the Dark Continent in 1720." M. W. Moggridge has a paper on "Reformed Public Houses," and Arthur J. Evans one on "The Austrians in Bosua," while an unknown writer debates the question of "Compulsory of Volunteer Service."

writer debates the question of "Compulsory or Volunteer Service."

The Popular Science Monthly for November has further installments of Herbert Spencer's "Evolution of Ceremonial Government" and Prof. Bain's "Education as a Science." The most noteworthy contribution by a home writer is "The Differences Between Animals and Plants," by Prof. W. K. Brooks, of the Johns Hopkins University, whose advancement as a comparative anatomist within the past few years has been quite remarkable. In this case he adds nothing new to our knowledge of the subject, but brings out clearly the danger of making arbitrary distinctions and definitions where none exist in nature. There is an illustrated article by Prof. O. N. Rood on "The Contrast of Colors." Prof. Tyndall's pregnant testimony before the English Copyright Commission is reprinted. J. A. Judson writes of "Drinking-Water from Agricultural Lands"; J. W. Phelps of "The Kadiometer"; A. B. Stark, LL. D., of "The Place of English in the Higher Education"; Henry Lee of "Singing Mice". Otto Kuntze of "Plants and the Peopling of America"; L. P. Gratcap, Ph. B., on the "Ice Age" (second paper), and the editor on "Coffee-Houses Against Rum-Shops" and the "Progress of Rational Education." The magazine contains also a variety of literary notices, popular miscellany, and notes.

FAMILIAR TALK.

BISMARCK'S LETTERS. A volume entitled "Prince Bismarck's Let-ters to His Wite, His Sister, and Others, from 1844 to 1870," has been published by Chapman & Hall, of London. In reviewing it, the Lon-

don West says:

These very interesting (but by no means well translated) letters extend over a period of not less than thirty-four years. It is quite certain that some of them were intended for publication. The

second chamber in the full consciousness of his dignity."

In one of the letters from St. Petersburg, dated 1859, Count Bismarck expresses his astonishment at the inability of the Austrians to beat the French, and predicts that when the time comes the Prench, however, more easily than the Austrians. The Schleswig-Holistein campaign in France, are each represented in the campaign in France, are each represented in the volume by one or more brief letters—which, however, had already for the most part been published in the daily papers.

The letter which exhibits most fully Bismarck's affectionate nature, and at the same time his elevation of mind, is one addressed to his brother-inlaw, Oscar von Arnim, who had just lost his son:

"I do not want to trouble you with feeble grounds for consolation (he writes), but only to tell you in these lines how I, as a friend and brother, feel your suffering like my own, and am moved by it to the very core. How all small cares and verations, which daily accompany our life, vanish at the stern appearance of real misfortune; and I feel like so many reproaches the reminiscences of all complaints and covetous wishes, over which I have so often forgotten how much blessing God gives us, and how much danger surrounds us without touching us. We are not to attach ourselves to this world and to regard it as our home. Another twenty or, in happiest case, thirty years, and we are both of us beyond the cares of this life, and our children have reached our present standpoint, and find with astonishment that the freshly begun life is already going down hill. It would not be worth while to dress and undress if it were over with that."

It has been seen that these letters are of the most varied character. But while commending the volume for its substantial merits, we most, so far as the translation is concerned, repeat the expression of our hope that it may be carefully revised in a second edition.

DINING WITH THE SULTAN. In appearance his Majesty—who, I believe, is bout 37 years of age—is not unlike the typical English philosopher: he has a very grave face, is of sallow complexion, and has, since his elevation to the throne, worn an anxious expres fore he became Sultan. He speaks in a very most Orientals indulge in, and dresses altogether in European fashion, with the one exception of the fez, which, of course, he always carries. It is not his habit to wear either rings or jewelry; plain pearl studs adorn his shirt-front—
that is all. Except when giving state audiences, or presiding at state ceremonies, he wears
no order or riband. As he converses a melancholy smile frequently crosses his features; choly smile frequently crosses his features; be gives an observer the idea that he is weary, and indeed sad, and it is very pos-sible, indeed, that he is. Of a nervous temperasible, indeed, that he is. Of a nervous tempera-ment, he is rather above the middle hight, somewhit broad across the chest, possessing powerful hands, generally speaking a fairly strong man. He wears both whiskers and mus-tache, leans his head somewhat forward habitu-ally, as though thinking. While talking be has a habit, when not smoking, of plaving with some article or other which may chance to lie upon the table. Every now and then he would

some article or other which may chance to lie upon the table. Every now and then he would produce from a side pocket a note-book in which to jot down anything which might appear to him worthy of remembrance. In visiting the Suitan I was usually accompanied by the Marshal of the Palace, Said Pasha, and on these occasions we invariably found his Majesty standing by the side of the table waiting our arrival. On my entering the room he always shook me by the hand, asked me, in a few Turkish words, how I was, and then, taking a chair for himself, motioned me to sit down.

In dining, he is not incumbered by too much ceremony; no stiff, high-backed chair bewilders him and destroys his ease; may I say it!—he has not the care of a lady whom he must lead to dinner, and upon whose wishes he must attend. He crosses his legs upon the cushion which is spread for him, takes his spoon in one hand and his napkin in the other, and without a word waits till the dishes come. A minute or so elapses, and then attendants bearing a huge round tray arrive, and deposit it between the guests. Upon this tray there is a large bowl of soup, together with a little plate, and one knife and fork for each guest. elapses, and then attendants bearing a nuge round tray arrive, and deposit it between the guests. Upon this tray there is a large bowl of soup, together with a little plate, and one knife and fork for each guest. There are besides several this dishes, upon which are displayed sweetmeats, pickles, caviare, and olives; some pieces of bread complete the array. For a moment the diners regard the tray, and perchance taste an olive or a sweet. But the chief of the table, if he be an intelligent person, does not waste much time. With a wave of his hand to encourage his friends, he dios his spoon into the soup-bowl, conveys the rich gray to his mouth, and in this is at once imitated by all his guests. Now and then one or other will drop a piece of bread into the bowl, and fish it out again, either for himself or a very particular friend, and so the dipping goes on till the soup is finished—the bowl empty. A pause ensues while some call for water, and others rest in anticipation of the next course and the next effort. Very-shortly another dish makes its appearance: this time, perhaps, some kabobs, or a kind of hast, in which a good quantity of vegetables are used. In go the spoons once more, and the feast continues. Most probably the next plate will be entiets or fowls, whereupon the various pieces are taken up with the fingers, and disposed of with some rapidity. And now comes the critical moment for you, if you are present at this feast as a stranger. You, as a European, will have placed your meat on your plate, and will be carefully cutting it up, when suddenly a more than ordinarily juicy morsei will be pushed into your month by a pair of very greasy fingers. You must not resent this; it is a token of loving kindness, a sign that you are respected, esteemed, belowed. Eat it: you are a favored mortal. A dish of vegetables, pur et simple, very likely succeeds, and then one of pastry, in which chopped meat is concealed; and, lastly, what the Turks who speak English ted lidy ou is the Ottoman plumpudding—pillaw—with jus to make it palatable. With your spoon once more you take your turn in the general scramble; you eat till the dish is empty, and then, like your friends, lean back till a jug and ewer are brought; water is poured over your hands, a cigarette is given you, and the coffee comes. Your Turkish dinner in the palace of the Sultan Abdul Hamid is finished."—" Pienna, the Sultan, and the literal" but Dress Gar.

and the Porte," by J. Drew Gay. Some curious examples of folk-lore are given in a recent number of Notes and Queries, as foi-

in a recent number of Notes and Queries, as follows:

At the West Riding Court at Bradford lately, in a case of a husband and wife having quarreled, the woman stated that the reason why she kept a coal-rake in her bedrocm was that she suffered from nightmare, and had been informed that it would keep the nightmare away.

C. is not quite correct in saying that bread and cheese are given in Edinburg to the first person met when the baby is taken to the church for baptism; it is the first person of the opposite sex, if memory doesnot deceive me.

The late Mortimer Collins, who was a Devonshire man, going at the age of 13 to see a newlyborn consin (Mr. Henry Frowde, the London manager of the Oxford University Press), insisted on carrying him up-stairs in accordance with the old legend. Mr. Frowde used often to remind his cousin that he expected an unusual share of luck in consequence.

I know of three small inns, all in Suffolk, bearing the curious sign of "The Case Is Altered,"—at Ipawich, Woodbridge, and Bentley. What is its origin? Of the Ipswich one I have been told that, during the threatened invasion of England by Napoleon I., offers for its purchase (it did not then bear the above sign) were made by the Government, it ceing intended to convert it into temporary barracks. However, the then proprietor

CULTIVATION OF THE NETTLE stances five feet, or even more than five feet high. The field in question has not been manured or weeded, but the nettle has shown its strength by itself suppressing almost all weeds. It was feared that the nettle would spread into adjoining fields, but this has not been the case, and an adjacent cabbage field does not contain a single nettle plant. The plants are now in full bloom, and a trial was to be made to cut them at this stage, in order to obtain the fibre in its greatest degree of whiteness; abouid this succeed, it will be possible to obtain two crops in one year—a point of very great advantage should the fibreulitimately become a marketable product. It is known that the common nettle (Urtica disica) outlives the winter; of the foreign varieties planted there was, however, only one—the Laportes postsiate—which withstood the cold weather. This variety of the plant did not thrive so well as the common kind, though with time it may get acclimatized and fully as hardy as the commoner sort. It has been discovered that with Urtica disica there is a cateroillar which appears to be its parasite; the habits of this insect are also being studied with the object of discovering to what extent it will prove an obstacle to the cultivation of the plant. If these interesting experiments and observations should prove the possibility of growing the plant and obtaining therefrom, as in China, Japan, and India, a useful fibre, there are many unproductive fields which could be turned to profitable account. That this plant

BIG TREES IN AUSTRALIA. R. D. Adams, of Sydney, New South Wales, writes to the London Times as follows: "So much attention is now being turned to this tree for plantations in Europe for sanitary purposes, it is only one out of a large variety of anti-malarial trees, and by no means the best as re-gards the quantity and strength of volatile oil in its leaves, etc., nor the value of its timber,

though the large size of its seed and its extraordinary quickness of early growth (as compared with its congeners) has forced it into notice, and as it does not thrive in all parts of these colonies even, it may be wise for those who are laying out plantations of it at home to also try some other kinds in case the one sort falls, either wholly or comparatively.

"Nearly the whole of our Australian trees are

wholly or comparatively.

"Nearly the whole of our Australian trees are rich in these peculiar essential oils; and it is doubtless owing to this that the atmosphere is so exhilarating, and that no such thing is ever known as fever on newly-cleared lands (as in Canada, India, etc.). And now that the oil is becoming an article of commerce among us, Mr. Bosisto, of Victoria, has been analyzing the extract from various kinds of trees, and by the result (as follows) E. globulus is almost the poorest one of them all: E. obliqua (stringy bark), 0.500; E. globulus (Tasmania), 0.719; E. goniocalyx), New South Wales blue gum), 0.914; E. leucocylon (species of iron bark), 1.060; E. oleosa (species of Mallee gum), 1.250; E. amygrdalian (New South Wales Messmate), 3.313; also E. bicolor and E. longifolia—two New South Wales species—have a much more powerful eucalyptic odor than any of the above; but as they have not been tested we do not know whether the percentage of oil is really higher or not.

"Many of our varieties of 'gums' grow to enormous size. Some have been measured from 350 feet up to 400 feet, and even nearly 50 feet in hight, and from 36 feet to nearly 50 feet in hight, and lies for some time, and sharp frosts are common, there is no difficulty in selecting sorts that will grow in almost any temperate part of Europe; and the timber of which, from its strength and durability, is more valuable than that of most European trees, irrespective of the sanitary value of the leaves and exudations while growing.

"I inclose you an extract from Baron Mueller's statement (an irrefragable one), by which you will see that the mammoth trees of the Vosemite Valley in America may 'hide their's common type of the care and exudations while growing.

FLIGHT OF SPIDERS. The Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia, describing the ballooning habit, or flight of spiders, says the spider seeks a high position, as the top of a fence-post, as the point of ascent. The abdomen is elevated to as nearly a right angle with the thorax as may be; a pencil of threads issues from the apinnerets, the face being meanwhile turned to various points until it looks in the direction of the wind. The legs are then textsched anyward than regime, the body slott. while turned to various points until it looks in the direction of the wind. The legs are then stretched upward, thus raising the body aloft, and the insect gradually assumes a position as if resisting some force from above. Suddenly the right claws are unloosed, the solder mounts with a sharp bound and floats off, generally with the back downward, but sometimes with the position reversed. At first the abdomen seems to be in advance, but generally the body is turned so that the head is in front. The pencil of threads is caught by the feet, and floats out in front. Upon these threads the spider will climb upward as though to adjust the centre of gravity. Meanwhile a pencil of threads floats out behind, leaving the spider to ride in the angle of the two, or sometimes three pencils. The feet seem to be united by delicate filaments, which serve to increase the buoyancy of the balloon. The insect is carried forward by the wind, riding for long distances in open space, and often high up on ascending currents. Its anchorage appears at times to be within its own volition, by drawing in with the claws the forward pencil and gathering it in a white roll within the mandibles; but most frequently the progress of the insect is stopped by some elevated object, or by the subsidence of the breeze.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT. Nature has a very "wise" article about the electric light which events of the near luture may prove to be exceedingly foolish. The writer begins with noticing the panic in English gas stocks, and continues to argue the physical impossibility of Mr. Edison having made the discovery which he claims of a means of subdividing the electric light. "What we wish to dividing the electric light. "What we wish to point out," anys Nature, "is, that it is one thing to solve the problem of the subdivision of the electric light indefinitely, and another thing to produce an electric light for ordinary house and street use. Once put the molecules of solid carbon in motion, and just because a solid is in question, the light must be excessive and the expenditure of energy must be considerable." This may be very well, and Mr. Edison may be, as Nature says, "one of those rare beings, an American humorist"; but it would seem to be prudent for scientific men who remember his former achievements to wait at least till they have heard his statement of his case before making up their minds.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Edison's telephone is working wonders in England, and the scientific journals say it is decidedly the telephone of the future.

The latest advices received from the New Guinea exploration expedition, the members of which were so enthusiastic, is to the effect that three of the party were dead, and the others

three of the parcy were dead, and the others dispirited or fever-stricken. It seems likely to prove a failure.

The three rare and remarkable metals, cerium, lanthannm, and didymium, are now traced by M. Cossa through the saccharoid marble of Carrars and the limestones of Aveilino. He considers them to be widely diffused in nature. that they enter not the composition of ork_marked beings.

The municipality of Prarue, advised by the Hygienic Council of that city, have just issued an edict prontibiting ladies from wearing dresses with long trains in the public streets, on account of the dust which the appendices raise being detrimental to public health. The municipality of Leipzig published a similar edict some time ago.

The French journal La Science pour Tous reckons the annual importation of livory into

reckons the annual importation of Ivory into England at 650,000 kilogrammes, of which about one-half is there employed in the arts, and the other half re-exported. The cutlery-works of Sheffield alone consume 200,000 kilogrammes per year. Tasks vary in weight from

Prof. Hughes entertains the hope, chinks it possible, that we shall one dato "tap the brain of its thought" by nthe microphone! He holds that all the

has already discovered.

They had another amusing time over phonograph in the Paris Academy of Sc when M. Bonilland, the distinguished my who believed the speaking was done by equism, again obtained the floor. He aban his first position, and admitted that the was mechanical, but argued that "over speaking machine had been constructed it by no means be considered as a thinkin chine." He said that speaking was not mechanical action, but also an intellectual so that neither the phonograph nor the stronger could be regarded by any as really speaking! The whole assemi spite of its usual gravity, burst into re laughter.

Nature prints the following appreciations and the properties of the spin of the second content of the s

Nature prints the following appreciative notice of Gen. Myer's last work: "By the kindness of Gen. Myer, the distinguished head of the United States Army Signal Service, we are enabled this week to give the official description of the weather case, the distribution of which among the 27,000 rural post-offices in the United States has just commenced. It is for use in those parts of the country where the daily weather indications cannot reach in time to facilitate agricultural operations, and its issue has been forced upon the Government because the American farmers are wise enough to see that for them, as well as for sailors, to be forewarned is to be forearmed. In a few centuries we may expect to have something of the same kind here."

Of all the accidents to which

is capable of exidizing and destroying any quantity of sewage or drainage containing dissolved organized matter. But all soils have a distinct limit in this respect, which cannot be exceeded with safety. The assimilation of putrescible substances by plants is a matter of time, and until that work is fully completed the juices of the vectation are offensive to the smell. Cows fed upon sewage grass have been known to yield milk which is very different from that which they give when they are fed with sweet grass. Butter made from milk of cows on sewage pasture soon becomes so diagreeable to taste and smell that it is intolerable.

"THE OLD LOVE AGAIN." I behold her face to-night
In the full and brilliant light
Of the myriad gas-jets gleaming in the crowded concert-hall:
And I study o'er and o'er
That same face which oft before
I have studied for the sweetness which my being did enthraft.

For she was my youthful love;
Even now I have her glove.

Small and fragrant, that I hid away, warm from her lovely hand.

Though the loving came to nanght,
Yet the little glove is fraught
With a sweet, suggestive meaning only I can understand.

It is many a year agone
Since, upon the moon-lit lawn,
By her side I stood bewildered with her tender,
maiden grace.
i remember, O too well!
How the mellow moonceams fell,
In a sea of softened splendor, on her pure and perfect face.

Now, amid the brilliant glare,
And the perfume-laden air.
And the measured best of melody, I watch her
once again;
A little paler now,
With grave, more thoughtful brow,
But her face holds all the sweetness that did so
entrance me then.

I had thought that I might be.
Sometime. all to her, as she
Had become. or my devotion, a revered and chere .
ished shrine:
But I failed to touch her heart,
And we drifted wide apart.
And I never dared to tell her how i longed to call her mine.

Yet, amidst the swelling tune
Of the viol and baseon,
I can feel my pulses quiver with the old, delicious thrill.
As when she and Lavere young,
When my foolish, falt ring tongue.
All too fearful, failed to utter forth the promptings of the will.

And though she's not anght to me,
And can never, never be,
And can never, never be,
For our paths are parted by a pow'r beyond our
mortal ken,
Yet I never can refrain
From a dreary, nameless pain,
When I think, in all the inture, we may never
meet again!

meet again!
Озикова, Wis.

Sherman and Stanley.

Gen. Sherman and Stanley.

Gen. Sherman, talking the other day about a speech he made in the Spotted Tail council at the North Platte, said to a reporter of the Hepathican of St. Louis: "When I was in Paris I met Stanley in company with a number of gentleman. He was describing his route in search of Livingstone, when I placed the map of Airics before him and asked him to point out his route. Commencing at Senegambia, he traced the route, pointing out the location of the different tribes. He came to a certain tribe who were warlike, and culling them together made a threatening speech. 'I that speech,' said Stanley to me, 'was the very speech in the precise words, except substitution of names, which you made at North Platte, to Turkey Leg. Cut Nose, and Spotted Tail. I was there. General, and never forzot the speech,' I was surprised enough at the statement, not imagining for an instant that African Stanley was the same Stanley who accompanied us as a correspondent on the Indian Peace Commission of 1807-183."

A Solution of the Indian Question New Origins Fragues.

The removal of the Moders to the Indian ritory was quite a successful stroke of pellal of them are dead since the removal; other half cannot live long. Their a writes: "A pretty good country to get rillingians in."

THE HOME.

THE VACANT SWING. The little rope swing sways to and fro Under the boughs of the mapic-tree. Where twitter of robins, soft and low, Blends with the hum of the droway be It sways, but not with the joyous swing It used to know in the Summers past. For long vines circle each bempen string And holds the little seat firm and fast.

One vanished Summer ago, the ground Seneath was benien, dusty, and white. Where small feet pattered, with joyous Pushing the swing to its utmost hight; Up to the green boughs, and back again, Our darring, swallow-like, sailed the air, While out on the wind, like a golden rain, Orifted a giory of shining hair; A jubilant voice and languier gay Frightened the birds and the bees away.

The dimpled hands that, fearless and tight, lung when the little swing vaulted high, re folded over a bosom white. Where rose and snowy carnations lie; The pattering feet that all the day Found hardly a moment's space to rest, Have turned from Life's thorny path away. To walk with the beautiful Angels blest; Softly they lie, all slippered in white— Some day they shall tread the Realms of Light.

So, when the April sunshine and dew, Made balmy and sweet the budding Spring, We planted pansies, purple and blue, And trailing Madeira vines, under the swing; For as yet we cannot bear to see Light-hearted children, however fair, Swinging out under the maple-tree, 'Mid bird-song, and bloom, and Summ The vine-clad swing is a stient token Of a childless home and fond hearts broken.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. B.A. C., MILWAUKEE. - Ask the nearest book

LENA CLOUD. - Your poetry is not quite up to the tandard. Try again.

ALONDA, CHICAGO.—There are sixteen letters

and postal cards in The Home post-office for you.

Please advise the Conductor as to the disposal of

The publication of several communications intended for this week's Home is rendered impossible by a press of other matter. They will appear in due season.

CLARA FIE, CHICAGO. -Please caff at The Home office for several letters which await your orders. If you cannot call or send a messenger for them, please drop the Conductor a note, stating whether or not they shall be sent to your address by mail. POLITICIAN, OTTAWA, ILL.—Considering that you

are a gentleman, you should not use such caustic isinguage towards a lady. It is very easy to write words that wound those at whom they are di-rected, but not so easy to neutralize their cruel ributors are again reminded that, in writ-

ing for The Home, the portions of their letter which trent on different topics should be on sepa-rate sheets of paper. Don't get chowchow recipes and remarks concerning the treatment of

Communications are invited on the subject of whether or not it is better for newly-married couples to begin housekeeping instead of boarding. The Conductor has several letters (presumably from young ladies about to commit matrimony) asking that the matter be ventilated. Will some of those who have been there please give their who have been there please give their

There are letters, postal-cards, or papers at this office for the following persons. Those living out of the city will please send their address, and the ofter will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago

A. Z., Oregon, Iil. (2). W. H. L., Chicago. Mrs. Stanley Jones, Chicago.
A Reader, Grand Rapids.
Gunaika, Chicago.
One of the Trio.
A Reader, Elgin. Cheap Living, Chicago. Orlena, Chicago.

WHIPPING CHILDREN.

Ecologue I.
C.nadian Mamma-C. Papa-C. Governess-C. Infants. C. M. Behold the rod is good! Some may use

words,

Others may pleasure to shut the unruly babes
Within a closet. But for me, the rod!

C. P.—Me also does it please!
Have I not for my children now [it] provided?

C. L.—We sing in strains of righteous fear,
Our mamma stands behind us, rod in hand.
We write because it smarts when she doth whip. C. G. -For many days I wrought the pliant whalebone (1). Such castigation doeth good, many tears (2) do

Such castigation doeth good, many tears (2) do flow.

[When I have strapped the shivering culprit to to the bedpost, and commenced my new and improved method of enforcing the old-fashioned but mowadays severely unrecognized, unremembered, and generally neglected maxim of brimstone by the wholesale, for those who falsify in Canada.]

C. I. (whimperingly)—We do love mamma, even When she whips, for else we would do wrong (3).

C. P.—My sons are in the distant boarding-school, My ziris, like lambs, are asfely herded here:

1 sing the praises of my governess. [She is thoroughly competent, and is well paid by me to run a whipping-school. Yankee mothers would do well to learn a lesson or two from her.]

As for me (4), I can depart
From out the house, nor stay to hear the cries Of my autruthful offspring. Happy me!

C. M.—I whip a maid of 17.

C. P.—Mine is but 10.

Grand chorus:

Does not that ancient book, the Bible, sing

U. F.—Mine is but 10.

Of F.—Mine is but 10.

Grand chorus:

Does not that ancient book, the Bible, sing
The praises of the whale, and shall we then
Neglect a fitting use of these, his bones?

Norus:

Norus

house. Ten-year-old might purposely forget and make a doll's hoopskirt.

2. Dadouhtedly the tears belong to the culprit. Some fout how stupidly!) might imagine them from the affectionate eyes of C. G.

3. Notice the appeal to conscience from the whale-bone. So conscientions, they would certainly otherwise do wrong. How clevating the thought!

4. Noble character of C. P. exemplified here, in reflecting upon his own good deeds especially the munificent salary of the C. F.,—tears, cries, etc.

The undersigned's reflections: BoD Ingersoll doesn't believe in whipping children or young Indies. For dear heaven's sake, can't we send him to Canada, us a missionary, to convert the heather?

"SIROC" DENOUNCES IT.

FARNINGTON, Ill., Oct. 21.—There are two very

FARNINGTON, Ill., Oct. 21.—There are two very mportant questions before us at present: The raining of our children, and their protection. A training of our children, and their protection. A short time ago I read what a Canadian Mother said about whipping, and it made my fiesh quiver, and, in the last Home, "A Father" comes with his horrible mode of punishment. Eight pieces of whalebone, indeed! Eight pieces of exquisite torture; and worse still: the poor, trembling culpris are undressed,—to save their clothing, I presume.—fastened to an ottoman, and the whipping done, not by the one that loves or should love them, but by the hireling. Does the dead mother never rise before you with rebuke and pleading in her eyes?

It gives me a sad heart to think that poor, helpless children must be tortured thus, often with gives me a sad heart to think that poor, help-children must be tortured thus, often with r and through revenge. Solomon was wise, he advocated the rod, but he never mentioned elern thongs, whalebones, or ox-goads, and I are the guess that the good old King let the her attend to it, or else took it in hand himself. wild it not be well for these tender (?) hearted nits to send for a whipping-post? That should be lish also. I am gisd for the credit of my com-bat those letters are both from over the north-order.

last Home also contains letters from "A
ar's" three daughters. I wonder if they were
elled to write those letters or receive a whipI think I can conjure up the image of the
ness with her thongs, asying, "Now, say
ove your mamma or I will strike." And lo!
ove mamma, love her dearly. When a girl of
to be whipped, I fear the mode of punishhas not been very beneficial, or she would
reformed ere she reached that age. "A
" has his girls whipped for lying. Lying is
t avil, and a practice that should be extered; but if they are such dreadful liars I think
alt must have been inherited. I should exsem, when they had done anything wrong, to
i hide it from you, and thereby avoid punit, if possible. Would you tell the truth
If if it secured you some awful bodily pain?
I think not.

whipped and the guide woman lectured. And never one whitped and the guide woman lectured. In all never one whit better. It filled me with anneer and rage. I dared not show it, but in my wicked little hear! I cursed them. When my brother was whitped I could have torn my uncle to neces had I dared and been strong enough, and for days I was definant and unly, and It always ended in a whipping for my-self. Once my ancies whipped me quite sewerely for a faisehood. Well, that thine I had told him the exact bruth if I never did before or after. Had he waited to make inquiries he would have that that exact bruth if I never did before or after. Had he waited to make inquiries he would have that that exact self in the self was the self that the self and the self that the self and the self that the self and that had told him the truth, and should always hate him for that act; and I think I saways have, for that scene never comes before me that I do not find myself hot and anary.

Now let me give "a fancy" punishment that was once tried upon me. Annt had purchased a package of extra mice prunes, and, if there was one thing that I liked better than another, it was prunes. I soon discovered their whereabouts, and made a hole in the paper. I never meant to take but once but they were so good that I was quite horrified one day to find half of them gone. So was aunite. She asked me about them, and I how he was a vere that ran thusly: "All liars shall have their portion in the late that hurseth with fire and brimstone." I knew just about where the verse was, and soon had my finger on it; but to read it. Well, it was hard to read it, "the hardest I ever tried. Aunt told me I could have no dinner till I found the verse. The family sat down to dinner, but my courage had gone out downs. I went after it, but was hastily summoned back to my task. The afternoon passed, and 30 cloick came. No dinner; no contrave. Things were getting desperate; so was L. At last hunger connuered, and I called aunt and commence the read of the man of the

"CHRISTOBEL'S" VIEWS. NEVADA, Ia., Oct. 23. - Friends of The Home, wonder how many of you read the articles in re-gard to punishing children with feelings akin to my own? It is not my wish to stir up contention or controversy in The Home circle, but it seems to me that this is a subject that should interest every

the bell with fear and trepidation. The wolf stands at the door in sheep's clothing, and under every imaginary pretense is ready to work upon our sympathy, can't you say something in behalf of children, endowed with intellects capable of reasoning, and having immortal souls, suffering injustice at the heads of parents? Amber, with ready pen and acute perceptions, have you no word to offer for defenseless children, helpless and powerless in the hands of their unnatural guardians, simply because they are weaker? Until quite recently I never dreamed that parents called their ingenuity into requisition to invent instruments of torture to be applied to the flesh of their children in a manner which would cause great sufferng. Is it possible that any sound, reasoning mind, governed by a parent's loving heart, can deem this right, and distier himself that real benefit to trock of beating a child have an ennobling effect off its mind? Will it inspire it with a desire to overcome them. It was a trein the most of the safer in our homes and on the street. There are millions of acress of uncultivited ground all about us that would bring in a for; interested in the good and welfare of their children in a manner which have an ennobling effect off its mind? Will it inspire it with a desire to overcome the would soldiers for the air ny; mind the door in sheep's clothing, and under every imaginary pretense is ready to work upon our sympathy and our purse. If we comply with their request, all the Holy Angels are called upon to bless; if we dury them, angry looks, threats, and our purse. If we comply with their request, all the Holy Angels are called upon to bless; if we dury them, angry looks, threats, and our purse. If we comply with their request, all the Holy Angels are called upon to bless; if we dury them, angry looks, threats, and our purse. If we comply with their request, all the Holy Angels are called upon to bless; if we dury them, angry looks, threats, and our purse. If we comply with their request, all the Holy Angels (I use the term Christian here as opposed theathen.) Fern Leaf, kind friend of the dis governed by a parent's loving heart, can deem this right, and flatter himself that real benefit to the child is gained thereby? Will the humilating act of beating a child have an ennobling effect off-the mind? Will it inspire it with a desire to overcome faults from a wrsh to do right and please its parents? No, friend, it cannot. A child may stand in awe of the lash, and strive to avoid its smart at times, but there is no acting from principle. He thinks. 'Ill have to leave that alone, or l'ligeta licking'; not '' i must not do it, because it is wrong, and would grieve mamma.' Why cannot this idea be inculcated into a child from the first? Simply because parents do not take the trouble. They let children run uncontrolled for the first five or six years of their lives, perhaps longer, and then marvel at their waywardness, and forthwith institute a breaking-in process. They issue commands to a child for which he can see no earthly reason, and, if he domurs or hesitates, he is given to understand it is none of his business 'why''; he must comply like a dumb beast because 'my word as a parent is law.'' So it should be, parents. But why did the Almighty give your child a reasoning mind if he is not to exercise it? Would it lower your dignity one atom, or lessen your authority, to sindly tell him to do your bidding, at the same time telling him why you wish it done so? The great trouble is that we expect too much of our children are under everlasting obligations to them for bringing them into the world, when in fact the parent owes each child an apology for this very act. But if corporal punishment may be inflicted (and I will not admit that it is beneficial at any time), for humanity's sake don't let us introduce worse than State's prison regulations into our homes. Don't seek for that which whil cause intense suffering. It is not a criminal, but your own feesh and blood, you are torturing. Oh, mothers, did it not make your hearts ache with pity and your blood boil with indignation when you read of the case of thos

THE FEELING IN MICHIGAN.

MUNKEGON, Mich., Oct. 23.—I thought we had beard the last of the Ontario Mother; when lot and behold: her daughters appear upon the scene to corroborate her statement of the efficacy of the rawhide. Did they stand in fear of that instrument of torture in case they failed to comply with their mother's "request," I wonder, or did they honestly believe what they said?

But the Ontario Mother is not alone in her theory, for a father steps forth to give his testimony in favor of severe corporal punishment. I hope there are no more like them, and if there are I hope they will spare us the details.

It makes me indignant beyond expression when I hear of children being treated in such an outrageous manner. I shudder to think of it; it is cruel, barbarons. I think that if I considered it my duty to punish a child I would do it myself, and not in such a humiliating way, or in a manner calculated to break the little one's spirit. Children have feelings as well as older people; indeed they are only little people, and should be treated with consideration. They usually behave as well according to their age and understanding as their parents; indeed I sometimes Whink they do better. Let that father and mother consider how they wrong-doing of which they are guilty.

You say there is no sense in this. The parent corrects the child for its own good; the barent suffers for every broken law. Very well. The child also is snoject to the same law of nature as the parent, and, moreover, suffers for the wrong-doing of which they are guilty.

You say there is no sense in this. The parent corrects the child for its own good; the barent does for that of the child. If you allow your child to grow up obstinate, willful, disobedient, until you must have recourse to the lash to command respect, then you are as guilty as the child. You are laying the foundation for an unhappy life for your child as well as for yourself. Remember that you alone are not the sufferer.

If parents would but think on this side of the

LACON, Ill., Oct. 21. -I have been reading the

I am astonished at the confessions of the parent and children, and horrified at the many means of torture invented for the punishment of the little Some of the parents are very just and humane in

Some of the parents are very just and humane in the treatment of their children, while others seem to belong to the barbarous ages.

It is strange that children that have arrived at the age of understanding and reason cannot be convinced that it is better to do right than wrong wittout the aid of a rod. How a mother can premeditate inflicting the soft tender flesh of a little child with blows is a thing too ruel for my comprehension. My mamma has a houseful of children, but it is a long time since I have been "spanked"; I never had a "good whipping" in my life, for my mamma does not believe in corporal punishment, and she never "spanks," except when she is at her "wits' end," and then it costs her more tears than it does the children.

I should think children that had arrived at my age would do right for the love of it, and for the sake of pleasing their parents, instead of grieving them.

SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 20.—I have been hardly able to keep silent while this discussion of whipping children has been going on, but when a flend who calls himself a father, comes out which a seed, who calls himself a father, comes out with his ex-perience of stripping and tying down his mother-less children, and whipping them with a rod of whalebone, it is more than I can stand. I would like that father to undergo the same chastisement, like that father to undergo the same chastisement, and see how he would like it. I will give a few incidents of my own early life. I was one of the younger children of a family of eight. Our mother died, and we were separated and scattered all over the State of New York, wherever we had re at ves that would care for us. It felt to my lot to be taken into a family of people (or brutes) that be lieved in whipping. Never a day passed that I didn't get my whipping, and in the three months that I was there I learned to lie and deceive in every way to avoid a whipping. And now, Sadies of The Home, do you think I can say with those daughters of the Canada Mother that it was fir my good, and that I love them? I can say truly that I hate them, and if those girls had any sense they would say the same thing. I think whippingioniden is disgusting, and I think a mother gets very low when she raises her hand to strike her duid.

ANOTHER PROTEST. WATSERA, Ill., Oct. 20.—I can be silent onger. My heart goes out in one long wail of longer. My heart goes out in one long wall of indignation against this flogging monstrosity. Is such cruelty tolerated in the nineteenth century, or have we gone back to the dark ages? It makes my cheek burn with shame to have such monsters classed as men and women. Have you no love whatever for your own flesh and blood? Homeites, rise up in arms. Next week I shall give my theory for training children.

PREVENTION EASIER THAN CURE. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Were it not for the continua changes of topics, our Home would be exceedinly monotonous each Saturday we read THE TRIBUNE, and, laying it aside, wonder what next?

and, laying it aside, wonder what next?

The Shattuck question sprung up like a mushroom, and, fortunately, was as short-lived.

Then came the pistol controversy, and here again
we find differences of opinion. By force of circumstance, women and children must needs be left
alone. They are at the mercy of the stranger or the tramp; even in this crowded city we answe the bell with fear and trepidation. The wolf stands at the door in sheep's clothing, and under every

rest the tramps and colonize them for his own, se. Organize them as he would soldiers for the single organize them as he would soldiers for the single organize them, drill them make them work, and pay them for their labor.

Women have no time for public electioneer; for voting. We could not possibly attend to our littimate rights, duties, and pleasures in out-lewn homes; but we can exert an influence upon the male members of our families, and train our loys to noble aspirations. What could have been the infancy and childhood of the coarse, brutaf gen that wander about our streets and thoroughters, with no seeming sim or purpose? Had ther a mother's love, a sister's devotion, a tender word, a cheering smile, or any encouragement to own, mu noble and lovely?

We of The Home Club are siming to found institution for homeless girls who have been by manforseen events thrown upon their own resources. When our treasury justifies we will commander, and while I have been writing this letter, my hearthas gone out towards the honeless boys who, though they may have but a tiny soare of nobleness, honor, and integrity. They only need a helping hand,—it will be but a few years when these little wanderers will become vagrants. Now is the time to prevent it. There is a mission for women, a quiet, noble mission. We can he as mothers to the motherless, we can be sisters to those who long for a sister's love and influence. It takes boys and girls both to make a complete perfect family.

My pen has sped along, and I find I will only

influence. It takes boys and girls both to make a complete perfect family.

My pen has speed along, and I find I will only trespass if I touch upon the last topic suggested in The Home. I will for the present let charity effect the subject, and believe that both Ontario Mother and her three affectionate loving daughters are but the characters read of in some quaint cruel tale of the dark ages, and only brought to light for the purpose of having something to write about. The Home can well dispense with such. We want it lovely and beautiful. We want to lead the little ones gently to the feet of Him who so kindly said: "suffer little children to come unto me."

In all the examples given us by our great teacher, we find nothing harsh, cruel, hasty, or brutal.

we find nothing harsh, cruel, hasty, or brutal.
Love is the ruling passion; love begets love; take
the twig early enough and you can readily bend it
to your will.

AUNT LUCY. FLORICULTURE. SOME FACTS ABOUT TULIPS.
HINSDALE, Ill., Oct. 22.—The tulip is the most

HINSDALE, Ill., Oct. 22.—The tulip is the most celebrated, popular, brilliant, and showy of spring flowers:

Not one of Flora's brilliant race
A form more perfect can display;
Art could not felan more brilliant grace,
Nor Nature take a line away.

Tulips are divided into several sections. The first of these are called "Duc Van Thol" tulips.

They are the earliest of all the family, and especially adhpted for pot culture,—two or three bulbs in a four-inch pot.

Next come the single early. In this class are found the gems of the genus. For variety in coloring they have no equals. The flowers are large, continue in bloom a long time, and come very early.

Parrot tulips are atrange-looking flowers, with long, loose, fungid petals, and always attract attention.

Early double tulips bloom in succession after

Parrot-tulips are strange-looking flowers, with long, loose, fungid petals, and always attract attention.

Early double tulips bloom in succession after single early. The flowers are nearly as large as a peony, and beautifully marked.

Late flowering tulios are best for planting in the garden, as they do not bear forcing.

Tulips need a light rich loam: take care never to put fresh manure in the beds. Nothing will more quickly destroy tulips or lilies. They should be put four inches under the surface, and in very cold localities covered with leaves or litt's. They should be put four inches under the surface, and in very cold localities covered with leaves or litt's. Plant them now either in rows one foot spart, and six inches apart in the row, or in circles, or seen orher designs as fancy, may suggest. In the spri g, when the leaves turn brown, take up, sepan is, clean, and lay away till following autumn.

R. C., La Chosse, "I have two ismence with produce splendid foliage, but do not bloom. How shall I treat them?" Answer-Ismene Calaktysa is a bulb from South America, producing pure w. ite flowers very fragrant and beautiful. They need a soil almost all sand, and similiar treatment twan amarylis. Plant out in May in the garden. They will bloom in June or July, and ripen their foliage in October, when they may be taken up, and hung in a frost proof cellar until spring. For sot culture, follow directions civen in The Home St. 4.

21 for treatment of Amarylis Formossis: I. Be sure and give a season of rest.

Mrs. H. D. B., "Is it a good plan to water pit is with liquid from lime and hen manure?" Answellants are greatly benefited by a watering of life id manure once a week while in a growing condition. The lime will kill any worms in the boil, and the stitling at the same as dabliss. But do not attempt to bring gold and silver-leaf geraniums through in that way; they will lose beir markings, if no worse fate befall them. The

myosotis (forget-me-not) is hardy in some localities. I advias you to keep it in a cold nit which
you have. Thanks for seeds you sent. I will send
you different varieties in return very shortly.

Aunt Huldah, Had you given an address I would
have sent bulbs at once. To you or any Home reader,
I will send oxalis, crocuses, and snowdcox, while
they iast, in exchange for fancy work or for stamps.
Letters directed to Rennie, Bux 101, Hinsdais, Ill.,
reach me without trouble.

Next month I shall have a stock of tuberoses
and illy-of-the-valley "pips" to distribute—not
free, however, but in exchange, as above mentioned.

RENNIE.

RECIPES.

RECIPES.

Cuicago, Oct. 21.—Owaissa, to make good hash, beil corned beef and potatoes, separately, sufficient to eat; let them get cold, and chop them fine, separately; save the water that the meat was boiled in, and, when cold, remove the drippings from the top, and use in cooking, after again melting, and straining into a vessel. Put four tablespoonfuls of this dripping into an iron fryingpan, and, when very hot, add one quart of the chopped beef, and stir until thoroughly warmed, then add half a pint of boiling water and a quart of the potatoes, and stir frequently until the hash begins to stick to the bottom of the frying-pan; sait to taste: serve in hot dish, and send to the table immediately.

Soun: Procure half or a whole shank of beef, according to the size of your family, and add to it any pieces of cold roast beef-bones or remains of steak from breakfast, and a slice of sait pork. Put it over the fire in cold water and let it come slowly to a boil; skim carefully as long as any acun rises, and then closely cover, and boil slowly five hours, or until the meat will fail from the bones. Remove the meat, and strain the stock into an earthen jar, and let it stand until the next day or until wanted. It will, with the addition of sait, keep good, in a cool place, for two or three days. When ready to use, remove the grease from the stock. An hour and a half before dinner put the amount of stock required over the fire, and to each quart add one tablespoonful each of potato, onion, carrot, turnip cut into dice of equal size; and two tomatoes, with a "soup-bunch" of one sprig of parsley, thyme, celery, and a small piece of lemon, tied together, and eit boil until dinner. Add one slice of toasted bread with the vegetables. Use sait and pepper to suit the taste. This soup can be made with fewer vegetables, and can be varied by adding macaroni, vernicelli, noodles, beans, corn, asparagus, or any vegetables, and can be varied by adding macaroni, or his procured on the procured of the procured one half pint wheat flo

INDIANAPOLIS, Inc., Oct. 23.—I will inform one of the trio how I wake my coffee-cake. If you you use dry-hop year to liquid yeast, you must make your sponge of night if you wish to bake it in the morning. This about three-quarters of a teacupful of liquid yeast (that is the kind I use), one pint of lukewarm milk, salt, and flour enough one pint of lakewarm milk, sail, and flour enough to form a batter thick enough to beat easily, which must be done until it forms large bubbles. Set it in a warm place until it rises; be sure and do not let it get cold. In the morning add one egg, two tablespoonfuls of warm melted butter, one handful of sugar, flavor to taste or none, and enough flour to make a stiff batter, adding by large handfuls, and beat it well; let it be so stiff that the beating process will require the use of muscle: then acceed and beat it well; let it be so stiff that the beating process will require the use of muscle; then spread in well-greased pans, and set to rise again. When very light, spread warm melted butter on top, sprinkle powdered sugar over, in which mix a little flour and a cash of chuamon; put in the oven to bake. Put so much dough in your pans so that your cake will be but two inches high when baked. By beating your cake it becomes light and feathery. Let me know how you succeed, and don't give up if the first trial is a failure. Would not some one like to try my ilquid yeast?

Jumpino Joan.

HINSDALE, Ill., Oct. 17.—I inclose an excellent gingerbread recipe, which requires neither butter nor eggs: Two cups New Orleans melasses, 2 cups boiling water, with 2 scant teaspoonfuls soda, % cup melted lard, % cup sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, cup melted lard, ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 3 teaspoonfuls ginger, 2 teaspoonfuls each cloves, cinnamon, and allspice, 5½ cuos flour. This will make two good-sized loaves, and should bake very slowly. With the addition of a cup each of raisins and currants a good plain fruit-cake is made that will keep for weeks.

Will some member of The Home send me a copy of the poem, 'Now, Bairmes, Cuddle Down'y I will be extremely grateful for the favor and gladly remit stamps.

Bourson, Ind., Oct. 21.—Jumping Joan, I have tried your recipe with the best results, for we like it exceedingly. Will you send the recipe you offered, and any other good ones the recipe you offered, and any other good ones you may have? The following recipes, sent to The Home by as many different ladies, have been tried by me and found to be excellent: Potato padding, fried tomatoes, egg slaw, sweetening sour milk, and tea cake. I can't remember any more just at

Озикови, Wis., Ocs. 17. - Will some of the readers of The Home kindly furnish me with a recipe for making chocolate paramels or chocolate creams, the same as the confectioners make?

J. O. B., Box 325.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—Can any one give a recipe for red indelible ink. Is there any blue ink that is indelible? INK.

A LETTER ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.
OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 21.—To-day I had thought, dear readers, that as the autumn leaves fall, and the chilling winds blow, I would resume my talk on bulbs, of which so many of you have asked; but receiving, as I did, during the past week one of the saddest letters it was ever my lot to read. I have no heart to speak of them, and will try and answer a few questions. As I sit musing, or when I frequent my favorite haunts, a wan, sad face rises before me, and I hear the pitcous wall of "Distressed Mother," as she inquires if another letter has come from me, and the wild wind sings: "The has come from me, and the wild wind sings: "The mills will never grind again with the waters that have passed." 'Mid my many cares, I tried, but in vain, to find time to send a message to this distressed one, and could I only have known she was lying so ili, and that I could have done even one in vain, to find time to send a message to this distressed one, and could I only have known she was lying so ill, and that I could have done even one little act of kindness, how gladly would I have ceased all other labor, and done for her only. Now as I think over the "might have been," I am taught a sad, but, I trust, useful lesson. Will the kind gentleman from Milwaukee who remfined with her through her last moments, saw her interred, took her little son to his own home, and then fulfilled her dying injunction, that of writing to me, please send me his address? Surely his was a noble mission, and when first attracted by the cries of her child, httle thought he would be led to the bedside of a dying woman, and she the wife of an old friend. "God works in a mysterious way": and had it not been for the cruelty of the landlord, trying to turn her from the house, he would probably never have discovered her, and thus cared for, in her last hours. Would that I could have shared the care with him, then I should not be sitting here thinking of the letter I ought to have written. Your letter was very kind, and I thank you and Delia, of Peoria, for your words of comfort, and trust I may learn from this sad experience never to neglect any duty, but to care for our loved ones while here, that we may have no regrets in the dim by and-by. May we learn the great luxury of doing good, for we know the more plentifully, the seed is scattered the more abundant the harvest, for it grows indestructiby and propasates itself even among the weedy entanglements of evil. And cannot you, How eight of the rest in the dim by and child, and try the former patience to govern herself before she attempts to teach her child. Care comes all too soon, therefore strive to make childhood as bright and fly plain to them? How often we hear. "Now, Fred, if you do not take those things out I'll whip you." The child has not even made their duty plain to them? How often which sowers a the work of the return of the first them hear the row of the rest of the waters of the mighty deep, bespeak His love, and it will not fail us, for just as surely will He stand by us, supporting us with His hand; and must we sit mutely by and not do for others, but leave all for Him because He is willing and able? No, let us arise, and each day do some wordly so, on which we may dwell as we pillow our heads at night for sleep. Life is made up of trifles, and these same little things help to make up the cares and responsibilities of life. You see no way in which you can do for any one; just look about you. There you sit and throw your work about you in a carless war, when you might save the weary maid many a step by having a kcrapbag and place threads and pleeses therein; or you leave apple-beelings around for some one to blck up, or track the mud in, because, forsooth, you could not take time to make use of the scraper. Rach cautious set of yours saves steps or words of another, and bear this in mind when you are inclined to be garcless, and do not think these words were never intended for you, but for some one eise. They are intended for all who read them, for you and I, and may we heed them, and together sow seed this fall which shall not lie in damp ground, and decay, but in fruitful soil, watered with charity and tilled with thoughtfulness, till the harvest of active goodness shall be so great there will be need of greater warehouses to contain it, and thus other doors will open to us, till Heaven and earth shall join hands in one glad awakening.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see,
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

That mercy show to me.

That mercy show to me.

Juniata, you can transplant your plants again. I often give mine new soil in winter if I find they need it. Be careful of them. They will not do quite as well, as it will retard them in their growth somewhat. Holly berry, if you are not supplied. I can furnish you with a branch, as I have some I gathered near Austin, Tex., last winter. I do not care to part with it, but will for the sake of accommodating you. Please write to my nom de plume and I shall receive it. Smartweed, I think the amarylise you refer to is Vailotta purpurea. Annt Huldah, in the words of Rennie, I will say, I will send you the bulbs for three green stamps. Early Bird, I cannot send you croted slips, but you know mine are all free to those who will send stamps for them. I have let some freeze, but they were ordinary geraniums, and no one seemed to want them. When I have not what is requested I try to send its equivalent. That was way Zebrina received the seed, as I had not the ones she wished, and thought these better than any slips I could send. I have sent to the lady in Grand Rapids the second time, as she wrote me she did not receive the first I sent. Hope you will this time, but please do not blame me, for every letter is placed on file and answered in turn, either by postal or package. Orthodox, I hope the slips will do you as much good as your cheery letter did me; many thanks. Bettie Snow, how kind of you to send me that mee box of your Michigan wildwood treasures. The dark green leaves and little red berries will speak of you many times this winter. I shall be obliged to remain deeply indebted to you till soring; then I trust I may send what you wish. Will you then please write and remind me of my promise, for I have so many to remember that I sometimes fear I may neglect some. And to those that have sent to me I have always feturned, but it is seldom I hear that they have received. I wish, if not asking too much, they would let me know, for I do not want to think they did not receive

CALLING HARD NAMES. SENSIBLE VIEWS. Спісаво, Oct. 16.—I wonder how many ladies of The Home would consider themselves ladies if, in the home of a friend, they should speak rudely and impolitely to persons who held views of life different from their own. How long would they be considered ladies if they were accustomed to call names under exasperating circumstances? Is it allowable for us to call a gentleman a fool, an idiot; or a lady a heathen, an outrageons being, through the letters of our Home, when we would do nothing of the kind in a parlor? It is no diffido nothing of the kind in a parlor? It is no diffi-cult matter to express views which are opposed to those of some other writer in such a manner as no to be unkind and hurt his feelings. We are not obliged to agree with the sentiments expressed unless we wish. We can state our differences, but we should vent our wrath carefully upon the thoughts expressed, not upon the individual. Repeatedly Home writers have written very share letters and said some very cutting words about other writers of The Home. I cared little for it at the time, as I immediately classed them as unladylike and ceased to respect them afterwards. But lately two of those whose letters we have all enjoyed so long, and whom we have learned to re-spect so highly,—two of those wrathrul and in-dignant,—have fallen from the pedestal upon which we had placed them, and have stooped to call names.

which we had placed them, and have call names.

Must this go on? Can nothing be done to keep such letters from The Home?

Since the second case I have not dared to think with confidence concerning any one of our Home, though I scarcely think that Grandma Oldways, Aunt Lucy, Fern Leaf, Annie M. R. Barnette, and some others will ever lose their self-respect, forget that they are ladies, and degrade themselves in our eyes by stooping to call names. Who next?

L. M. N. O. P. Q.

A JUST CRITICISM.
CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—It is the best thing we can de

when we are dependent on others for not only the necessaries of life, but the assistance and care of a strong arm and stout heart, to repay the sacrifica of perhaps a lifetime by heralding their short-comings to the world-retailing it right and left to the common gossip as well as to those who alone should be the guardians of the family secrets There are people in every neighborhood who stand, with gaping mouths, waiting to clutch the skeleton of the closet, and, with sacrilegious hands, send its grinning horrors whirling from door to door, scattering in its pathway the fifth that grows thicker scattering in its pathway the fifth that grows thicker and more baueful as it pursues its march of dedestruction. There are people who will catch up a word, a look, or a gesture, and glory in the mountain they can make of a molchill. With how much more engerness will they clutch at the tale sent forth by lips that should open only to plead for a reformation, or, if epithets of scorn must be used, should deal them out inside the paing of the family altar, where the scandal-monger dare not intrude.

used, should deal them out inside the paing of the family altar, where the scandal-monger dare not intrude.

I have no excuse for the wrong-doer. His punishment, perhaps, is none too severe, let it come as it will; but it is a much more Heavenly attribute to try to secree the faults of one's friends from the gaze-of the scandal-loving world than it is to preach them from the housetops and retail them to whoever will take a share in the stock. This is too common a practice, and in after-life—when the deed is done, and that by our own hand—we may repent in the depths of humiliation, but our repentance will not bear the fruit our care and forethought might once have watered, and the repentance is sure to follow.

"If ye sow the wind ye shall reap the whirlwind."

I have been to the home of Trailing Arbutus and grasped the thin, weak hand, and gazed on the poor, faded features. Reading of the death of Distressed Mother in the last Home, and how dear to her were Feril Leaf's letters, reminded me that I had a duty to perform for poor Trailing Arbutus. She, too, has a bile of letters which have served to enliven the dark days of bain, and enlist her sympathies for those who are languishing upon a conch of sickness like herself. I copied the list of names, but have limisled it. She has not been able to answer those who have written her, but desired me to thank them all in her name. Weeping Willow, you have her heartfelt sympathy. Namey Spry, your letter to her is a treasure. I only wish I had one from the same pen. She guards those pressed pansies as she would a precious lewel. The plant you offered her will be thankfully received, and if you can spare two she will divide with a neighbor. Send anything you can spare in plants or seeds. you offered her will be thankfully received, and if you can spare two she will divide with a neighbor. Send anything you can spare in plants or seeds, and accept her already expressed thanks. Send in care of Mrs. S. Indey, Dekalb, Ill.

Will the lady signing herself A Policeman's Wife in her letter to me a short time ago, please send me her own address, as I wish to confer with her on important husiness?

Eliza Jane, please address me at No. 60 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Will be glad to hear from you.

ELABORATED BY "J. C. M."

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.— "And oh it fills my heart with joy, to be at home once more." with joy, to be at home once more,"
So it is with me. A proper interest in the fate of
the "Ohio idee" has led me into many by-ways,
and through many hedges, in which "flat money"
grew and "interconvertible bonds" flourished.
I have read Blaine's, Schurz's, and Bayard's
speeches, and by them have been led into scource. speeches, and by them have been led into a course f political economy, from the repetition of which 'Angels and ministers of grace defend me." But when distinguished statesmen, such as I have named, get up in front of intelligent audiences and say, "Our imports are \$1,000, our export \$1,500, our revenue so many dollars more per an and say, "Onr imports are \$1,000, our exports \$1,500, our revenue so many dollars more per annum," and argue from thence that one should pay one shall and and the statement of the statement is coultrage to the statement is statement of the statement of th is, to ice-cream). I feel in the language of the revival meeting that it is indeed "Good to be here," subject to the approval of the editor. If any skeptical soul does not believe it, let him grapple the double-standard question, and cry, "Peccari." He will come back to The Home with the joy of the Prodigsi, tempered by the idea that it a call is ordered to be killed on his arrival there is no reason why he should not be ied to the J. C. M.

CHILDREN'S POETRY. HINTS REGARDING ITS MANUFACTURE.

Shades of Milton and Mrs. Browning, I invoke
ye: I am driven to it! I picked up the New York
Weekly Witness, a most excellent paper in many
respects, and found a poem (?) to "Johnnie."
marked "For the Witness," and therefore supposed to be original, in which was copied wheale extracts from a sweet poem of years ago; example, the whole verse reading:

In dreams I see him now, And on his angel brow I see it written, "Thou shalt meet me there!"

"Thou shall meet me there?"

Two or three other verses were partly taken from the beautiful poem referred to, and yet the whole piece to "Johnnie" was sent in and published as oirginal.

I took up the Oct. 10 number of the New York Independent and found some verses entitled "Her Wedding." I give a stanza (with my own obscure ideas as to its meaning):

In the circle we another.

In the circle we another,
Something nearer than a brother,
[Swill admit. ...
Not the audi lang grap to sever—
Not the audi lang grap to sever—
Not to take from us forever: [Take what?] Never, never, nay, Oh, never! [Take what?]

Never, never, nay, on, lever:

Did ever girl of 14 strive harder after a rhyme than this writer with the "never, never!" strain, and the slightly prosale "not a bit"? And the Independent published that!
To-day I am reminded of many would-be poets and noctesses among the children, and the great harm being done them by three means to which I feel compelled to refer.
First, the injudicious praise of unpoetical parents. A mother hears a child say, "Mamma, isn't this poetry?"
I'm salling in a boat,

First, the injudicious praise of unpoetical parents. A mother hears a child say, "Mamma, isn't this poetry"

I'm salling in a boat,
I fear I've torn my coat,
My sister Maggie she
Is on shore trying to climb up a tree.

The mother, instead of patiently giving the earnes little child a good sound lesson in English composition, recuiring her to but the same thoughts into easy prose sentences, nicely punctuated, replies, "Yes, dear; that's nice! We'll snow it to pane when he comes home. My little girl will be a Doel if she keeps on." And by and by the child is in the attic or barn scribbling rhymes, but not poetry. She grows up rhyming, and her youthful efforts are published in the county paper, the editor of which has no more sense or grit than to print them. The child's verses soon nave a lovesick strain. By and by Mand goes away to school; acquires good English, learns the difference between rhyme and poetry, and then blushes to return to her native village lest in some mind should linger the memory of her youthful lines.

Again, another means to the sad end deplored is the ambitious but erromeous endesvor of a zealous teacher to develon a certain number of poets in his school. I well remember my first poetic attempt under the command of a teacher. This is a specimen of the article I ground out: "I see afar toward the golden West two boys a-running to see which goes the best."

"I see afar." Truly that had a poetic sound! "Golden West." Why, that was a perfect description of a sunset I had recently beheld. (Markyon, I was too poetic to say 'had seen 'any more.) I could not understand why that poem should not be accepted eagerly by any editor, and paid for too!

The third means of (dis) grace is the publication of the simple, silly rhymes of children in the columns of some weekly newspaper. The avowed object is to encourage childish efforts for improvement, which object, ten chances to one, must fail. Why? First, because to publish a boy's rhymes, unless they are superior, for thousands of readers to peruse, must criticized, till it is a mature gift. This cannot done by the weekly-newspaper editor, who at the best has only time to say. "Freudie should remember that 'pig' does not rayme well will 'prim,' but who is far more likely to say. "Free die has done well. Hope he'll try again." Any attempt to write poetry should, as a rall be suppressed or discouraged till a child has become old enough to read some of the best poet and taught their beauties as an educated mother or a thoroughly efficient teacher only can unforthem.

There has been crowding enough in many respects. If there must be more, let it not be in the direction named. Editors' waste-baskets, the portfolios of dreaming girls, the diaries of love-stek young men, are too full now. Were I an Episcopalian. I should wish this addition to the Episcopalian. I should would be poets and "From all "entimental would be poets and poetesses, good Lord, deliver us":

FAITH GRAYSON.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 20.—I have often wondered, when reading the letters over the signature of Justice and A. B., if The Home friends knew of the honors conferred upon them. and have concluded to tell, even if I get scolded.

Mrs. D. C. Bloomer, who claims both signs Mrs. D. C. Bloomer, who claims both signatures, is the originator of the famous Bloomer costume so popular a few years ago. She is a lady about 50 years of age, not handsome, but with a pleasant, intelligent face, and is possessed of that rare gift to woman—a low, sweet voice. She has no children, and, as she is possessed of ample means, and is a devoted Christian, many a destitute one can testify to benefits received. She is mearnest advocate of woman's suffrage, and her name upon the lecture-course always fills to overflowing any house where she speaks. Her husband is prominently known in various offices all over the State. He is well worthy the wife he is so proud of.

F. B. W., I am so situated in life as to be very much alone, and, not being very strong physically, should be terribly tortured by fear did I not know that I had something at hand more potent than a broom-stick (our acknowledged weapon), in case it should be needed. I am not afraid of gentlemen, be they business men or laborers; those I fear are tramps, peddlers, and burglars.

Do any of The Home friends want material for scrap-bocks? I have about three dozen exchanges from the office every week, and could save much that is valuable if any one would care to have one. I can sparse seeds of the Japan coxcomb (Celocia), and an abundance of Madeira builos, I can spare about two dozen roots of the hardy pink moss rose, and as many of the common yellow; one dozen of the multiflora (an early spring rose), and a few pure white.

Loda, Ill., Oct. 21.—In answer to several ques-

Lopa, Ill., Oct. 21. -In answer to several questions in The Home of Oct. 19 I send the following Inquirer, Chicago, you can remove clinkers from the lining of a stove by throwing in a baifdozen oyster-shells when the coal is all aglow, cover them with fresh coal, and when all is hot the clinkers will become soft and are easily removed. Carrie E., Chicago, to put gloss on your starched clothes, charge them with as much strong starch as they will hold, then dry them. The starch should they will hold, then dry them. The starch should contain a piece of white wax about the size of a walnut to each pound before using. When ready to iron, moisten the clothes slightly with a wet cloth, then fron in the usual manner. The glossing operation is performed by using a heavy iron, finely polished. Press the iron firmly on the cloth and rab with much force. This operation puts on the gloss. "Elbow-grease" is the principal secret of the art.

Has any one "The Arabian Nights Entertainments" also, a song of which one verse or the chorus (and I have forgotten which) runs thus:

A home on the prairie give me,

A home on the prairie give me,

A home on the prairie give me,

With sweet little Kaile for my wife;
File care not for the pleasures of the town,
Nor allurements of ashionable life.

I will exchange books for the above. Would like
the song either written or printed. Address W. R.,
Box 205.

BOURBON, Ind., Oct. 22. -Some time ago several Home writers asked for some one to tell them through The Home how to live on \$5 per week. I undertook the task, and, when scarcely begun, they all rushed pell-mell at me and scared me off the track. A few had some kindly remarks for me, which I appreciate very much in my downfall.
There are a great many women writing for The
Home that I am glad cannot get any nearer than

Home that I am glad cannot get any nearer than Chicago to talk to me.

Maggie Mav. my address is Box 152, Bourbon, Ind. I have lived nearly all my life in R. C.

Ella Nora, I wish I had your address. I have a mother and four brothers and sisters living in Logansport. I am well acquainted there, and am thinking of making a visit soon to Logansport and Royal Centre.

Mara, Bourbon, if you wish to know me, drop a postal to my address.

Sisters Hattie and Winnie, I sent you patterns.

Will the lady in Grand Rapids who wrote to me say so in her next letter, so I may know her nom de plume?

Cuicago, Oct. 21.—Would any of The Home

Cuicaso, Oct. 21.—Would any of The Home readers like to learn how to knit lace edgings and insertion? I will furnish instructions to any one knowing how to knit for a nice plant or bulb. I can also instruct you in knitting a broche or Moorish cushion to be used either as a cashion for chair or lounge, or as a hassock. I can also teach you four styles of knitted baby-socks on the above terms, and how to make many other nice articles of knitted work, such as mittens, purses, stitches for tidies, double-knitting for baby shawls and blankets.

Has any one Longfellow's poems, or any of Miss Muhlback's works which they will exchange with me for a well-bound volume of Wordsworth's poems? Any one wishing to exchange and not having these, but some other good books, can write me in care of Home.

CHEAP LIVING.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 20.—Fern Leaf, you have been crowned; happy woman! I would rather such words should be spoken of me than to receive all the wealth of the United Kingdoms. I should feel the wealth of the United Kingdoms.

Milwaukke. Wis., Oct. 21.—I think if Carrie E., of Chicago, will try the following recipe for starch polish, she will be fully satisfied: One onese spermacett and two ounces white wax, melted to gether with gentle heat. Having prepared the starch in the neual manner, add a few shaving retarch in the neual manner, and a few shaving of wax. I have tried this for months with the best effect.

Instead of rushing from the table as he says he did, if Quis Est had eaten a plece of that tomato-pie he would never have written that article published last week. I thank Aunt Lou very much for the recipe.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Oct. 21.-A. Z., Oregon, IR. BECVIDERE. III., Oct. 21.—A. 2., Oregon, III., offers shadow-pictures in exchange for books. I have no books to spare, but if she will send me. Blind Man Led by Dog" in exchange for stamps. I will be thankful. She can direct to me, and I will send the stamps she requires; or, if she wants escurity, she can write, telling me the amount she requires, and I will forward it.

MRS. M. G. LEONARD.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 21.-Nearly a year are CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia. Oct. 21.—Nearly a year age a friend sent me some moss, which she callied Green Bay rhoss. If any of The Home readers living at Green Bay will send me some I will repay in any way I can. I have three or four German grammars, also German readers, which I would like to exchange for other books; also a number of nice books for children, to exchange. J. M. W., Box 758.

ROCHELLY, Ill., Oct. 21.—I am anxious to get sires of the bine ageratum, and both white and red abutilon or fairy bell. For each one will send cussings of four perpetual roses, or, if preferred, slips of carnations, Pres. De Graw, and La Parise. To any one sending the three, eight persental roses and the carnations. Any one wishing to exchange, address care of Home.

ODELL, Ill., Oct. 22. -- Will Early Bird of Ele ODELL, Ill., Oct. 22. -Will Early Bird, of Elys, send her address to Miss E. Buchanan, Odell, Ill.; t wish to write to her about fancy work would any of The Home friends like to exchange facey work for plants? I want a nice lamp-mat, and a tidy worked in scarlet on black Java canvas; will give six good plants for either.

Miss E. Buchanan.

MONMOUTH, III., Oct. 23.—Will One of the Trio tell me whether or not she received my letter? I wrote to her Sept. 18, and inclosed stamp for the song she promised. Have been raties: thus long, thinking she might have been very busy. Will some member of The Home tell in how to do raised embroidery, in worsted, for ottomans, etc., etc.?

CHICAGO, Oct. 22. —Will the person was pro-directions a year ago for prick-work cross gos them again? I also wish for a good recips to pound-cake that will keep. I will give to any one who sends me a rooted geranium. carratice plat, or Chinese primrose. a nice pair of paper hyacinia-very pretty and natural. Address Mas. Keller, care of Tribus.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23. -I have a " Musical C lum" by George Root, good as new, that I wish to exchange for a novel by one of the standard an-thors, and I also have the "Kiss Waltz," by L.

Dowagiac, Mich., Oct. 22.—I wish to exchange a pair of full-blooded Buff Cochin chickens for a pair of canaries, male and female. Male to be a good singer. Also have tulip and hyscint double and single, which I will exchange f ries as above. Mas. M. A. A.

would like the pattern of a drum, if such a thing is to be had; if not, a patriotic design will do. Is exchange I will send pattern of dog to be worked in colors, or will send stamps, whichever

GARDNER, Ill., Oct. 21. -If any of The GAIDNER, Ill., Oct. 21.—If any of The Home-ites would like bulbs of Methusaleh's toes I will send them for stamps to pay postage. It is a fragrant creeper and is an excellent shade for a window. I have one up to my window, and it has been much admired.

WHEATON, 111., Oct. 18.-C. M. B., Who Ill., please send me one copy of the many poems you have received of late. Will return many thanks. SECRET, Box 101, Wheaton, Ill. PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 22.-Will some unknown

friend pity an anfortunate "person who has lost hi copy of "The Curfew Bell," and send a copy to Will G. Hexus.

or two nice autograph verses : something that every one has not written in albums. Erra, Box 20.

LOUD-VOICED WOMEN.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 23.—Dearl dearl dear me! what sort of women has Amber come in contact with in her walk through life that she so often feels called upon to write them down? Who does she mean by "the ever-increasing heat el loud-voiced, over-dreased, slangy women who storm through the land?" Who are "the loud-voiced, rampant sisterhood," that she so freely denounces? And what are "those reforms, inflated theories of progress, emancipation, etc. which would scatter our ideals of all that woman may be into the defile of trampled highways," and upon which she calls down "ten-fold confusion"! I have lived a good many years, have mes and mingled with a great many women in different sections of the country, have known much of reform mere ments, and participated in them to some extent, but in all my life have never met that class that so excites Amber's disguss and indignation, and receives such scoring from time to time from her pen. Can it be that she refers to women who as public speakers, and who have so trained bely voices that they may be distinctly heard by an addience,—and does she include all suchin her ceasures? If so, she wars against some of the most ladylike, sweet-voiced, virtuous, noble, trawomanly women the world has ever known, as her strictures are most ungenerous uncharitable, and unjust. As women, as waves, mothers, tealiers, and housekeepers, they are worthy of all imitation, and a personal acquaintence would surely modify her opinion of them. But no, it cannot be of these she writes. Who then?

Does not Amber believe in reform and progress of these she writes, who then?

Does not Amber believe in reform and progress of these she writes, and the same article, and yet I confess I do not always understand. In this one thing we surely differ: a layenys will stand up for woman, and defend her when assailed or oppressed, while she will attack and assail her without mercy. Perhaps the difference is owing to my not having known" the host of loud-voiced, shangy, over-dressed, rampant intended to t

ALABAMA.*

For many suns they rode towards the West, And, at the closing of an Autumn-day, They paused upon a hill—a wiid array. Of tawny warriors grouped upon its crest. Their stately chieftinin, in wiid solendor dress Did shade his eyes to gaze beneath, where lay Dark-green savannas: turning he did say. "Ho! Alabama!"—meaning "Here we rest. "There lie the hunting-grounds for which sought, "There lie the manufacture of the sought,
To which the pale-face never yet has come.
Cheer up, my braves! "Tis Manuton who brought!
Us to the fairest land beneath the sun."
And, bathed in one last sunburst from the West,
They shouted all together. "Here we rest!"
"Stoux" BRUBASES.

'In the Indian language signifying "Here we rest." HAIR GOODS.

HARR GOODS.

LADIES, by crimping your own hair you be eak lit, and it becomes lifeless, which causes it soon to grow thin. You can save it soon to grow thin. You can save it is soon to grow thin. You can save it is soon to grow thin. You can save it is soon to grow thin. You can save it is soon to grow thin. You can save it is so wearing MRS.

THOMPSON'S Pat.

Reduced Princes Comma Acc, at greatly BEULESD PRINCES, Get up me Frice-Life. Airs. U. This air of imitations waymour my Patent Trade. Again

THE COUR Unpleasant News

and Her So Record of Judgments,

Criminal Busines In the case of J. R. Payson. Republic Insurance Comparadock, Judge Biodgett yeste dered an important decision of the heirs of a deceased in the heir of the heirs of a deceased in the heir of the heirs of a deceased in the heir of the heirs of the heir of facts are briefly as follow g5,000,000, on which 20 per cent the remaining 80 per cent being call of the Directors, whenever an impairment of the capit F. Haddock, since deceaned after the great, fire in the Company, holding \$50,00 which 20 per cent only had been in December, 1871, and letter tion were issued on his estate About the same time the Insu was declared bankrupt, and an aper cent made on the stock. Twas made by the Court, and In time so much of it was collected. was made by the Court, and time so much of it was collect bie. In October, 1876, a secon 10 per cent was ordered. The per cent on Haddock's stock was ministrator in due course of a time. ministrator in due course of a tween the time when was made and December, the last date the completed his duties, the es-closed, and the administrato tribute the assets, which amo in personal property and mo more in real estate, to the Mrs. Haddock, the widow, an

Haddock, Jr. The estate wa 10 per cent assessment was this last call was ordered, a d Haddoct be compelled to pay assessment.

We demurrers were filed by first on the ground that the ware barred by Sec. 70. Chap. Statutes, which provided to a feas abould be divided into seven setted for allowance within the grant of the letters of a least of the setter of the setter

all demands not so proved less other assets should be ered. The defendants e signee's chaim should have allowed within two years tor was appointed, and t exhibit it, and have it all

the form of the action should be at law.

The Judge said the question; demurrers raised the point as to tingent claim which was not dube said to have accrued during administration of the estate of sou, was to be bound by the ostatute above quoted. There number, of claims which it counding the traise which could not be crued at the time the letters of were issued, or during the two, yministration of the estate, such as enant for breaches of warrant ancestor during his lifetime, or yor of sureties on bonds, and whight not occur until long after of the statutory limitation. Mike cases could be mention of the starntory limitation. We cases could be men question was whether the st that class of cases. From at the authorities it did not appente was intended to run again claim where the right of actio and did not accrue, before the estate was closed.

The case of Hall vs. Martin shire Reports, seemed most c

ire Reports, seemed most co e questions raised in the pre he questions raised in reld that an heir was li

executors or administrators of where no funds were retained claims by order of the Judge Court. But the limitation apol against the executor or administration therefore the remedy against the on claims which could not be proving the provisions.

Laying aside the rulings de different statutes, the general retained the the personal and real estate reancestor, for the contracts or lancestor, and that where the not accrued until after the of the estate was closed be brought and maintained against the extent of such assets which the ancestor. At common law liable for the debts of the ancestor where the ancestor is and then only to the extent of because he only received real New Hampshire case broke ne abolished the distinction between all the law made the heir the recipitational succession of the law made the heir the recipitational succession of the law made the heir the recipitational succession of the law made the heir the recipitational succession of the law made the heir the recipitational succession of the law made the heir the recipitational succession of the law made the stinction between the compel an accounting as we decree for the amount due, and be the well-settled law. The Sithe 30th and 33d Illimois had alsway.

But waiving the question as the property of the law way.

be the well-settled law. The Sa the 30th and 33d Illinois had als way.

But waiving the question as a might not be in some cases an at law, the present suit was periority of the wide of the was a residuum in both a property in Hadduck's estate, turned over to the wide of the personal property seemed priate fund from which the presidity should be paid, and the winder the statute a portion of part which she took under the belr for his share. Courte the helr for his share. Courte purisdiction because there was on the part of the heir to the funds which he received from was a trust-fund to be follow and a court of equity would to the world and a court of equity would to the funds which he received from was a trust-fund. If the not sufficient the realty be applied to, and in that event taking her dower, an accounting essary to ascertain the value of ject to the dower in any event, and she makes the compelled to accomuch as he had subject to sa demurrers would therefore be it is expected that the defer to stand by the demurrer and compensations. The property is the part for the Assignee.

Mary Washington filed her bittered.

ear friend; let us not miss you Living, if able, yon should see hist; if not, get a bottle (10 cents) at a drug-store; but fire drops in water, and give a teaspoonful three day, and she will be good. It is thing bables. I have brought two teething trouble with its use, and ny wakeful nights, you will send me the seeds of white ant I will send you seeds of differshould tike some moss also. Send 1230 and I will return stamps and Cupyo.

Wis., Oct. 21.—I think if Carrie, will fry the following recipe for he will be fully satisfied: One ounce two ounces white wax, melted toentle heat. Having propared the uni manner, add a few shavingsor ted this for months with the best

d by Dog" in exchange for stamps, al. She can direct to me, and I will she requires; or, if she wants sewill forward it.

Mus. M. G. LEONARD.

say will send me some I will repay a. I have three or four German German readers, which I would for other books; also a number of hildren, to exchange. J. M. W., ageratum, and both white and red bell. For each one will send cutbell. For each one will send cut-erpetual roses, or, if preferred, ns, Pres. De Graw, and La Purite, ading the three, eight perpetual grastions. Any one wishing to ex-care of Home. A. M. A.

to Miss E. Buchanan, Odell, Ill. ? to her about fancy work. Would e friends like to exchange fancy I want a nice lamp-mat, and a cariet on black Java canvas; will

ether or not she received my let-her sept. 18, and inclosed stamps e promised. Have been patient ug she might have been very busy, mher of The Home tell us how to pidery, in worsted, for ottomans, Sister Ruth.

r ago for prick-work cross give also wish for a good recipe for will keep. I will give to any one rooted geranium, carnation plus, ose, a nice pair of paper hyacintha, natural. Address Mas. Kellt, care of Tribune.

ch. Oct. 22. -I wish to exchange male and female. Male to be a so have tulip and hyacinth bulba-e, which I will exchange for cana-Mas. M. A. ALLEN.

Oct. 20. -I want a tidy pattern; ot, a patriotic design will do. In l send pattern of dog, to be, or will send stamps, whichever Louisz.

Oct. 21.—If any of The Home-bulbs of Methusalch's toes I will amps to pay postage. creeper and is an excellent shade have one up to my window, and admired.

me one copy of the many poems red of late. Will return many SECRET, Box 101, Wheaton, Ill. Oct. 22.-Will' some unknown

fortunate person who has lost his arfew Bell, " and send a copy to reader of The Home tell me one

WARMLY CRITICISED. r walk through life that she so upon to write them down? Who yy "the ever-increasing host of r-dressed, slangy women who a land?" Who are "the loudelsterhood," that she so freely what are "those reforms, in-

sisterhood." that she so freely what are "those reforms, inforogress, emancipation, etc., ter our ideals of all that woman lesse of trampled highways," and alls down "ten-fold confusion"? good many years, have met with a great many women sections of the country, much of reform moveipsted in them to some extent, have never met that class that so lisgust and indignation, and renag from time to time from her hat she refers to women who are and who have so trained their nay be distinctly heard by an as a she include all suchin her cease wars against some of the most -voiced. virtuous, moble, tree wars against some of the most -voiced. virtuous, moble, tree women, as wives, mothers, teachepers, they are worthy of all imisomal acquaintance would surely mof them. But no, it cannot be seen wisdom, has brought her? I can't lid up for woman, and defend her? I and I disagree with her, all in and yet I confess I do not always this one thing we surely differ: I dup for woman, and defend her oppressed, while she will attack hout mercy. Perhaps the differny not having known "the hosts langy, over-dressed, rampant sistorming through the land." They ched our Western prairies, and I hay, women were advancing in true

women were advancing in true igher aducation, in culture and I the graces of head and heart. De told by our good Amber that wer-increasing host " of our sex aland woo are so bad in all their nees that they are to be shunned

lets her impulses and prejudices r good sense and good intentions never more so than when in pictoman. She first brings out and imaginary bad one. But I like eas, and like the independence which she writes,—only her unher own sex I cannot abde, and defensive.

ALABAMA.

ey rode towards the West, g of an Autumn-day, a bill—a wild array grouped upon its crest. Itain, in wild solendor dressed, to gaze benesth, where lay mas: turning he did say.
"—meaning "Here we rest!"
hanting-grounds for which we

-face never yet has come.
res! Tis Manuton who brought
and beneath the sun."
se last subnurst from the West,
together, "Here we rest!"
"Stoux" BRUBAKER.

age signifying "Here we rost." AIR GOODS.



THE COURTS.

Unpleasant News for a Widow and Her Son.

Record of Judgments, New Suits. Criminal Business, Etc.

In the case of J. R. Payson, Assignee of the In the case of J. R. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, vs. B. F. Haddock, Judge Biodgett yesterday morning rendered an important decision as to the Hability of the heirs of a deceased stockholder of the Company for an assessment on stock. The facts are briefly as follows: The Republic Fire-Insurance Company had a capital stock of \$5,000,000, on which 20 per cept had been paid, the remaining 80 per cent being subject to the call of the Directors, whenever there should be call of the Directors, whenever there should be an impairment of the capital stock. B. F. Haddock, since deceased, was at and after the great, fire a stockholder in the Company, holding \$50,000 of stock on which 30 per cent only had been paid. He died in December, 1871, and letters of administra-tion were issued on his estate early in 1872. About the same time the Insurance Company was declared bankrupt, and an assessment of 60 per cent made on the stock. This assessment was made by the Court, and in due course of time so much of it was collected as was collecta-ble. In October, 1876, a second assessment of 10 per cent was ordered. The assessment of 60 per cent on Haddock's stock was paid by his adper cent on Haddock's stock was paid by his ad-ministrator in due course of administration be-tween the time when the assessment was made and December, 1874, and at the last date the administrator completed his duties, the estate was declared closed, and the administrator directed to distribute the assets, which amounted to \$61,000 in personal property and more than as much more in real estate, to the heirs, they being Mrs. Haddock, the widow, and one son, B. F. Haddock, Jr. The estate was closed before the

on the heirs to pay it, which they refused to do. A bill in equity was then filed by the Assignee, setting out the fact as above stated, and asking that the widow and heirs of B. F. Haddock be compelled to pay the 10 per cent Haddock be compelled to pay the 10 per cent assessment.

Two demurrers were filed by the defendants, first on the ground that the action and claim were barred by Sec. 70. Chap. 3, of the Revised Statutes, which provided that all demands against the estate of a testator or intestate ahould be divided into seven classes and presented for allowance within two years after the granting of the letters of administration, and all demands not so proved should be barred, unless other assets should be subsequently discovered. The defendants claimed that the Assignee's claim should have been presented and allowed within two years after the administrator was appointed, and that the failure so to exhibit it, and have it allowed by the County Court during the progress of the administration of the estate, fortaed a complete bar to the unit. In the second place, it was objected that the form of the action should have been by suit at law.

10 per cent assessment was made, and, when this last call was ordered, a demand was made

at law.

The Judge said the question presented by the demurrers raised the point as to whether a contingent claim which was not due, or could not be said to have accrued during the term of the

Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trials oday; and Judges Farwell and Moore default see. Judge Moore will also hear another in-millment of the Spaids case. Judge Jameson

2.304, 2,346, 2,383, 2,347, 2,263, 2,316, 2,326, 2,262
2,198, 2,375, and 2,241.

Judge McAllister will hold no court to-day.

Thomas 8. Wiswall, indicted for attempting to defrand the Government out of its revenues, appeared before Judge Blodgett yesterday and entered into a recognizance in the sum of \$2,500.

The Towns of Lake, Niles, and Lemont, through some of their patriotic citizens, filed petitions yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to have supervisors of election appointed for the coming elections.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Eliza H. Richmond filed three bills yesterday against E. Gilbert Jackson, administrator of the estate of Andrew B. Jackson, Charles H. Morse, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,080 on Lots 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Block 33, of Rogers Park, another for \$1,400 on Lots 5 and 6 of Block 33, and Lots 23 and 24 of Block 38, in Rogers Park, and a third for \$3,000 covering Lots 1 to 11 inclusive, Block 46, in Rogers Park.

Ansel Arnold filed a bill against the same parties to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on Lots 7 to 13, inclusive, in Block 22, and Lots 8 and 9, Block 6, in Rogers Park.

John P. Perry filed a bill against John Forsythe, George M. Bogue, Receiver of the Marine Company; Frances M. Griffin and Thomas Dent, executors, and others, to foreclose a mortgage on Lots 9 and 10, in Forsythe's Second Addition, for \$5,000, on which \$2,340.08 is stall due.

dition, for \$5,000, on which \$2,340.08 is still due.

John Baldwin and Robert H. Walker filed a bill against Mary Benton, Climena P. and Heury Clark, and William, Ella M., Ada E., Clara B., Arthur P., and Julia Ottaway to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,500 on Lots 3, 12, 17, 36, and 31 of Wartich's Subdivision of the S. 3 acres of the N. 19 acres of the N. E. ½ of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 9, 38, 14.

N. E. 14 of Sec. 9, 38, 14.

CINCUIT COURT.

Jane W. Dwight filed a bill against Jennie Parker, Rosalind C. Wilmarth, Arthur and Mary Jones. Edward Jones, Auna W. Jones, and Lyman Baird, trustee, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on part of Lot 43, Block 2, in C. H. Walker's Subdivision of part of the W. 14 of the N. W. 14 of Sec. 34, 39, 14, fronting on Wabash avenue.

A of Sec. 34, 39, 14, fronting on Wabash avenue.

Jonathan Smith commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, Edward B. Holmes, James M. Holmes, and David Pyott, claiming \$5,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Charles Brown was found guilty of burglary and given eighteen months in the Penitentiary. Justin Goodrich, one of the dealers in railroad-tickets,—Detter known as a "scalper,"—was on trial in answer to an indictment for violating the statutes, which forbid any one dealing in tickets who is not the authorized agent of some company. The points involved are purely legal,—the question being as to the constitutionality of the statute under which the indictment was found. A jury had not been obtained up to a late hour.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Henry Gildermann letters were granted to Ida Gildermann, under bond for \$30,000.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Opinions at 10 s. m.

Then bassed case 31, Dinet vs. Eigenmann, and the
Gaze case in the afternoon.

JUDGE JAMESON—43, 46 to 50, 52 to 61, 62 to
67, inclusive. No. 41, Lincoln vs. Grow, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—126, and 146 to 166, inclusive.

No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGENS-Contested motions:
JUDGE ROGENS-120, and 146 to 166, inclusive.
No case on trial.
JUDGE BOOTH-66, and 136 to 145, inclusive,
except 143. No case on trial.
JUDGE MCALLISTERISTO, call. No. 2,467, Fox
vs. Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, on trial.
JUDGE FARWELL-Contested motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMS-Contested motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMS-CONTESSIONS - Andrew N.
Adams vs. Frederick Ruhiman, \$295, 92.
JUDGE JAMESON-William H. Davis et al. vs. C.
D. Wells and W. O. Carponter: verdict, \$583, 92.
J. F. Seaman vs. Robert L. Lundy and Jacob
Walton; verdict, \$300. -J. C. Tucker vs. Joseph
Eastman; verdict, \$481.49. -Timothy Wright vs.
Watson Griffith and F. A. Warren; verdict,
\$224.10.
URGUIT COURT-CONFESSIONS-Thomas Parker

And the second control of the contro

water trade, the organ of the peweirs and shifted and

bear a mingling of dialects like the sounds of strange music gives you a new idea of the races of man. But nothing is more incommodified man. But nothing is more instructive to me than the maye of printing. I spoke, the other day, of a little book I picked up in the Exhibition, in which one Bible verse was printed in 134 different languages; and here I find newspapers or catalogues printed in German, Dutch, Flemish, Danish, Greek, Italian, Russiam, Spanish, Swedish, Portuguese, Turkish, Chinese, Japanese—printed and read, too, by buyers and sellers. The English claim to cover more space, and to treat quore subjects, than other nations; and from the glance I have taken of their current home literature, the claim would seem to be well founded. But look at the avaianches of German newspapers and books in the German cities, and then at the immense deposits of fresh French literature in the Paris shops, and at the dusty collections of ancient French works offered at low rates in the tottering shelves in the old faubourgs! and you will exclaim, "Of reading, writing," and printing, there is, indeed, no end!"

ONED GILLE DIS.

not be restrained by considerations of any sort from doing what we regard as our duty in the from doing what we regard as our duty in the from doing what we regard as our duty in the from doing what we regard as our duty in the from doing what we regard as our duty in the from doing what we regard as our duty in the from doing what we regard as our duty in the from doing what we regard as our duty in the interest of monality. Every woman, whoever she may be, who this evening at our duty in the interest of morality. Every woman, whoever she may be, who this evening at the thest-rical representation of the slimp Plymouth pasters when whe the opportunity of reading her may be, who this evening at wheth the evening at which the treat of nor doing what we regard as our duty in the interest of monality. Every woman, whoever she may be, who this evening at wheth the strible interest of not obligate in t

OVER THE SE

Foreign Notes and N. vs. Capt. Judkins, who was for son'y years Com-modore of the Cunard Atlantic; et, and com-manded various steamers of the pe for thirty years, died recently near Livery at the age

of 69.

Mr. Gladstone, on his arrival Liverpool from the Isle of Man, was beset by such a throng that he could hardly make his ray to the railroad station, after yielding twice so the clamor for a speech.

The Berlin Post of the 5th instances that both

the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, during their sojourn at Gastein and their subsequent journeys, received a considerable number of menacing letters; they also received others which informed them that new attempts to as-sassinate them were being prepared, and they were particularly forewarned not to proceed to

Cologne.

On the 6th of October a "project" of a revised Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people in Switzerland and overwhelmingly defeated. This result is regarded as a serious check to the radical Democratic tendency of the present Administration. The opposition to the new Constitution was occasioned mainly by the power of supervision it was proposed to give to the Government over education and religion.

Alexandre Emperced Papels takes in early

the Government over education and religion.

Alexander, Emperor of Russia, takes in early morning a cup of coffee and a biscuit, and then a walk. He can't drink tea because his nerves are shattered by his persistent attention to the Government of his country. At 12 he takes luncheon,—a simple one, as he is not able to eat rich food. Then he walks or rides, and theu goes to his study. He dines at 5 or half-past, and, after several hours of work, retires at midnight, sometimes concluding his labors with one round of whist.

The Aleie ways that an old women at home

round of whist.

The Halie says that an old woman at Rome precends that she has been cured by a miracle of Plus IX. of a bad leg from which she had suffered for ten years. She went to pray at his tomb in St. Peter's; during the following night she felt her bandages fall from her, and the next morning her sores had quite bealed up. The above journal skeptically remarks that it is singular that when Plus IX. was alive he could not cure his own legs, and that now he is dead he can cure those of others.

One of the incidents of the failure of the City.

not cure his own legs, and that now he is dead he can cure those of others.

One of the incidents of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank is related in the case of the Rev. Mr. Spence, of Galashiels. He had his moderate patrimony invested in the shares of the bank, and had resigned his charge for the purpose of taking his wife to Italy for the benefit of her health; in fact, had sent her there, and was preparing to follow. Just as he had given up his income from his parish, his entire means were swept away by the failure, leaving him in an awkward predicament, from which his people relieved him, so far as they well could, by reinstating him as their gastor.

The letter of Lord Lawrence in the London

German Women of Omaha Warned Not to
Go to Beecher's Lecture.

Go to Beecher's Lecture.

Omaha Post, German.

This evening Henry Ward Beecher will deliver
a lecture in Omaha. The Post will be represented there by one of its reporters, who will make
a complete list of all the ladies who may be
present. This list will be published in full in
the next number of the Post. The object we
have in view is simply to determine how many
of the matrons and maidens of this place can
so far forget themselves as to go to listen to
this notorious adulterer and perjurer. We give
way to the hope that we may not be compelled
to print the name of even one German wife or
maiden. It would be a shame if we should
prove to be mistaken in this, and yet we shall

lin, with his triumphal return to England, nave naturally renewed attention to his literary works. This is the more natural as the politician is always evident in the novelist. This is true also of Bulwer, but not of Dickens or Thackeray, nor, in the same sense, of George Ellot. It is the humane aspect of politics, not the political contention itself, which interests these last. But Disraeli and Bulwer both show the keen interest of gamesters in the game. In their case, also, it was mingled with love of applause and a taste for spectacular display, so that their political careers suggest the French vaudevilles of politics, where the important thing is the glamor of official life, the embassy, the cabinet. In Disraeli's stories there is a willfulness and dash and satiric wit, often a flashing cut and thrust, which Bulwer does not reach, and which make them very sparkling and entertaining. In all of them, however, the love of glitter, and naturally of rank, as rank, of luxury and riches and social splendor, is constantly apparent.

Disraeli's novels, with all their eleverness, were especially novels for snobs. The vast and exhaustless British delight in the Court Circular, the taste for the announcement that the Princess Geraldine walked vesterday afternoon upon the slopes attended by the Hon. Lady Caroline Ponsonby and Col. Sir Reginald de Mowbray, and that the Earl and Countess of Bounce had the honor of entertaining H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Barataria at dinner last evening, was immensely gratified by the skillful hand of the new novelist. "Vivian Grey," Disraeli's first story, published when he was 21 years old, with all its unquestionable talent, is a transfigured Court Circular, full of the humorous vivacity and interest which are popularly imagined to belong to high life. It is crowded with characters whose descriptive names coarsely express the author's estimate of them. Lord Brougham figures as Mr. Foaming Fudge; Mr. Canning—alas! and alack! for the eloquent minister, who evidently has Canning always in

Grey" were studies from nie,—portraits or caricatures,—that a "key" was published, and the delighted club world knew precisely who was served up in the ragout.

The recent papers upon the "Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield," which treat "Vivian Grey" in his own style, mention this same tendency to admiration of title and social solendor, and the trappings of riches and rank, in the dedication of the letters of Runnymede to Sir Robert Peel, and Thackeray hits it off delightfully in "Codlingsby" the parody of Disraeli's style in Punch's "Prize Novelists." Godfrey de Bonilon, Marquis of Codlingsby, enters Holywell street musingly, and, as he watches the denizens of the London Ghetto and thinks how beautiful they are in the gunset, a voice at his car whispers, "D'you vant to look at a nishe coat?" It proves to be Rafael Mendoza in disguise. They passed under an awning of old clothos, tawdry fripperies, greasv spangles, and battered masks, into a shop as black and hideous as the entrance was foul. "This your home, Rafael?" said Lord Codlingsby, "Why not?" Rafael answered. "I am tired of Schloss Schinkeustein; the Rhine bores me after a while. It is too hot for Florence; besides, they have not completed the picture-gallery, and my palace smells of putty. You wouldn't have a man, non cher, bury himself in nis chateau in Normandy out of the hunting season? The Rugantino Palace stupefies me. Those Titians are so gloomy, I shall have my Hobbimas and Tenfers, I think, from my house at The Hague, hung over them." This is hardly burlesque. Thackeray's sure finger touches the esseutial barbaric love of spangles of every kind in the Disraeli novels. The taste was apparent also in the personality of the author. He was, in all the contemporary accounts, a jeweled dandy, and with all his superfine graces there was an unmistakable air of Holywell street. Disraell "loved a ford," and it is the keynote of his stories. Be tharte sees it in "Lothair," and he caricatures the latest work with all the zest with which Thackeray h

Perception of the universality of this taste, Perception of the universality of this taste, and sincere sympathy with them, combined with perfect confidence in his perception, explain both the literary and political career of Lord Beaconsfield. He is like an extremely clever man who sees that people really love gossip, although they are ashamed to own it, and affect to despise it, and who, by making himself the most sprightly and skillful of Jenkinses, secures a classe at the best tends. It may be true most sprightly and skillful of Jenkinses, secures a place at the best tables. It may be true that Lord Beaconsfield is the grandson of a Venetian Hebrew, and that he is by race and tradition an alien in England. But it is equally true that his respect for an aristocratic class and society is fervent and fanatical, and that his devotion to them is unfaltering. Moreover, his genius for affairs is the clear perception that he is the representative of an immense and controlling sentiment. As the great British public likes to read clever and superb tales of riches

genius for affairs is the clear perception that he is the representative of an immense and controlling sentiment. As the great British public likes to read clever and superb tales of riches and rank, associated with vast political power and intrigues that hold Europe in a web and move Emperors, and Courts, and Governments like pappets, so it likes a political programme which is dazzling and daring, which sneers at a Quaker policy of peace and carico and Sunday-schools, which haughtily gives the White Bear frown for frown, makes the map of Europe to suit itself, and will willingly ask England to pay the piper for the entertainment. The Treaty of Berlin and all Jingo statesmanship are "Vivian Grey" in politics. Disraeli put himself both into the novel and the treaty, and he knew that the quality which made one popular would secure enthusiasm for the other. It was not condescension to something that he disdained but saw the wisdom of tolerating and fostering; it was sincere delight in that which equally delighted others.

Those who now take up Disraeli's novels for the first time are sure to be amused and pleased. They are obviously the work of a consummately ciever man, and they are the best possible illustration of that quality and spirit in modern English society the extent of which reacted in the satire of Thackeray. Thackeray is the essential antagonist of Disraeli. He personifies that sturdy, simple, upright, humorous, moral character which is the best British quality, while Disraeli stands for the subtle suobbery which the political and social system of England is sure to generate. He takes "the city," and the clubs, and the country genelmen, and the mob by storm, and they are the vast majority. No man, indeed, except one of singular cleverness could do this, and no career in English history, therefore, is more unique and picturesque. It is undeniable that this "Jew novelist," this "dainty dandy," as we have heard him called in former years, has made himself complete master of England for the nonce, that he

DOWN STREAM.

I stood by the brooklet flowing Right merrily on to the sea; And, out of the brooklet flowing, A young face smiled to me.

Again, when the stream had widened, I bent from the flow'ry sbore; The face that looked from the water Was young, but it smiled no more. I walked, and a mighty river Rolled silently on by my side; And a face grown worn and weary Looked out from the brimming tide.

And the river came to the ocean,
The stream it died in the sea;
And the face went out with the current,
And never looked backward to me.
CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY. AN IMPROMPTU.

Only a small white tablet, With the owner's name thereon; Only a few wild flowers Growing some hillock upon; Only a whispered silence, Only a low-muffled sigh: But O the majestic story
Of a soul that shall never die! INEL

What's the Use?

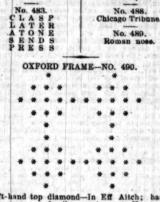
London Punch.

"Mamma, dear, what time in the day Janet—" Mamma, dear, what time in the day
was I born?"
Mamma—" At 2 o'clock in the morning."
Jack—" And what time was I born?"
Mamma—" Not until 8 o'clock."
Janet—"Ah! my birthday is longer than yours,
Jack—" What's the use of being born before

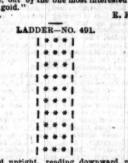
THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this lepartment. Correspondents will please send their seal names with their nome de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published he following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. ORA GRNSN ARTISAN RIO UEA CALUMET OABEE NAD S I M A R R A R B O S O M E I R I E N E D D Y No. 480 CARPETBAG SPITTED XEBRC No. 486. Constantinop No. 487. Ensample.



Left-hand top diamond—In Eff Aitch; haif a girl's name; a family; custom; in Youngster. Right-hand top diamond—In Rose Maylie; feed; girls; an abbreviation of length; in Non-Plus. Lower left-hand diamond—In Little Cassino; an animal; soft; a fish; in Garth. Lower right-hand diamond—In Henida; a beverage; spirit; skill; in Towhead. The centrals read the same each way, and signify what is considered by the "missis" a nuisance, but by the one most interested "just as good as goid." Cuicago.



Left hand upright, reading downward, profits; right hand ditto, a strait in Europe. Words of five letters, commencing at the top: Clay; one of the United States; a bird; a small slip of writing; to join; signs; to arm; an African; a city in Italy; to alarm. The rounds are of three letters: Science; a Scotch expression; custom; a boy's nickname; the egg of an insect; a place of safety; a Latin word; half of egress; a man's name; a sailor.

NERNAM, Wis.

Mrs. C. H. COTTON.

RHOMBOID-NO. 492. Across—A near place; ringlets; point opposite the zenith; a plant; raves. Down—in Platteville; a contributor to The Corner; a member of an order; a river in Russia; a tree; a plant; a small stream; an elevated abbreviation; in Oshkosh.

Austin, Ill.

Flona.

DIAMOND-NO. 493. In Garth; a pestiferous animal; a bird of prey; plant; in Rob Robbin. The same words are ead downward.

CHICAGO.

P. J. HOLZAPPEL.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 494. A light, inflammable fluid; in that place; a bird; o cat away; to give new life to.

Chicago.

Phil. SQUARE WORD-NO. 495. A Turkish coin; verily; ease; opposed to. NEW YORK CITY. CHIC.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 496. A club; a river in Asia; a vessel. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 497.

ful crime or harmless merriment.

My 12, 2, 4, 9, is careless.

My 8, 3, 7, is an animal.

My 1, 11, 10, 6, 5, is the effective power of FULTON, III. TOWHEAD. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 498.

I am composed of ten letters, and am an animal. My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1s an animal. My 5, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, is an animal. PLATTEVILLE, Wis. ROB ROBBIN. WELL-KNOWN NOVELS ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED-NO. 499. (1) An ancient city of Palestine, a cry of horror, in animal, a preposition, and an officer in Algiers.
2) A bird, a young bear, ioyaity, and replete.
3) An article, a female, a tavern, and a color.
4) Coarse and amusement. (5) A fruit, to wanter, and to bend. (6) Conceit and beautiful.
EVANSTON, III.

CORRESPONDENCE. Ezekiel, city, sends a rhyming answer to No. 408, but space forbids its publication. Happy Jack, city, heaves a sigh for Sammy's cipher to unlock the mysteries of The Corner. Jack's key will only reveal Nos. 480, 483, 484, 486, and 488.

486, and 488.

H. B. D., Oshkosh, Wis., gives eight answers and gives up two,—the hard squares. The young gentleman is all right on the 'Nose 'question, sending 'Roman,' 'Grecian, 'and 'Pug.' Youngster, city, was lucky enough to find seven answers, six of which were correct. Nos. 482, 485, and 487 were too intricate to handle, and with 5 "Whisker" he tries to catch the "Roman Nose."

Nose."

Frances Constant, city, answers all but the charade, and to that she gives "Whiskers," though rather doubtful as to its correctness. The answer to the Champaign square is not like the author's, but is a good attempt. but is a good attempt.

Tyro, city, contributes solutions to five of the puzzles.—Noz. 480, 482, 483, 486, and 488. He asks for a lot of easy ones once more. Just study those in this issue, and you'll find the answers without half trying, Master Tyro.

Poplar. Oshkosh, Wis., has nine of the mystics answered with the same solutions given by the authors, and it must have given the lady real pain to miss the Champaign one, as that was the square on which she met her only defeat. on which she me nor only deteat.

Eff Aitch, Fond du Lac, Wis., reports early Monday morning with eight kinks unkinked. Henida's square and Ezekiel's: "Nose" stood in the way of a ten-strike. The gentlöman from the bottom of the lake is near the head of the class.

of the lake is near the head of the class.

E. F. K., city, finds himself at fault in a couple this week.—the Champaign square and Ezeklel's face-handle. The rest are answered as they should oc. Mr. K. has a neat puzzle in this number, which is both ingenious and easy of solution.

Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., has all the answers as straight as a string, from the "Ortoian" to the "Roman Nose." Brother Ike must certainly have occult powers, to successfully repeat his task so many times "In rapid concussion."

Ross Maylie, Eyanston, Ill., wishes she could Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., wishes she could do as well as some others who shall be nameless, only the first letters of their names are Enena, Garth, Brother Ike, E. F. K., Bi, and lots more. Her "little utmost" results in five answers, —Nos. 480, 483, 486, 487, and 488. Miss Rose has a "Novel" enigma in this number.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., is on deck once more with seven correct replies, and says of the missing ones: "The two squares, —no, thank you; no 'outter' or 'victuals.' As for the charade, if you think Ezekiel is truthful, I will take his word for it, but won't stake anything." In a P. S. be "Whiskers" it, but it won't do. Much obliged for riddle sent.

riddle sent.

Roster, Urbana, Ill., having had his attention called to The Corner, proceeded to unravel the matted twisters, and met with good success for a novice. His neat list has only a couple missing,—thiss Constant's square and Ezekiel's "roaming" nose. For pazzles sent, thanks. A second note from the gentleman gives the two missed in his first, thus completing the roster. first, thus completing the roster.

Susie Wrag, city, after a few weeks' absence, for which she makes a good excuse, proceeds to show what she can do in untying the knots. Ezekle's "Nose" was the obstacle that barred a complete list. Miss Susie found the "butter" square, on which so many met defeat. The Corner returns thanks to the lady for her excellent charade, and hopes to announce her letters each week for some time to come.

time to come.

Old Salt, city, says he "has not forgotten The Corner, but has had too many other parsless on hand, so that there has been more of a corner on The Corner than he could have wished." He gives a bitch to his waistband and promises to brace up in fature. His work for this week is, as usual, weil and nestly done,—his failure being the cha-

ade, and to that he gives 'Red Beard," 'Ruddy heek," and 'Adam Beard." The first word of the st answer O. S. clivides on the first letter. Henida, Champairn, III., copes successfully with the bill of fare of last week, having captured them all. The spitteman knows the answer to Esekiel's charade, and gives either Roman or Grecian nose, the former of which is correct. Henida, Roster, and Brother Ike carry off the honors this week.

week.

Non-Pina, city, sends answers to five, Nos.

480, 483, 486, 488, and 489. The answer to the
inst one is not correct, Non-Pina substituting
"Mustache" for "Roman Nose." The "Diamond Clipper" is hardly capable of solution by
any one, and therefore will not be used. The
Corner hasn's space to acknowledge the receipt of
all favors sent, and that is the excuse for not noticing it heretofore. ing it heretofore.

Snug, city, feels impelled to answer Ezekiel's capital charade in this fashion:
Your first word is a Roman, whom everybody knows thas ages since been isid to rest, along with friends and foes.
Tour second is a handle-on every face it grows:
Sometimes you'll find it very blue, or red as any rose:
The latter it its owner unto the rum-shop goe.
But whate'er its color may be, or what your other woes.

I will say, if one you own: "It's a handsome Roman

AN OLD SCENE, NEW SET. From Sypher's Restored Version of Shak-Enter Lady Mactild, nee Pelton. Lady M. -Alack! I am afraid

The public have awaked, and 'tis not done: The attempt and not the deed confounds us. Hark! I laid cen, ink, and paper on his table; He could not miss them. Did not my handwrite Resemble more my father's than my nander's, I had writ it. My Coparcener:

Enter Mactild with a large roll of manuscript and dressed in a pedometer.

M.—I have done the deed. Didst thou not hear the boys?

Lady M.—I heard owl Manton scream, and Schonberg cry:

Schonberg cry:
Did not you speak?
M. —When?
Lady M. — No. Now. As I descended?

Lady M.—

As I descended?

Lady M.—Ay.
M.—Hark!
What says the press about the new disclosures?
Lady M.—It speaks dom plain.
M.—This is a sorry sight.
M.—This is a sorry sight.
Lady M.—A foolish thing, a very sorry sight.
M.—There's one did laugh in his sleeve,
And one cried. Humbug!
That they did wake each other: I stood and heard them.

That they did wake each other: I stood and heard them.

But they did go up-stairs, and addressed them Again to the ciphers.

Lady M.— There are two at 'em together! M.—One cried, God bless us! and Amen, the other.

As they had seen me, with these bribling hands.
Listening their key, I could not say Amen When they did say God bless us!

Lady M.— Consider it not so deeply!

M.—Methought I heard a voice cry, Bribe no more!

more!
Lady M.—What do you mean?
M.—Still it cried, Bribe no more! to all the house.
Manton hath botched the business, therefore Bel-Shall bullyrag no more; Mactild yell fraud no mont
Shall bullyrag no more; Mactild yell frand no more!
Lady M.—Who was it that thus cried? Why, worthy Guyner,
Yon do usbend your noble strength to think
So brainsickly of things. Go get more stationery,
And write more stuff about this fifthy business.
Why did you take these ciphers from the boy?
They must be sent. Go carry them, and bribe
The sleepy A. D. T. boy with mugs of beer
Your hand i' the business nor to see nor hear!
M.—I'll no more ciphers!
I am afraid to think wha! I have done;
Look on't again, I dare not!
Lady M.—
Infirm of ourpose!
Give me the ciphers! This the eye of childhood
That fears an editor! Jesuit Perry says
There is no sin in bribing the right person.
We Democrate have never wanted backers
In pulpit, or in desk, on bench of justice,
When we would have excuses for our treasons.
If you won't squeak
I'll gild the faces of our grooms withal,
For it must seem Marble and Weed did all.
Exit Lady M., but soon returns with her Angers
inked from sending more ciphers about Mactild's incoms-tax.
Lady M.—My hands are Gramercy color, but I
shame

Lady M.—My hands are Gramercy color, but I shame
To wear a heart so white. [Knock.] I hear a knocking
At the front door: it must be a reporter.
A little lying clears us of this deed;
How easy were it, then!
M.—Slightly incremable if necessary.
Lady M.—Your shilly-shally
Will ruin us, coparcener! Hark, more reporters?
Get off your pedometer, lest occasion calls us
And shows that you've been ciphering. Be not
Loss so poorly in your thought.
M.—To know my deed, 'twere best read no more
papers! papers! Scare up some Republican ciphers with your knock-

ing!
I would thou couldst!
Exit, counting his steps cautiously with his vedometer. Lady M. looks anxiously through
the key-hole at the reporters.

A NEGRO'S SOLUTION. How He Finds the Ratio of the Diameter to the Circumference of a Circle.

Troy Standard.

Some months ago we published an article on

the discovery of the true ratio between the circumference and the diameter of a circle. The person whom we mentioned as having solved this intricate problem was Charles T. Gidiney, an aged colored man residing in this city. The old gentleman claims that his algebraical rule is based upon an immutable principle, and that, being based upon such a principle, it is impossible for it to bring anything out the correct result in numbers, just the same as 7x7 brings 49, and 9x9 brings 81. The product of these numbers is unchangeable. Now, take two different circles. Let the letter wrepresent the diameter and the letter x the circumference of one circle; and the letter y the diameter and the letter y the diameter and the letter y the proportion w:x::y:z. Reducing this, we find that w=-xy, and these products must always be equal. Thus we see that if we take any two different circles, and multiply the diameter of the first by the circumference of the first by the diameter of the second, these products will be exactly equal. In illustration of this, Mr. Gidiney takes two circles; the diameter of the first he considers 113 feet, and the diameter of the second? By a long series of ingeniously-constructed equations he finds the exact circumferences of these circles to be 348 5-12 and 21 7-12 respectively, or 113:348 5-13:7:21 7-12. Reduce this, and 2,438 11-12. In solving this and kindred problems, Mr. Gidiney uses over 1,220 different equations, all of which prove themselves correct from beginning to end. Another, as 7:21 7-12::75-37:22. Multiply the means and the extremes together, their products will be exactly equal. Thus, 75-37x217-12-7x22, or 154 equals 154. He desires us to state that among those who have been favorably impressed with the result of his problem are Prof. Greene and students at the Institute, Prof. Beattle, A. G. Johnson, Charles Eddy, Derrick Lane, ex-Mayor Kemp, Bames Kemp, Bishop Thompson, Prof. Sausberry, C. D. Packard, and many others. If Mr. Gidiney has done what no other man has been able to do, he deserves great praise. We commend his problem to those mathematically inclined. an aged colored man residing in this city. The old gentleman claims that his algebraical rule is

[The above gives as the ratio of the circumference to the diameter 3.0833..., which cer-tainly is not correct, though obtained by means of a thousand times as many equations a referred to. The true ratio is 3.1415926536.

HELENA.

Last night I saw Helena—she whose praise Of late all men have sounded—she for whom Young Angus rashly sought a silent tomb, Rather than live without her all his days. Wise men go mad who look upon her long, She is so ripe with dangers. Yet meanwhile I find no fascination in her smile, Although I make her theme of my poor song. "Her golden tresses?" Well they may be fair, And yet to me each shining silken tress Seems robbed of beauty, and all lustreless: Too many hands have stroked Helena's hair.

(I know a little maiden, so demute She will not let her one true lover's hands In playful foundess stroke her soft brown bands, So dainty-minded is she, and so pure.) "Her great, dark eyes, that flash hke gems a Large, long-lashed eyes, and lustrous?" That may be,
And yet they are not beautiful to me:
Too many hearts have sunned in their delight. (1 mind me of two tender blue eyes, hid So underneath white curtains, and so veiled, That I have sometimes plead for hours, and failed To see more than the shyly-lifted lid.) "Her perfect mouth, so like a carv-ed kiss— Her honeyed mouth, where hearis do fly-like drown?" I would not taste its sweetness for a crown: Too many lips have drunk its nectured bliss.

(I know a mouth where virgin dew, undried, Lies like the young grape's bloom, untouched and In vain, Helena! though wise men may vie For thy rare smile, or die from loss of it, Armored by my sweet lady's trast, I sit, And know thou are not worth her faintest sigh, ELLA WHERLEM

BADWAYS BEWEDIES.

Hon. Thurlow Weed, Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies Af-Dear Sir. Having for soveral years used your medicines doubtingly at first, but after soveral years used your medicines doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, a floor experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, and active to thankfully acknowledge the pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the pleasure than be derived from them. The pills are researched than it is by its name. We apply the limiters frequently and freely, almost invariably shotting the promised "Reiler." Truly yours, [Signed]

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READ

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> GARFIELD. HIS SPEECE AT PLINT, MICH.

Petroii Post and Tribune.
FLINT, Mich., Oct. 22.—Gen. James A. Gar-FLIST, Mich., Oct. 22.—Gen. James A. Gar-field, the leader of the Republican minority in the National House of Representatives, and one of the strong men of the party, made his first speech in Michigan for this campaign in Flint st evening. He came fresh from the splendid Republicanism and hard money in io, a victory largely due to his personal exerions, and from a re-election in his Congression-il District by a majority closely approximating ty to hear him, and much regret was exat a larger hall could not have be red. The audience was made up of all ses of citizens,—mechanics and workinglawyers and merchants, with a goodly kling of ladies. It listened with the clostion to the logical and powerful argu nts of the speaker, and frequently empha ed its most telling points with enthusiastic clause. The following is a report of

THE SPEECH.

I set out with the statement that the men who re this fall opposing the Republican party—not all f them, but most of them—are proposing a revolution; a revolution as dangerous and as radical as my revolution that was ever attempted among sen; a revolution in all the old established ideas f what money is and what money ought to be, he only question we have to put to that revolution is, whether the views it puts forth are true. I they are true, let us go in for the revolution. If ney are false, let us reject them and stand by the ld way.

THE OLD DOCTRINES ABOUT MONEY. THE OLD DOCTRINES ABOUT MONEY. Now, before I deal with that proposed revoluin. I will ask you to listen for a moment to a
tement of what the old doctrines are in regard
money. They are two: First, that it is no part
the business of the National Government to
ke, of its own motion and by its own expense,
money of the country; but that it shall rather
termine what the quality of the money shall
regulate the kind of money that shall
made, and leave the bulk of all the money to be
by the voluntary action of the occupie themthey see it.—making the regulation of but making it all under the regulation of r. Now, I say that was the first of the old of money that prevailed in this country at years, and until very recently nobody conosed anything else. With the single expenses of the country of the single expenses of the country of con-

stitution down to within perhaps two years. Now, let us stop and look at that thought for a moment. Up to 1862 every man in America believed that to be the only sound view of money. Every Democrat believed it; every Republican believed it; every old Whig believed it; every Abolitonist believed it; every Pro-Slavery man believed it; every Union man believed it; every Pro-Slavery man believed it; every Union man believed it; every Pro-Slavery man believed it; every Union man believed it; every Will 1862. That is not strong enough. Every great American who ever lived, from the formation of the Constitution down to 1862, believed that doctrine. I make the statement on the responsibility of one man to his fellow-man, that not one American statesman can be found, from the formation of the Constitution down to 1862, who taught any other doctrine. George Washington believed it, and, after a lung life of careful study, that great, clear-headed man, of such rounded-out common sense and understanding, announced it as the only safe doctrine of money, and warned the country against any other. Jefferson believed it. Every President that ever sat in Washington's chair believed that doctrine. Alexander Hamilton, the surest and best brain that America has ever produced, taught that doctrine with all the cleanness and power of his wonderful intellect. And every Secretary of the Treasury that has ever sat in his seat has taught the same doctrine. That is not all. Every man believed that doctrine. Calhoun, and Rentod, and Webster, and Clay, and Chase, and sill—every one that taught on the sub-houn, and mentod, and Webster, and Clay, and Chase, and sill—every one that taught on the sub-houn, and mentod, and webster, and Clay, and Chase, and sill—every one that taught on the subname has come down to us as a teacher of public thought, every man believed that doctrine. Calboun, and Benton, and Webster, and Ciay, and Chase, and settled, and that most firmly, as a fixed, and settled, and nasiterable law of real money. I could quote by the hour from all these men to show that what I say is a historical truth. Now, I am not saying that that doctrine is true. George Washington did not know everything. He never saw a railroad-car, nor a steamboat, nor a telegraph, nor a friction-match. And it is conceivable that some great new truth has come out since his time that is so direct with those were supported by the some great new truth has come out since his time that is so direct.

doctrine is true. George Washington dud not know everything. He never awa railroad-car, mor a steamboat, nor a telegraph, nor a friction-match. And it is conceivable that some great new truth his come out since his time that is so direct that we ought to overcura his wisdom and all the wisdom of these men. Only I say that a man who says thus old view is false must understand at the outset that he has a prefty heavy contract on hand. Jappianse and laughter. He must get a lever so long and so strong that with his own weight he can clip up 31,000,000 people on the other end [renewed laughter and applause],—all the men that have ever Illustrated American history. But now possibly he may do it, and, if he can do it, then I say he and his party ought to prevail,—ought to hear down all political parties who oppose.

Now, what is the new doctrine? What is the revolutionary doctrine? The revolutionary doctrines that oppose these old views that I have spoken of are these twee: First, that the Government of the United States ought of itself to issue directly all the money that is to exist, to issue it as its own, to make it, to manufacture it. In other words, that the General Government shall turn itself into a money factory, and turn out money just as your from mils. Now, that is a great revolutionary idea,—possibly true, but I say it is an immense revolution.

The ascond itsel is this: that money is a creature of law, and that whatever the law declares to be money is really money: and that, as money is a creature of law, the law can create money ont of anything it pleases, without regard to the value of the laing used as the material. Or, borrowing the language of the Old Testament, and a high and aubitme farier it is, as in the beginning God said, Let there be light, and there was light; so Congress may say; "Let that piece of paper, makes it money, if it mid doctrine be true, it is the most important family, so dhe whole of this fall's campaign turns upon the truth of that doctrine. It is the keel on which the freehab

be, and were, a trading people, buying and selling, they knew it was of vital importance to us that we have some recognized uniform standards to measure property by, that should be uniform throughout the whole country. And so they wisely put into our Constitution three short provisions that I want you to think about. They were these: Congress shall have power to fix and declare a standard of weights and of measures, and to coin money and declare its value. There were three powers given to Congress to declare a standard of weights, of measures, and get down to the bottom of them. Let us take the simplest one. Congress has the power to fix and declare a standard of measure. What is measure? Why, we mean measuring hight, and depth, and breadth. Length is the simplest idea of measure. Congress shall have the power to fix and declare a standard of length. Can Congress create length? Try your mind on that. [Laughter.] Who made hight and depth? God, who created the Universe, and spread out the stars in their places, made the elements of the vast distances that lie between them; and man can no more create length than he can create a star. Want, then, can Congress do about fixing a standard of length? Congress do about fixing a standard of length? Congress do about fixing a standard of length? No one can do that that Almighty God.
But some one comes in and says: "Now, is it necessary to have a yard-stick made of gold or siver?" No, manifestly not. It might be made of wood [hoiding up a cane], like this cane, of

length? No one can do that but Almighty God.

But some one comes in and says: "Now, is it necessary to have a yard-stick made of gold or silver?" No, manifestly not. It might be made of wood [bolding up a cane], like this cane, of brass, or iron, or it might be made of paper. But let me put this question to you: Whatever you make your yard-stick of, can you have one without length? Can you conceive of such a thing as a yard-stick that has no length in it? No. Now, I dety any man here before me to conceive of such a thing as a measure of length that has no length in itself. Try it. Throw your mind down on that and see what you can do. Somebody asks you to measure the length of this hall, or the width. Try it. Conceive of any human person that can measure the length of this hall except by a standard that has got length in it. Length only can measure length. Man did not create length. God made it. And He taught us to take something that had length in it, and name it, and call it a standard. That is just the way our fathers did. After infinite pans they adopted a standard—a standard that Newton, the great philosopher, had spent weeks in devoloping—that should be the uniform length of a pendulum that would beat seconds, and called it a yard, and took that as a standard of length.

Now let us pass to the next idea: "Congress shall have power to create?"—no, "Congress shall have power

value for, has in it what you call value. All the qualities that make it desirable you call its value. Congress decided on a standard to measure this value by. Now, I put the question to you, can you conceive of such a thing as a standard to measure value by, which standard has no value in itself? Now try it. I humbly conceive that no human being, when he analyzes that thought, can think of such a thing as a standard of value that has no value in itself. As it takes length to measure length, and weight to measure weight, so it must take value to measure value. [Applause.] And so our fathers thought. They took a couple of articles of universally-recognized value, that the world receives as valuable. They found that a pound of one of them was worth about sixteen times as much as of the other, the world over. And so, using the two for other, the world over. And so, using the two for was worth about sixteen times as much as of the other, the world over. And so, using the two for convenience, they took 25 8-10 grains of the one element, —gold, —and formed it into a convenins piece for people to carry, stamped it with a certificate that it contained 25 8-10 grains, and called it a dollar. They named it adollar. But they did not create the value in it. God made that, and human labor worked it out. There are but two elements, fellow-citiaens, in this Universe, so far as we know, that can create value. One is God, that made the material world, and the other is homan labor, applied to the materials which He made. [Great applause.] And no other way is known under heaven among men by which wealth can be made. Anybody that attempts it by a trick that

OES THE GOVERNMENT STAMP CREATE VALUE ?

milites of canisorms, or water you are the control of which it and test it, anneas, "I will prove the provided it and test it, and say," I will prove the cause there was in it, as a metal, the value of \$100. I Applause.] Well, now, there is not a sign of a stamp lett on it. That is the test of real money. That is the test of a real standard of value (applause).—the supreme and final test.

Will, some Greenbacker who is hearing me is, with the control of the control o

Washington and get them to passa law tist anybody who owes \$100 of debt may go and pluck a redmaple-leaf from a tree, and walk up to the
creditor, reach it over to him, and say, "Be
paid! This is a legal-tender for \$100." Now, if
the law were wicked enough to do that, if you
would consent that Congress should crystallize
scoundrelism into law, so that I could walk up to
this gentleman, leering at him, and reach out the
maple-leaf, saying to him, "You are paid for
your horse," then I do admit that the power of
law to make anything it pleases a legal-tender in
payment of debt can discharge and wipe out a debt
for nothing. And, if that is what your greenback
theory means, I challenge it before the forum of
conscience in America, and denounce it as rascality. [Great applause.] And I fearlessly appeal
to the American conscience to stamp it out as
unfit to live. [Renewed and prolonged applause.]
Well, now, some one says: "That is a little
extravagant illustration of yours." Yea, perhaps
it is. I will make it a little less extravagant.
Suppose I do not take the maple-leaf and make it
a legal-tender, but suppose I put on the air of a
great philanthropist and say. "Fellow-citizens,
I tell you we must have a currency that is
equal to the wants of trade. The great want of
this country is more money." So I go to Washington and get them to double the volume of paper currency. Every one of common intelligence
knows that, as I double the volume the value of
each piece is decreased half. And I do the same
again, and decrease it again 25 per cent. I get it
down so that the entire issue will be worth 10
per cent in actual coin. Now, when I have got
it down to that, the horse that I got of
this gentleman I can turn around and sell
to another man for ten times as many
new dollars as I could for the old 100-cent
dollars. So I sell the horse for \$1,000 of the new
money. I take the package up to this gentleman
and say. "There is the money for your horse." I dollars. So I sell the horse for \$1,000 of the ne money. I take the package up to this gentlema and say, "There is the money for your horse." lift off one of the ten bills and say, "Be paid. [Laughter.] I carry nine-tenths of the value the horse in my own pocket and walk away [Laughter.] Now, what do you say to the morall by of that transaction? He can't help himself. Thaw has said it, and has done it, in the name of the greepole, to make business lively. [Laughter.]

ty of that transaction? He can't help nimself. The law has said it, and has done it, in the name of the dear people, to make business lively. [Laughter.] What would this gentleman think of me if—4 then walked up to him, after I had pocketed ninetenths of the value of his horse and say: "By the way, won't you sell me that other horse, please?" [Laughter.] He would answer: "Not for that kind of money, and at that rate. [Laughter.] No, sir; I have got beaten on the old debt, but all new obligations will have to be made on a new scale." [Applause and laughter.] Well, now, I don't know how it is up in your State, but down in our State such men as Messrs. Cary and Ewing are saying that the great evil of our time is, that it is hard for the people to pay their debts. They shed to are for the debtor class, and say they want to roll our currency back to the condition it was in before the Resumption law was passed, reducing it down to where it was when the debts were contracted, away back, so that debtors may pay off their debts in that easy way I have just described. And that is the moral pestilence that is recking through the Greenback movement of this country. [Greats applause.] The intellectual basis of it is simply a delusion and a mare. The moral basis of it is rascality. [Great scales as the same that a same that the monal pestilence that is reaching.]

way I have just described. And that is the moral pestilence that is recking through the Greenback movement of this country. [Great, applause.] The intellectual basis of it is simply a delusion and a snare. The moral basis of it is rascality. [Great applause.] And I say it, not at all assuming that all the men who advocate it know it to be rascality, for thousands do not think of it in that way; but I speak of its reality.

THE ABSURDITY OF FIAT MONEY.

Now, fellow-citizens, to sum up all that I have tried to say thus far, when you can have more cloth by shortening your yard-stick, when you can have more wheat by reducing the size of your bushel, when you can have more land by changing the figures of your deed, and having it read "200" where it read "100," when your dairyman can make more butter and cheese by watering his milk [laugater], —then, and not till then, can you make wealth in this country by printing pieces of paper and calling them dollars. [Great applause.] Why, I met a gentleman on your streefs to-day, a man hardly past middle age, that told me he was here when there were but two log cabins 1 at this place. And I say that this beautiful city, with its beautiful gardens and its circing river, with its homes and happiness,—I say that all that has been done here wince the time that man first came, has been done by the hard struggling and earnest toil of courageous men, who have for a generation back battled with the wilderness and brought it up to the glory of today. [Applause.] Well, friends, what fools these people were, to speak plainly, to have endared so much, when they might have set up a printing-press, and just printed themselves rich, if this idea of flat money be true. [Laughter and applause.] Why, feliow-citizens, oo you really believe that if we should in Washington print pieces of paper saying. "This is \$1,000,000," and send one to each man, woman, and child in the United States, we should all in fact be millionaires next morning? Now, does anybody believe that: It is the wildest hallucin

THE CURSE OF A CHANGEABLE STANDARD OF CURRENCY.

Now, fellow-citizens, the great mischief of our paper money for the last afteen long years, almost sixteen, is, that we have been cursed by a change-standard of measuring values. Starting in 1862 with a collar that was worth 100 cents by infation, the necessary inflation of the War, it began to decrease it, value, and dropped, and dropped. CURRENCY. lregular way through the numbers between 38 and 90%. What was the mischief of that? While we were working down from a standard of 100 cents every creditor was wronged. When we returned, going back again, the other man was wronged. And all our evils about money have come from having this uncertain, fluctuating standard of value. You would not like it if your merchant had two or three kinds of a husbel or a ward to measure woods hy. If he had

stundard of value. You would not instity our merchant had two or three kinds of a bushel or a yard to measure goods loy. If he shad one scale to sell by and another to buy by, you would feel yourselves outraged in the highest position of the property of the contract of the highest position of the property of the contract of the highest position of all purposes. We want it to be a dollar top position it is for the creditor; the same for the seller that it is for the position; the same for the seller that it is for the profit of the highest politics. I have been contact the highest politics, and high planse, I and any other dollar as a cheat and a deloison. (Applause, I are the highest politics, I all the highest politics, I a

I deny it as a matter of fact, and I deny it as a mater of principle. When the panic struck as in 1873 we had more currency than we had in 1872,—more paper currency. We had more in 1872 than in 1871, and more in 1871 than we had in 1870. and more in 1870 than we had in 1870. and more in 1870 than we had in 1869. The volume of the paper currency of this country was steadily increasing for the five years that preceded our panic, and heavily increasing, too. Now, take that fact and wrestle with it, and then dare alsy man ever afterward to tell you that the contraction of the currency caused the panic of 1873. [Great applause.] It is not true. [Applause and a hiss.] Well, now, do you hiss the fact? There is not a Greenbacker in this world that has any intelligence that denies it. [Applause and laughter.] I understood that Mr. Cary has made a speech here, and will probably make another. I know that in my own State he has repeatedly said that in 1865 this country had \$1,900,000,000 legal-tender paper currency. I think it quite likely he said so here; and that the Republican party destroyed so much of it as to bring on the panic. Fellow-citizens, there are some things that people say that you do not need any statistics to meet. How large do you know our national debt ever to have been? You know when we say "our national debt," we incipide all the greenback and nater obligations.

be misled by it.

And now, fellow-citizens, it is true that for a few months of 1865 there was a larger volume of currency than at a later period, reaching up in the neighborhood of \$850, 000,000. But it was a currency issued because of the great pressure that was brought to bear to pay the army. And so, as soon as it was paid, all the compound-interest notes they received were immediately kept and held as bonds, and never issued or circulated as currency.

THE CURRENCY OF 1860 AND 1878 COMPARED THE CURRENCY OF 1860 AND 1878 COMPARED.

Now, fellow-citizens, they say there is not currency enough to do the business of the country. Let me give you another fact, which nobody can deny. In 1860, before the War came on, we had free banking all over the country, and the banks were pushing out into circulation all they could keep asloat. There was then but \$207,000,000 of paper currency in the country. And nobody denied that we had enough then. No one complained that that was not sufficient. Now, will you tell me, if \$297,000,000 of paper currency was amply sufficient in 1860, how can any man say that \$670,000,000 of la 1875, three and one-half times as much, is not enough? Now, take that fact and grind it in your intellectual mill, and make a grist of it if you will.

Mill.

THE FOREMOST DUTY OF THE HOUR.

And now, feliow-clitzens, the great foremost duty of this hour is to complete the resumption of specie-payments. [Great applause.] I say that for two reasons: First, because the solemn faith of this nation is pledged to it [applause.] and that answers all controversy. In the days of our dreadful calamity, to save the life of this nation, we issued these promises to pay, and we compelled people to take them and circulate them as money. But we promised on the face of every paper, by the solemnity of the most solemn vow, that the moment we were able we would redeem the promise of the nation, and pay these greenbacks in actual money. [Applause.] And now we can do it. And if we refuse to do it, we shall dishonor the sacred credit and faith of our country, and make it a laughing-stock and a sname to the world. [Applause.] If it hurts to keep the promise, still we are bound to do it. But. fellow-citizens, if there were no pledge about it, the best interests of inbor, and capital, and business in this country demand the restoration of specie-payments [applause], in order to get convenience and staolility to our business. Uncertainty is the curse of our situation. No man knows what to trust. No man knows with any certainty whether he can feel that Congress will not be legislated his property away from him. [Applause.] What would you say if Congress should propose to legislate away your house or your lands? And yet, while we have an irredeemaole currency, you leave it in the power of Congress to legislate away—to legislate up or vote down—the value of every dollar you have in the world. And I say that, as the danger is so great, all the best interests of the country demand that it shall be removed [applause] by restoring the old standard or value, and telling Congress to keep its hands off THE POREMOST DUTY OF THE HOUR.

lany that, the danger is so great at the sail be removed [applause] by restoring the old standard of value, and telling Congress to keep its hands off [great applause] and let it recover itself.

THE POOR AND INFLATION.

But somebody says it hurts the poor. I say that the resumption of specie-payments nelps all n enbut it helps the poor man particularly. [Applaus...] Now, how? Do you know this: while I speak to you, and every day, according to the best estimates, we have \$120,000,000 due the laboring man for wages already earned, but unpaid? If the settlement were mide to-night with all the wagemen in America, it would take \$120,000,000 to pay them all. Now, then, suppose we should so 'egislate as to reduce the value of it half, and then these men should be paid off in that reduced doilar. The wagemen of this country would lose \$60,000,000 by that act. [Applause.] Every man that has a doilar deposited in the savings-banks doilar. The wagemen of this country would lose \$60,000,000 by that act. [Applianse.] Every man that has a doilar deposited in the savings-banks would lose that much of his deposit when he came to get it back. And do you know that, to-night, while I speak to you, over \$1,700,000,000 deposited in the savings-banks of this country belong to the laboring men.—the average not being over \$2.50 apiece? It is put in there in sums of \$10, \$20, \$50.—the savings of poor people; and a depreciation of the currency will, to the extent of the depreciation, rob every one. The laboring men of this country, after doing an honest day's work, want an houest dollar; a dollar that will keep over night [applause and laughter]; that will be as good the next morning as it was the night he took it [applause]; that will be as good when he wants to buy something as it was when he took it for his pay. Inflate the currency of this country, and that currency is issued first to the capitalists. They will not suffer much from the depreciation the first day they get it. They would pay it to the wholesale men. It would depreciate a little more. They would pay it to the retailers, and it would fall more; they to the middlemen, and it falls a little more. At last it is paid to the man that has done his day's work. And, by the time it reaches him, it has got down to the lowest, and hurts him hardest. Therefore, in the name of every working man in America, we demand that the dollar shall be put up to its full value, and kept there; and that can only be done by resumption. [Great applause.]

A PALSE CHARGE DENIED.

Well, now, somebody says: "You Republicans are in favor of destroying the greenback currency." We are not. While I do not believe in the Government's going Into the permanent business of banking, yet, under the Resumption law as it now stands, the light we are now making is this: "We come not to destroy, but to fulfil." [Great applause.] Make all the greenback dollars as good as coin, and then circulate as many of them as can be kept at pa

THE SOLID SOUTH THE CENTRE OF THE GREEN-

awy. They ought to be called the contractionists,—not those who would make all our money good and keep it all in circulation

THE SOLID SOUTH THE CENTRE OF THE GREENBACK PARTY.

The great army of our opponents, let me say, has its centre, and its right and left wings. One wing is composed of the flat men, or Greenback men. One wing is composed of the flat men, or Greenback men. One wing is composed of the flat men, or Greenback men. One wing is composed of Democrats, who, for the sake of going into power, court favor with these. And the basis, the centre of that mighty army of soft-money men, is the Solid South [great applause], who defended Slavery, and who tare bound upon getting \$700,000,000 Rebel claims allowed and paid [applause], and who throw all their forces into Congress for that purpose. They control the Democratic party in the House; for that is a party governed by caucases, and in the caucuses two-thirds are those from the South, most of whom were in arms against us. Now they are trying to get the Rebel claims paid. They could not get this done by a levy of taxes. They could not face the American people with any such proposition. Nor could they face the American people after borrowing more money and paying interest on it, increasing the public debt. So, there is just one way left open to them to get the money to pay the Rebel debt, and that is to print it. [Applause and laughter.] And along with the Solid South go the soft-money men. But the Republican party stands with its head up in the light, and says: "We fought to save the life of the Nation, and we now fight to save the life of the Nation, and we now fight to save the life of the Nation, and we now fight to save the life of the Nation, and we now fight to save the life of the Nation of Specie-payments. But they say, "Down with resumption," now. Some may say that was befere the panic. Wait: Twenty-four months ago the Democratic party got itself together in St. Louis, and denounced as because we did not do it, and now they come to the greenback

the greentack is necessary to save the sation, they oppose that. (Applaus low-citizens, that won't do. (Applaus 1854 and op 1878.

Now, there are two things in the strike me a very remarkable. I said when it was almost ended: when the cartain was just ready to fall; when we had spent 200,000 lives; when 200,000 of our heroic some had failen dead on the faile of battle, and 300,000 more of them zone home maimed and crippled for life; when the shadow of death and mourning covered 500,000 Northern bomes; when we had pushed the Rebellion scross Kentucky and Tennessee, and across the rivers and mountains, and throttled it; when our bine line stretched from the Gulf to the Atlantic, and we were in the final death-struggle with the Rebellion; when it needed but a few more vigorous blows to bring home victory to our eagies, and the Union restored, and the Rebellion crushed, then the Democratic party got itself together at Chicago, and declared the War fer the Union a failure, and demanded that it be stopped. (Applause.) They asked us to sound the recall on our burles, and bring our conquering heroes home, chased by the minions of Secession as they came, ariven home in diagrace, abandoning the contest. That was Democratic wisdom then Why. Our boys in the army heard that Chicago platform read by Confederates in Rebel camps, and heard them snout and halloo as they read them. Were those resolutions true? Before six weeks had passed, the guns of Farrant at Mobile had spinitered the planks of that platform into a thousand atoms (applause) and shattered them into kindling-wood; and Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and Grant on the Appomatox, shot the life to death with the million guns of the Republic. [Great applause.] And, in spite of it, our heroes came home with victory on their banners, and the country redeemed. [Great applause]

form into a thousand atoms [applause] and shattered them into kindling-wood; and Sheridan in the Shenandeah Valley, and Grant on the Appomaticx, shot the lie to death with the million guns of the Republic. [Great applause.] And, in spite of it, our heroes came home with victory on their banners, and the country redeemed. [Great applause.] That is the way the Democratic party treated that first great act of our War.

Now, how do they treat the last? The fourth mighty act is just now closing. When we came out of the War we walked up to the front and looked apon that load of enormous debt of \$2,757,000,000, the cost of our War. Weak and timid men said we could never lift it. Wicked men said, "Don't try. Repudiate it." But the Republican party walked up to the load and said. "It is stained with the blood of our dearest and best. It is the price of our life.—the cost of our Union;" and, bowing reverently, they said the mighty burden on the shoulders of the Nation,—\$2,757.000,000 of principal, and an annual interest of \$151,000,000 in coin. And so the brave Nation walked, carrying it, lo these torizen years! And what has happened to it? Seven hundred and fifty millions of the mighty load is taken away.—paid in honor, and folded up like banners from the field in memorial of the public faith and of the public trust. [Applause.] The mighty load of interest, that was \$151,000,000 in coin a year, by honest payment, and by good faith and refunding, is now reduced to \$94,500,000 s year. [Applause.] Hore than a third of the load is gone, and the Nation is walking erect in honor and pride. [Loud applause,] The Republican party has reduced your load of taxes half. It has reduced your expenditures half; and your burdens are now comparaively light. You are strong. Then, four years apead it higher and on its fece and in its heart, laid their hands upon the altar and said, "We will set a day, a solemn day, four years ahead; and on the lat day, a solemn day, four years ahead; and on the lat day, a solemn day, four years ahead; and

been endured. The suffering is over. And now, when we are just nearing the shore, when the Republic, like a bold swimmer, brave and strong, has struck out for the land, and is within one stroke of the shore, one stroke more and her feet tread the solid earth, and she looks out on the sunlit bills of prosperity, while the whole world waits to fill our lap with prosperity, and come showering rich offerings upon us, —just as we are coming to the daylight of the morning, the Democratic party says. "Go back into the tempest and the night; cut loose from the promise of the War, of the Resumption act, and plunge the country back into the darkness, and tempest, and blackness. You can't resume, you shas't resume." They say now, just as they said when the War was closing, that our promises shall be distegarded. But we say to them Nat'l They shall not be disregarded. [Great and prolonged applanae.]

A CHALLENGE TO THE INFLATIONISTS.
You have got the House of Representatives. A CHALLENGE TO THE INFLATIONISTS.
You have got the House of Repressulatives, my Democratic neighbors, and on the 4th day of March you will have the Senate. The shadow of your power will be thrown over both Houses then; but, thank God, the lat of January comes before the 4th of March! [Great applause.] And on the lat of January we shall have kept the promise, and then we will dare you to pull it down. [Applause.] And, if you dare to try it, there still sits a hard-money President in the chair that will prevent you for two years more. [Applause.] And if you dare to make it an issue in 1880, we will wask out to the front and stand there, and challenge you to that fight. [Applause.] The heart and conscience of this American people are in it. We have never appealed to those powers in vain. [Applause.]

THE OHIO RESULT. THE OHIO RESULT.
Fellow-citizens. we fought this battle in Ohio, and you heard the result. [Applause.] Noble Democrats, who loved their country, voted with us to rebuse the iniquity of their fellows. [Applause.] And they will do it in Michigan. [Ap-

And now, fellow-citizens, I am delighted to know that you are making this fight in Michigan on the rugged issue: that you are not letting down your standard; that you are not soliciting votes at the expense of principle. (Applause.) Wherever the Republican party has stood up with its head in the light, and nonealed to principle, it has won (applause); wherever it has been cowardly, and truckled and let down, it has lost, and it deserved to lose. (Applause.) Now, then, we say that in this fight for honest money we will climb sto the masthead, and on the very top we will nail our flaz (applause); and, if go down we must, the flag shall take the wave last. (Great applause.) But we won't go down. [Tumultuous applause.]

FIAT MONEY IN USE.

HOW AN IRREDEEMABLE PAPER CURRENCY AP-PECTED PRICES AND PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES. George Cary Eggleston's entertaining book, "A Rebel's Recollections," which has just been republished in an attractive form, contains an instructive chapter concerning the "money" with which our "erring brethren" were furnished during the Rebellion. The financial system of the Confederate States resembled very closely what the theories of the Greenbackers would produce if these theories were once put into practical operation; and we recommend the perusal of the following extracts from Mr. Eg-

would produce if these theories were once put into practical operation; and we recommend the perusal of the following extracts from Mr. Eggleston's financial chapter to all persons who are enamored, or fear that they will be, of the current financial herestes of the day:

"It seems a remarkable fact that during the late Congressional travail with the currency question, no one of the people in or out of Congress, who were concerned lest there should not be enough money in the country to 'move the crops,' or meet the requirements of trade, ever took upon himself the pleasing task of rehearsing the late Confederacy's financial story, for the purpose of showing by example how simple and easy a thing it is to create wealth out of nothing by magic revolutions of the printing press, and to make rich, by act of Congress, everybody not too lazy to gather free dollars into a pile. The story has all the flavor of the Princess Scheherezade's romances, with the additional merit of being historically true. For once a whole people was rich. Money was 'easy' enough to satisfy everybody, and everybody had it in unstinted measure. This money was not, it is true, of a quality to please the believers in a gold or other arbitrary standard of value, but that is a matter of little consequence, now that Senators and Representatives of high repute have shown that the best currency possible is that which exists only by the will of the Government, and the volume of which is regulated by the cravings of the people alone. That so apt an illustration of the financial views of the majority in Congress should have been wholly neglected, during the discussions, seems therefore unacconntable.

"The financial system adopted by the Confederate Government was singulary simple and free from technicalities. It consisted chiefly in the issue of Treasury notes enough to meet all the expenses of the Government, and in the present advanced state of the art of printing there was but one difficulty iscident to this process, namely, the impossibility of ha

"The prices which obtained were almost fabulous, and singularly enough there seemed to be no sort of ratio existing between the values of different articles. I bought coffee at \$40 and tea at \$50 a pound on the same day. My dinner at a hotel cost me \$20, while \$5 gained me a seat in the difference of the theatre. I paid \$1 the next morning for a copy of the Examiner, but I might have got the Whiq, Dispatch. Enquirer, or Sentime for half that sun. For some wretched at allow endles I paid \$10 a pound. The utter absence of proportion between these several prices is apparent. and I know of no way of explaining it except upon the theory that the unstable character of the money had superinduced a reckless disregar of all value on the bart of both buyers and sellers. A facetions friend used to say prices were so night that nobody couls see them, and that they "got mixed for want of supervision." He held, however, that the difference between the old and

ught with a

le calculated the discount, in passing a he old paper, but as the new notes shoot

the old paper, but as the new notes showed an unidiminished tendency to still further depreciation, there were beople, not a few, who spared themselves the trouble of making the distinction.

"The Government's course in levying a tax in kind, as the only possible way of making the taxation amount to anything, led speedily to the adoption of a similar plan, as far as possible, by the people. A physician would order from his planter friend ten or twenty visits' worth of corn, and the transaction was a perfectly intelligible one to both. These visits would be counted at ante-war rates, and the corn estimated by the same standard. In the early spring of 1865 I wanted a norse, and a friend having one to spare I sent for the snimal, offering to pay whatever the owner should ask for it. He could not fix a price, having literally no standard of value to which he could appeal, but he sent me the horse, writing, in reply to my note:

"Taxe the horse, and when the War shall be over, if we are both alive and you are able, give me a good one in return. Don't send any note or due-bill. It might complicate matters if either should die.

"A few months later I paid my debt by returning the very horse I had bought. I give this incident merely to show how utterly without financial compass or rudder we were.

"Will the reader believe that, with gold at a hundred and twenty-five for one, or twelve thousand four hundred per centum premium; when every day made the hopelessness of the struggle more apparent; when our last man was in the field; when the resources of the country were visioly at an end, there were financial theorists who honestly believed that, by a nere trick of legislation, the currency could be brought back to par! I heard some of these people explain their plan during a two days' stay in Richmond. Gold, they said, is an inconvenient currency always, and nobody wants it, except as a basis. The Government has some gold,—several millions, in fact,—and if Congress will only be bold enough to declare the Treasury notes re

maneral matters which the extreme depreciation of the currency were sometimes almost ludicrous. One of my friends, a Richmond lady, narrowity escaper very serious trouble in an effort to practice a wise economy. Anything for which the dealers did no ask an outrageously high price seemed wonder fully cheap always, and she, at least, lacked the necessary self-control to abstain from buying the control of the c necessary self-control to abstain from buyin largely whenever she found anything the price of which was lower than she nad supposed it would be. Going into market one morning with 'stimu lated ideas of prices.' as she phrased it, the consequence of having paid \$1,000 for a barrel of flow she was surprised to find nearly everything sellin for considerably less than she had expected. Thinking that for some unexp Thinking that for some unexplained cause the was a temporary depression in prices she purchas pretty largely in a good many directions, buyin indeed, soveral things for which she had almost use at all, and buying considerably more than a needed of other articles. As she was quitting it market on foot—for it had become disreputable Richmond to ride in a carriage, and the ladi would not do it on any account—she was tapped or Richmond to ride in a carriage, and the ladies would not do it on any account—she was tapped on the shoulder by an officer who told her she was under arrest, for buying-in market to sell again. As the lady was well known to prominent people she was speedily released, but she thereafter curbed her propensity to buy freely of cheap things. Buying to sell again had been forbidden under severe penalties—an absolute necessary measure for the protection of the people against the rapacity of the hucksters, who, going early with the markets would buy literally exceptions.

mto the markets, would buy literally everything there, and by agreement among themselves double or quadruple the already exobitant rates.

"Toward the last, as I have already said, resort was had frequently to first principles, and bartering, or payment in kind, as it was called, became common, especially in those cases in which it was necessary to announce prices in advance. To fix a price for the future in Confederate money when it was daily becoming more and more exaggreratedly worthless would have oeen sheef folly; and so educational institutions, country boarding-houses, etc., advertised for patronace at certain prices, payment to be made in provisions at the rates prevailing in September, 1860. In the advertisement of Hampden Sidney College, in the Ecaminer for Oct. 4, 1804, I find it stated that students may get board in private families at about \$8 a month, payable in this way. The strong contrast between the prices of 1860 and those of 1864 is shown by a statement, in the same advertisement, that the students who may get board at \$8 a month in provisions can buy wood at \$85 a cord and get their washing done for \$7.50 a dozen pieces.

"This matter of prices was frequently made a subject for jesting in private, but for the mostpart it was carefully avoided in the newspapers. It was too ominous of evil to be a fit topic of editorial discussion on ordinary occasions. As with the accounts of battles in which our arms were not successful, necessary references to the condition of the finances were crowded into a corner, as far out of sight as possible.

"There were compensations, however. When gold was at 12,000 per centum premium we had the consolation of knowing that it was in the neighborhood of 100 above par in New Tork, and a Richmond paper of Sept. 22, 1864, now before me. fairly chackles over the nigh prices prevailing at the North, in a two-line paragraph which says: "Tar is selling in New York at \$2 apound. It used to cost 80 cents a barel." That paragraph which says: "Tar is selling in New York at \$

A child is running about with glee, Catching the sunbeams bright and free, Laughing beneath the red-rose tree, As its petals about her fall. A maiden stands at the open door; She smiles, for the scene is fair before, And the home within is one blessing more. She is glad with a joy for all.

A bride, with satisfied love in her face, Is folded now in the proud embrace Of a stalwart form with a manly grace. God bless the husband and wifel A mother bends low with holy joy in the face of her babe, her first-born boy,

And breathes a prayer that no alloy May tarnish his future life. A woman sits stricken with anguish of soul; She has drunk to its dregs the bitter bowl, And counts with despair as the moments toll The knell of her past dead hopes. Childhood has fied beyond recall:
The joys of wifehood turned to gall;
She wrapped her babe in Death's black pall;
'Mid the ashes of Life she gropes.

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Leave. | Arrive . 7:55 am 7:45 ar Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menanka through Day
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